BENGAL ALMAN.

FOR THE YHAR

1838.

WITH

A Companion and Appendix

CONTAINING

LESTIAL AND TERRESERIAL PHENOMENA; CHRONOLOGICAL INFORMATION;

EXTRACTS FROM ACTS OF PACILIAMENT RELATING TO INDIA;

ACTS CES THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT OF INDIA;

CIVIL, MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS;

REGULATIONS OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS;

&c. &c.

COMPILED AND ARRANGED

BY

SAMUEL SMITH AND CO.

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NO. 1, HARR-STREET, TAN

BENGAL ALMANAC.

JANUARY XXXI DAYS.

485

Remarkable Days.

- f Mandays. .. Crucumcision, Union of Ireland with Gt. Britain, 1901 7 Tuesday ... Culcutta retaken 1757. 3 Wednesday, Cicero bart C. 107. 4 Thursday ... Marhaites to the receiving large sums of money. 5 Friday, Charle of Burgendy killed at Nancy, 1477. 6 Saturday, .. EPIPHANY. Pondsherry taken, 1761. 7 G. ... Supreme Court, Term Commences. 8 Monday, .. Galtles died, 1642. 9 Therday. ... Marquis of Hastings resigns the Govt. 1823. 10 . Wednesday, . Cape of Good Hope Captured, 1806. 11 Thursday, . . A Firman granted to the English by the Mogul, 1612. 12 Friday, Lavater died, 1801. 13 Saturday, .. HILARY. 14, G. Halley died, 1742. 15 Monday ... Duke of Gloucester born, 1776. 16 Tuesday, ... Battle of Corunna, 1809. 17 Wednesday, Franklin born, 1706. 18 Thursday, .. Capture of Bhurtpore, 1826. 19 Friday, Capture of Ciudad Roderigo, 1826. 20 Saturday, .. Australia colonised, 1788. 21 G. Lewis XVI. guill. 1793. 22 Monday ... Lord Byron born, 1783. 23 Tuesday. .. William Pitt died, 1806. 24 Wednesday, Frederic the Great born, 1712. 25 Thursday, .. Shahe Allum defeated at Patna, 1761. 26 Friday Death of Mir Jaffier at Calcutta, 1765.
- 27 Saturday, .. Duke of Susser born, 1773.
- 28 G. ... Peter the Great Assassinated, 1725.
- 29 Monday ... George the Third died, 1820.
- 30 Tuesday, . . . Martyrdom of King Charles the Ist, 1649.
- 31 Wednesday, A serious mutiny amongst the English Troops at Vellere.

JANUARY XXXI:DAYS.

PHASES OF THE MOON.		Þ.	H, M.	
First Quarter,		. 3	0 36, 4	Afternoon.
O Full Moon,		. 11	1 13, 4	Morning.
& Last Quarter,		. 19	6 28, 3	Morning.
New Moon,	<u>.</u>	. 26	7 44, 9	biorning.
On the 15th 4 d (-0	n the 26th. of	C-6	In the 29t	1 9 6 4
Venus, Evening Star				
. 00.1. 1/2	anna at Chantest 1	Ratilas		

29th Venus, at Greatest Brillancy.

D Apogee 15d. 4h. Morning, Parallax 54' D Periges 27d. 8h. Merning, Parallas 61"

About the time of New Moon, there will be Strong Night Bores.

ENGLISH.		SUN.		MUO	N.,	WAT		HIL	D00.
Day of Menth.	Rises.	On Meridian.	Sets.	On Meridian.	Age.	Morning.	Evening.	Day of Mot3h.	Months
1 Mon. 2 Fues. 3 Wed. 4 Fhur. 6 Sat. 7 G. 8 Mon. 9 Fues. 10 Wed.	42 42 43 43 44 44 44 44 44 44	h. m. s. 12 3 44 4 12 4 40 5 8 5 35 6 1 6 28 6 53 7 19 7 43	h n. 25 25 25 26 26 27 28 28 29 30	Evening. h. m. 4 33 1 5 20 7 6 7 3 6 54 1 7 42 3 8 32 9 10 25 9 11 16 1	d. 4 1 5 1 6 1 7 1 8 1 10 1 11 1 12 1 13 1	12 40	h. m. 6 50 7 45 8 50 10 10 11 35 12 10 1 50 2 30	19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	POUS 1244.
11 Fhur. 12 Fm. 13 Sat. 14 G. 15 Mon. 16 Thur. 17 Wed. 18 Thur. 19 Fri. 20 Sat. 21 Mon. 21 Thur. 22 Mon. 23 Thus. 24 Wed. 25 Thur. 26 Fri. 27 Sat. 28 G. 29 Mon. 30 Fues. 31 Wed.	454544444444444444444444444444444444444	8 7 8 31 9 54 9 59 9 59 10 39 10 58 11 16 12 21 12 21 12 23 12 49 13 14 13 25 13 34	31 32 33 35 35 35 35 36 37 38 40 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44	Morning 7 12 9 7 1 4 47 7 2 31 6 3 52 0 7 4 30 7 5 50 9 7 23 5 8 17 9 10 22 5 12 29 1 12 29 1 12 29 1 14 20 5 14 50 5	26 1 27 1 28 1	2 50 3 95 3 55 4 20 5 50 6 30 7 20 8 15 - 20 8 15 - 50 11 5 - 2 35 20 3 35 4 30 5 55 6 5	3 0 3 40 4 10 4 35 5 35 6 15 7 45 8 55 11 30 12 20 11 20 12 20 1 20 2 10 3 40 4 55 5 45 6 55 6 55 7 45 8 55 8 55 1 20 1 20 2 4 55 8	29 30 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	МАВСН 124.

MARCH XXXI DA YS.

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Remarkable Days.

.. Supreme Court Term Commerices. IST SUNDAY IN LENT. 5 Monday, ... Battle of Barossa, 1811. 6 Tuesday, .. Peace of Seringapatam, 1792. 7 Wednesday .. 8 Thursday, ... 10 Saturday, ... 11 G, 2ND SUNDAY IN LENT. 12 Monday, ... Dr. Gregory died, 1808. 13 Tuesday, ... [dernagore, 1757. 14, Wednesday, Adm. Byng shot, 1757. English take possession of Chan-15 Thursday, .. Julius Casar assassinated B. C. 44. 16 Friday, 17: Saturday, .. St. PATRICK. 18 G. 3rd Sunday in Lent. Sterne died, 1768. . 19 Monday. ... 20 Tuesday, ... 21 Wednesday .. Battle of Alexandria, 1801. 22 Thursday, .. 23 Friday Kotzebus assussinated, 1819. 24 Saturday, .. Capture of Chandernogore, 1757. G. A.... Arn SONDAY IN LENT. Annunciation, Lady Day. Monday Inesday ... Defeat of Tippoon 1799. 38. Wednesday, Supreme Court, Sittings Commence. 29 Thursday, ... 30 Friday, Capitulation of Paris, 1814. 31 Saturday ... Allied Sovereigns enter Paris, 1814.

JENE XXX, DAYS.

PI	LASES OF THE MOON.		н. м.	
	C Full Moon	8	10 44, 9	Morning.
0	O Full Moon,		8 24, 0	Morning.
•	Lust Man Mani	V. 22	8 27, I	Morning.
	D First Quarter,	30	7 5, 7	Morning.
	O Sun, Enters 50	99	4 13 0	Morning.
	Sun. Enters 20		4 10, 0	11501151161
	0. the 18th O & a -On the 20	n d d (-	-On the 2'	7th 4 d (
	Venus, Morning Star Jupiter E	nauing Star	_31ars 31	orning Star.
	Venus, Morning Star 3 upiter to	Denting Dini		
	D Apogce 1d. 6h.	Morning, Par	rallaz 54°	
	D Thoses Tan -	"		
	D Periges 14d. 7h.	Evening, Par	rallax 59	
	201.0	A7*Z. 1)		
	D Apogee 29d. 0.	vigni, Ini	WILL OF	

			!	'	1110	:11		
ENGLISH.	80	en.	MOON	•	1 A W	CH.		000 : j
Day of Manth.	Rises. On Meridian.	Sets.	On Meridian.	Age.	Morning.	Evening.	Day of Month.	Months.
1 Fri. 2 Sat. G. 4 Mon. 5 Fri. 6 Wed. 7 Thur. 8 Fri. 9 Sat. 10 - G. 11 Mon. 12 Fri. 16 Sat. 17 Mon. 19 Fri. 23 Sat. 19 Cues. 20 Wed. 21 Fri. 24 G. 25 Mon. 26 Thur. 29 Fri. 30 Sat. 30 Sat.	17 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 19	8 43 4 4 9 9 16 9 45 9 45 4 9 16 9 17 9 18 9 18 9 18 9 18 9 18 9 18 9 18	9 1 6 3 7 9 46 3 7 9 46 3 7 9 46 3 7 9 46 3 7 9 1 3 9 9 7 9 1 1 2 9 9 7 1 2 9 3 2 8 3 4 2 3 3 6 2 3 6 4 9 18 4 10 13 15 11 11 11 15 15 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	11 25 	2 35 3 36 4 10 4 50 5 5 5 6 5 6 5 7 8 6 10 22 11 16 12 5 5 1 4	26 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 1 2 3 4 5	ASSAN, 1846. JOIST 1245.

JULY XXXI DAYS.



Remarkable Days.

1	G3d SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Crichton Assass, 15.
	Monday,
3	Tuesday,
4	Wednesday,. United States declaration of Independence, 1776.
5	Thursday,
6	Friday,
þ	Saturday,
	G4TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
ģ	Monday,
•	Tuesday,
,	Wednesday,.
2	Thursday, Supreme Court, Sittings Commence.
3	Friday,
	Saturday,
ď	G "Stu Sunday after Trinify.
6	Monday,
	Tuesday,
8	Wednesday,.
6	Thursday,
	Friday,
L	Saturday, Act passed for the Union of the two E. I. Companies, 1702.
ŗ	G
ş	Monday Union of England & Scotland.
ţ	Tuesday,
é	Wednesday,.
6	Thursday,
7	Friday, Supreme Court, Sessions Commence.
	Saturday,
•	G. ATTHE SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. French Revolution, 1830.
0	Monday 🗘
•	Tuesday

MARCH XXXI DAYS.

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PRASES OF THE MOON.	D. H. M.
D First Quarter,	3 0 27, 9 Afternoon.
O I ull Moon,	11 2 32, / Afternoon.
I ust Quarter,	, 19 0 24, 5 Afteruoon.
New Moon,	26 3 37, 9 Muniag.
O Luter, γ	21 7 12, 0 Morning.
On the 10th 14 of (-On the 23d 9	2 & C-On the 25th of d
Venus, Morning Star-Jupiter I	Night Star Mars Invisible.
D Apagee 10d. 2h. Afte	noon, Parallax 54'
D Perigee 25d. 7h. Mor	
Al alana of Non Moon there	will be Strong Night Poses

Ali	out th	e time of	New M	oon there u	ill he is	ONE N	ight Be	₩ es. 	
i NGI ISII.	٠	sun.		MOON			CH LLR.	HIN	D00.
Day of Mmil.	Rives.	On Meridun.	Sets.	On Meridian.	Age. Morning.		Evening.	Day of Month.	Months.
11 12 12 13 14 14 15 14 16 16 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	11 51 11 37 11 23 11 8 10 53 10 37 10 21	h. m 6 22 33 44 41 55 55 66 77 77 88 89 90 100 101 111 111	Frening. h. m. 4 22 5 5 16 0 0 6 10 9 7 6 3 8 52 8 8 9 41 7 7 10 27 3 11 50 11 50 11 50 11 50 6 50 6 9 48 65 10 42 5 5 50 6 9 7 51 9 6 8 10 42 5 11 34 5 11 3	d. 22 5 22 7 2 8 2 9 2 11 2 12 2 13 2 14 2 15 2 17 2 18 2 19 2 20 2 21 2 22 2 23 2	A. m 5 20 5 45 7 50 9 30 10 1 40 2 15 2 45 3 10 3 30 4 37 5 6 50 6 55 8 50 11 55 11 55 11 2 35	1 20 1 55 2 30 2 45 2 55 3 20	19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	FALGOON 1244.
22 Fhur. 23 Fn. 24 Sat. 25 G. 26 Yon. 27 Fues. 28 Wed.	5 59 5 58	}	11	Evening. 12 25 1	29 2 0,8 1 8	2 10 2 45 3 25		12 13	CHOITRO 1244.
29 fhur. 30 fm. 31 Sat.	57 57	5 1 • 4 43 4 24	11 12 12 12 12	1 16 1 2 8 7 3 8 3 3 59 8 4 57 1		4 40	4 20 5 0 5 50	17 18 19	

APRIL XXX DAYS.

Remarkable Days.

1 G. STE SUNDAY IN LENT. 2 Monday, ... Danish Fleet Vefeated off Copenhagen, 1801. 3 Tuesday, ... 4 Wednesday... 5 Thursday, ... 6 Friday. 7 Saturday, .. Fort Badajoz surrendered, 1812. 8 G. PALM SUNIMIT. 9 Monday, ... Lord Bacon died, 1626. 10 Tuesday, ... 11 Wednesday, Abdication of Napoleon, 1814. [Court, Sessions Commence. 12 Thursday, . . Bengal Army begin to embark for Rangoon, 224. Supreme 13 Friday Good Fulday. The Roman Catholic Bill signed, 1829. 14 Saturday. ... 15. G. EASTER SUNDAY. 16 Monday, ... 17 Tuesday. . . . 18 Wednesday,. 19 Thursday. ... 20 Friday Spanish Fleet destroyed by Blake, 1657. 21 Saturday. .. 22 G.LOW SUNDAY. 23: Monday, ... St. George. 24-Tuesday, ... 25 Wednesday, . 26 Thursday. .. 27 Friday, Gibbon bern, 1737. 28 Saturday, .. French Floet under Count de Lally arrives at Fort St. 29 G. [David, 1758. 30 Monday, ...

APRIL XXX DAYS.

		,	
	+080	-	
	1-64	44-	

PHASES	OF THE MOON.	D. H. M.	
	First Quarter	2 3 26, 9	Morning.
	Full Moon,		
~	Last Quarter,		Night.
	New Moon,		
On the	e Gih 4 d (-On the 21st 3	d (-On the 23	4 07 5 €
	us, Morning Star.—Jupiter Nig		
	D Apoges 6d. 11h. Nig.		
	Perigee 22d. 2h. Afte	rnoon, Parallax 60'	

About New Moon there will be Day Bores.

ENGLISH.		sun.		моож.		HI WAT	CH ER.	HIN	DOG.
Day of Month.	Rises.	On Meridian.	Sets.	On Meridian.	On Meridian. Age. '		Morning. Evening.		Months.
7 C. 2 Mon. 3 Tues. 4 Wed. 5 Thur. 6 Fri. 7 Sat. 8 G. 9 Mon. 10 Tues. 11 Wed. 12 Thur. 13 Fri. 14 Sat. 16 Mon. 17 Tues. 18 Wed. 19 Thur. 20 Fri. 21 Sat. 22 Mon. 24 Trues. 25 Thur. 28 Sat. 29 G.	h.m. 5 543 522 511 500 499 488 477 466 455 424 412 421 410 399 388 377 366 355 354 343 342 313 30	3 12 2 54 2 2 36 2 18 2 1 1 1 44 1 27 1 10 54 0 34 0 0 34 0 0 22 1 59 52 59 38 59 20 58 56 58 31 58 19 58 7	14 155 16 16 16 16 16 17 17 18 18 18 18 19 15 20 20 21 21 22 22 22 22 23	7 38 0 8 24 8 2 9 49 1 10 28 5 11 7 3 11 46 6 Morning. 12 27 5 1 11 11 68 2 2 49 7 3 454 0 5 43 7 6 42 9 7 38 0 8 31 1 9 21 8 10 11 4 11 52 8 11 1 4 11 52 8	d. 5 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	2 35 2 55 3 30 4 4 60 5 35 7 50 8 6 9 30 11 5 	2 20	20 21 22 23 24 26 27 28 29 30 1 21 21 21 21 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	BOISHAUGH 1945, CHOITTRO 1244.

MAY, XXXI DAYS.

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Remarkable Days.

I Tuesday,
2 Wednesday,.
3 Thursday,
4 Friday, Tippoo killed, 1799.
5 Saturday,
6 G
7 Mouday,
8. Tuesday,
9 Wednesday,. The Black Act, 1836.
10 Thursday, The Bengal Army anchor before Rangoon.
Il Friday,
12 Saturday,
13 G
14 Monday,
15 Tuesday,
16/Wednesday,.
17 Thursday,
18 Friday, Napoleon declared Emperor of France, 1804.
19 Saturday, Anna Bolayn beheaded, 1536.
20 G Columbus died, 1506. ROGATION SUNDAY.
21 Monday,
22 Tuesday,
23 Wednesday,.
24 Thursday, Ascension Day. Birth day of Queen Victoria, 1819.
25 Friday,
26 Saturday,
27 G
28 Monday, Pitt born, 1759.
Tuesday, Restoration of King Charles II.
36 Wednesday, General peace signed in Paris, 1814.
31 Thursday,

MAY XXXI DAYS.

	-		 		
PHASES OF TH	E MOON.	•	D.	H. M.	
D First	Quarter,		1	7 58, 2	Evening.
	Moon				
Last	Quarter,		17	3 35, 3	Morning.
New	Moon,		23	10 16,.4	Night.
) First	Quarter,		31	1 28, 8	Afternoon.
On the 4th & 3	11st 4 & 1 -	-On the 20t	1200	-On the	22nd of 6
Venus Ma	rning Star.—J	upiter Nigi	t Star l	Mars Mor	ning Star.
	D Apogee 4d	l. 1h. Afte	rnoon, Par	allax 54'	_
	Perigee 20				
	About New 1	Moon, there	oill be Day	Bores.	

		Acout 1	AEM WTO	on, there we	t be Da	y Dores.	•		
ENGLISH.		sun.		MOON	MOON. 9 HIGH WATER. HINDO			D00.	
Day of Month.	Rises.	On Meridian.	Sets.	On Meridian.	Age.	Morning.	Evening.	Day of Month.	Months.
1 Tues. 2 Wed. 3 Thur. 4 Fri. 5 at. 6 Mon. 8 Tues. 9 Wed. 10 Thur. 11 Fri. 12 Sat. 13 G. 14 Mon. 15 Tues. 16 Wed. 17 Thur. 18 Fri. 19 Sat. 20 Mon. 22 Tues. 23 Wed. 24 Thur. 25 Fri. 26 Sat. 27 G. 28 Mon. 29 Tues. 30 Wed.	A.m., 5 298 288 288 287 266 265 254 24 233 232 222 21 210 119 118 18 18 18 17 17 17 17 17 17	56 26 56 32 56 38 56 44 56 51 56 58	24 25 25 26 27 27 28 29 29 30 31 31 32 33	Evening. 6 14 6 4 4 6 4 8 2 6 3 2 9 44 2 2 10 24 5 4 11 53 7 7 4 6 2 6 3 3 8 5 7 4 4 11 27 9 8 6 2 6 3 7 1 6 2 6 8 5 7 4 1 1 27 9 8 6 2 6 2 6 8 5 7 4 1 1 2 2 5 7 2 2 2 3 8 7 4 1 1 7 3 6 6 2 6 6 2 6 6 2 6 2 2 6 6 2 2 6 6 2 2 6 6 2	13 5 5 14 5 5 17 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	10 401 11 40 12 101 12 45 1 20 1 30 1 55 2 20 3 45 4 35 5 6 25 8 0 9 15 10 30 11 30	#. 78 50 20 25 05 40 5 10 5 55 10 5 55 10 5 55 10 5 55 10 5 55 10 5 55 10 5 55 10 5 55 10 5 55 10 5 5 5 5	201222 22222222222222222222222222222222	JOIST, 1246. BOISHAUKH, 1246.

MINE XXX DAYS:

400

Remarkable Days.

- 1 Friday, Howe's Victor, 1794.
- 2 Saturday, ..
- 3 G. WHIT SUNDAY.
- 4 Monday, ...
- 5 Tuesday, ... Duke of Cumberland (K. of Hanover) born, 1771.
- 6 Wednesday, . Bentham died, 1832.
- 7 Thursday, .. Reform Bill signed, 1832.
- 8 Friday, Edward the Black Prince died, 1375.
- 9 Saturday, ..
- 10 G. TRINITY SUNDAY.
- 11 Monday, ... Stockade at Hemmendie destroyed, 1824.
- 12 Tuesday, ...
- 13 Wednesday, . Battle of Cuddalore, 1783.
- 14 Thursday, .. Battle of Marengo 1800, of Friedland, 1807. Corpus Christe.
- 15 Friday, Supreme Court, Term Commences.
- 16 Saturday, ...
- 17 G. IST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
- 18 Monday, ... Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
- 19 Tuesday, ... Magna Charta signed, 1215.
- 20 Wednesday, . Peace with France. King William IV. died 1837.
- 21 Thursday, .. Queen Victoria proclaimed, 1837.
- 22 Friday,
- 23 Saturday, .. Battle of Plassey, 1757.
- 24 G. 2D SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. St. John Baptist.
- 25 Monday, ...
- 26 Tuesday. ... Accession of King Wm. IV.
- 27 Wednesday,.
- 28 Thursday, .. Capture of Buenos Ayres, 1806.
- 29 Friday,
- 30 Saturday

JULY XXXI DAYS.

•	
PRASES OF THE MOON.	D. H. H.
O Full Moon,	7 8012, 1 Evening.
Last Quarter,	14 1.13, 1 Afternoon.
New Moon,	21 8 15, 6 Evening.
First Quarter,	
On the 18th Q of C-On the 19th of of C	-On the 25th 12 0 &
Venue, Morning Star Jupiter Evening Sta	
D Periges 11d. Oh. Morning,	Parallar 60'
Anges 264 75 Emerica	Parallas 64

Apoges 25d. 7h. Evening, Paralla. 54.

About Full Moon, Day Bores.

EK	GLISW.		Sun.					MOON.				HIGH WATER.			MIN	, 100.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Rises.	On Meridian.		M	ogus.	,	On Meridian.		4.		Remine		T. C. C.	Luchengo	Day of Month.	Months.
67 89 10 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Non,	22 22 23 24 24 25 26 26 27 27 24 28 28 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29		1 4 1 14 1 24 1 34 1 52 5 0 1 6 5 16 5 23 5 36 5 42 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 8	ë	46 46 46 46 45 45 45 45 45 44 44	Ev. 6. 7 8 9 10 11 Md 12 1 2 3 3 4 6 6 7 8 9 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	min m. 555 38 25 17 14 15 18 15 9 9 47 34 23 14 7 3 1 58 53	321002 .66834494269795		6 6666666666666666666666666666666666666	10 11 12 1 12 1 1 2 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	#44655555 5 642156 #8865 121 #25 0	h. 891011 -121 233456789101121	7. 5. 15. 30. 25. 40. 25. 45. 45. 46. 45. 46. 46. 46. 46. 46. 46. 46. 46. 46. 46	4 5 6 7	N 1945.
24 25 26 27 28 29 30	Tues.	29 30 30 31 31 32 32 32	. r	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8		44 43 43 42 42 41 41 41	22344567	14 54 33 12 51 32 16	26120039	0123450789	90000000000000000000000000000000000000	2230445667	0 40 10 45 0 45 0 45 0	233345567	20 25 50 20 20 36	10 11 12 13 14 5	MEHRABON

AUGUSTIXXXI DAYS.

404

Remarkable Days.

1 Wednesday,	
2 Thursday,	
& Friday,	
4 Saturday	
5 G Stu Sunday apter Trinip	r.
6 Monday,	
7 Tuesday, .,	
8 Wednesday,.	
9 Thursday,	
10 Friday	
11 Saturday, .	
12 G9m Sunder after Trivit	v .
13 Monday Birth of Queen Adelaide,	
14 Tuesday,	1754.
15 Wednesday,	
16 7 hursday,	
17 Friday,	
18 Saturday,	
19 G 10th Sunday After Thinks	ry.
20 Menday,	
21 Tecquay,	
92 Wednesday,	
Thursday,	
Friday,	
Saturday,	
G Ilth Sunday after Trivity Noodby,	r.
28 Tuesday,	
29 Wadnesday.	
30 Thursday,	
21 Faiday,	

AUGUST XXDI BAYS.

PRASES OF THE MOON.	-4000	D. H. M.	
O Full Moon,	* **********	6 4 18, 2	Morning.
(last Quarter,	hand in .	12 7 21. 6	Evening.
New Moon,		20 10 19, 7.	Morning :
D First Quarter,	» ·	28 2 48, 1	Afringon.
On the 16th of of (- 0	n the 17th Q d	(-() n the 2	14 A . C.
Venus, Morning Star, - Ja	piter, Evening Sta	r.—Mars Mo	ning Star.
	7d. 94. Night, 1		•
Apogee 2	3d. Bh. Morhing, 1	Paratlus 54	\$. (
About	Full Moon Day B	ores.	

			DOUL F	un mon D	ay Bor				
ENGLISH		. BUN.		#003	i.		GH Tar.	RIN	DOOL
Day of Mouth.	Irises.	On Meridian.	Sers,	On Meridian.	Age.	Morming.	Luening.	Day of blouth.	Jangs.
1 Wed. 2 Four. 1 Fri. 4 Sat. 6. Mon. 7 fues. 8 Wed. 11 Sat. 11 Sat. 12 Mon. 16 Phur. 17 Fri. 18 Sat. 18 Sat.	5 33 34 34 34 34 35 36 36 37 37 37 38 38 39 39	5 49 5 44 5 32 5 32 5 25 5 17 5 17 5 0 4 50 4 40 4 8 3 56 3 43	h. m 6 39 38 38 34 37 36 36 31 32 31 32 31 32 31 32 31 32 31 32 31 32 31 32 31 32 31 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32	14 39 O	d	**************************************	7. 45 1. 40 2. 315 2. 415 3. 55 4. 55 5. 50 6. 50 6. 50 7. 81 1. 12 1. 24 1. 35 1. 12 1. 35 1. 35	119 112 214 224 23 33 33 14 34	wat noavas
19 G. 20 Von. 21 Pues. 22 Wed. 23 Pues. 24 Pues. 25 Sat. 26 G. 27 Jon. 28 Pues. 29 Vol. 30 Pues. 31 Fri.	39 40 40 40 41 41 42 42 42 43 43 43	3 30 3 17 3 3 3 44 2 33 2 18 1 46 1 30 1 13 0 53 0 37	28 27 25 24 22 21 20 19 19 18 18	11 27 6 Emming , 12 11 5 12 52 8 14 532 0 2 11 3 2 49 8 4 11 3 4 57 1 5 42 6 7 41 5	28 29 0 5 1 2 5 6 7 8 9 6 6 7 8 9 8 9 6 6 7 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8	1 0 1 55 2 20 2 45 3 4 10 3 4 10 3 5 3 4 10 3 5 3 6 8	1 40 2 10 2 35 3 0 3 25	5 7 8 9 10	BHADDR 1246.

SEPTEMBER XXX DAYS.



Remarkable Days.

1 Baturday. .. 2 G. 12TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. London burnt, 1666. 3 Monday, ... Cromwell died, 1658. 4 Tuesday ... Fort of Allyghur taken, 1803. 5 Wednesday, Bombardment of Copenhagen, 1807. 6 Thursday ... 7 Friday, 8 Saturday ... 9 G. 13th Sunday Apten Trinity. 10 Monday. ... "11 Tuesday, ... Battle of Delhi. 12 Wednesday ... 13 Thursday, .. General Wolfe at Quebeck. 1759. 14 Friday, Moscow burnt, 1812. 15 Saturday, .. The Presi made free by las in India, 1835. 16 G. , 14th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. 17 Monday. ... is Tuesday, ... 19 Wednesday,. 20 Thursday ... 21 Friday. 22 Sqturday, .. Charles the V. died, 1558. 28 G. 18th Sunday after Tringy. Beitle of Anne. 1803. 24 Monday, ... 25 Tuesday, ... 26 Wednesday, 27 Thursday, .. Battle of Busaco. 28 Friday 29 Satprilay . Michaelmas Day.

SPPEEMBER SAX DAYS

PRASED OF THE MOON.	De He Me
O Full Moon,	р. н. н. 4 0 10 5 Afternoon.
Last Quarter,	, 11 4 2, 5 Morning.
New Moon,	19 2 38, 2 Morning.
	27 3 46, 8 Morning.
O Sun Enters, △	
On the 14th of of C-On the	16th Q & C -On the 19th 14 &
Venus, Morning Star Jupi	ter, Invisible - Vars Morning Stur.
Perigee 5d. 10	h. Night. Parallux 61'
D Apogee 19d. 4	h. Afternoon, Parullur 54
	there will to Day Bores.

CALGLISH,	REGLISH, SUN.			MOON	r .	WAT	HINBOO.		
Day of Month.	Itises	On Meridian.	Sets.	On Meridian.	Age.	Morning.	Evening.	Day of Month.	Months
1 Sat. 2 G. 3 Mon. 4 Tues. 5 Wed. 6 Thur. 7 Fri. 8 Sat. 9 G. 10 Mon. 11 Tues. 12 Wed. 13 Thur. 14 Fri. 16 G. 17 Mon. 18 1 wes. 19 Wed. 20 I hur. 21 Fri. 22 Sat; 24 Mon. 26 Tues. 26 Wed. 27 I hur. 28 Fri. 28 Fri. 29 Sat. 30 G.	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	7 1 59 52 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59	# 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	Evening. h. 42 & 7 10 40 7 Marning. 12 28 12 14 15 50 7 Marning. 12 19 12 14 15 50 7 Marning. 12 19 12 14 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	25 6 6 1 1 1 2 2 3 4 5 5 6 7 1 2 3 4 5 5 6 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	22 2 0 0 0 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 6 7 9 10 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 6 7 9 10 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 6 6 7 9 10 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 6 6 7 9 10 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 6 6 7 9 10 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 6 6 7 9 10 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 6 6 7 9 10 1 1 2 2 3 3 3 4 5 6 6 7 9 10 1 1 2 2 3 3 3 4 5 6 6 7 9 10 1 1 2 2 3 3 3 4 5 6 6 7 9 10 1 1 2 2 3 3 3 4 5 6 6 7 9 10 1 1 2 2 3 3 3 4 5 6 6 7 9 10 1 1 2 2 3 3 3 4 5 6 6 7 9 10 1 1 2 2 3 3 3 4 5 6 7 9 10 1 1 2 2 3 3 3	12 30 1 30 1 30 2 37 2 56 3 70	178920 122324502788835-23 45578901128	Absin has, 1 BHADUR 1946.

OCTOBER XXXI DAYS



Remarkable Days.

1 Monday ... 2 Tuesday. ... 3 Wednesday,. 4 Thursday, .. Latty takes Arcot, 1758. 5 Friday, ... Land Cornwallis d. on a visit to the Upper Provinces, 11105. 6 Sa uiday. ... 7 G. 17TH SUNDAY AFTER TRENSEY. 8 Monday, ... 9 Tuesday 10 Wednesday,. Il Thursday, .. 12 Friday, 13 Saturday, .. 14 G. 18ru Sunday apren Tuinity. 15 Monday 16 Tuesday, ... The Gov. Gent. tales the field against the Pindaries, 1817. 17 Wednesday, 18 Toursday ... 19 Friday, 20 Saturday. .. 21 G. 19TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. 22 Monday, ... Supreme Court, Term Commences. 23 Tuesday. . . . 24 Wednesday,. 25 Thursday ... 20 Virthy. 17 Balufday ... 18 G. TRANS .. 2DTE SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY-19 Monday, O Tuesday 1 Wadhtaday...

DECEMBER XXXI-DAYS.



Remarkable Days.

1 Saturday, .. Burmese defented neur Prome, 1825. 2 G. 1st Sunday in Advent. Napoleon Crowned, 1804. 3 Monday, ... Sessions (commence. 4 Tuesday. ... Abolition of Suttee, 1829. 5 Wednesday ... 6 Thursday. .. 7 Friday, Ney assassinated, 1815. Battle of Rangeon, 1824. 8 Saturday, ... 9 G. Mauritius taken, 1810. British march for Ava, 18260. 10 Monday, ... 11 Tuesday. . . . 12 Wednesday, Lally commences the Seige of Madras, 1758. 13 Thursday, ... 14 Friday, 15 Saturday Burmese defeated at Kokeen. 16 G. St. Helena granted to Lust India Company. 17 Monday, ... 18 Tuesday 19 Wednesday .. 20 Thursday, .. English fleet agrice in the Ganges, 1756. 21 Friday ... St. Thomas. 22 Saturday 23 G. 24 Monday, . . . Peace between England and the United States, 1814. £ 25 Tuesday, . . . Christmas Day. Newton born, 1642. 26 Wednesday .. 27 Thursday, . . St. John Garrison of Bombay destare themselves indepen-28 Friday, Ident of Company. 29 Saturday ... Lord Stafford behended, 1680. 30 G. fin 1600.

31 Monday, ... Silvester 1st Charter to East India granted for 15 years,

NOVEMBER XXX DAYS.

PRASES OF THE MOON.	D. H. M.
	2 6 18, 3 Morning.
(Last Quarter,	9 8 42, 1 Morning.
New Moon,	17 1 55, 4 Afternoon.
D First Quarter,	25 0 25, 7 Morning.
On the 10th of of (-On the 13th	¥ o (−On the 16th Q o (
Venus, Morning Star,-Jupiter Mo	rning Star,-Mars Morning Star.
D Perigec 1d. 2h. M	orning, Parallax 61'
D Apogee 13d. 4h. M	orning, Parallax 54°
D Perigec 29d. 5h. M	orning, Parallax 60'
About Full Moon there	will be Night Bores.

ENG	.	•	• sun.					MOON.						HIGH WATER.				000.
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Rises.		On Meridian		5.4.	Serie.		On Meridian.		Age.		Morning		T. new in .	Tremmes.	Day of Month.	Months.
2 1	'hur. 'ri.	h. n. 6 6 7	1	m. 43 43	s. 46 44	h. 5	m. 21 21	к. 11 Мо	ming 23 corning	7	13 14			m. 35 40	h. l	m. 0 50	17 18	.5.
4 5 1 6 1	at. G Lon. I'nes. Ved. I'hur.	7 8 9 10 10 11 11		43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43	44 44 45 47 50 54 38		20 19 19 19 18 18	12 1 2 3 4 5 6	20 20 22 24 22 16 4	5 8 9 5 7 0 4	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	222222222222222	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	15 0 45 35 20 5	2344567	35 20 10 55 40 35	19 20 21 22 23 24 25	KARTICK 1245,
10 S 11 12 ! 13 T 14 V	Mi. G. Hon. Lucs. Ved. Thur.	13 14 15 16 16		44 44 44 44 44	3 10 17 25 34 43	i	17 16 15 14 14 13	6 7 8 8 9	48 29 8 47 25 6	0 4 6 7 7 1 9	22 23 24 25 26	2222222	8 9 10 11 -	5 15 25 30 25 25	8 9 10 11 12 12	50 55 55 40 10 45	26 27 28 29 30	A
16 1 17 1 18 19 1 20 1	G. G. Von. Tues. Ved.	17 17 18 18 18 18		41 45 45 45 45 45	54 5 18 31 45 59		13 13 13 13	10 11 Ec 12 1 2 3	49 35 ening 25 20 17	3 9 2 0 3 7	29	22 44444	ı	0 35 5 35 15 0	1 2 2 3	20 50 20 55 40	2 3 4 5 6	1245.
22 23 24 25 26 27	fhur. Fri. Sat. G. Hon. Tues.	19 20 21 22 22 22		46 46 47 47	31 48 6 24 43		13 13 12 12 12 12	5 6 7 8	14 10 3 54 43 30 18	0 7 9	6	4444	5 7 8 10	25 10 15 40	22345567910	20 55 40 20 5 50 35 55 25 35	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	UGGRON
28: \	Ned. Chur.	24 25 26		48 48 48	3 24 46	ĺ	12 12 12	9 10 11	9 3 0	0 8	10 11 12	4		30	11	35 55 45	14 15 16	

DECEMBER XXXI DAYS:

	~w6@@dtt=				
PHASES OF THE MOON	. •	D. H. M.			
O Full Moon		1 5 27	, 89	Evening.	
Last Quarter		9 4 49	8	Morning.	
New Moon,		. 17 6 16	, 3	Morning.	
D First Quarte	er,	24 3 59	, 9	Morning.	
	vp				
	-On the 11th 4 d				Œ
Venus, Invisible.	-Jupiter, Morning St	ar Mars 1	Horni.	ng Star.	
D Ap	ogee 11d. Oh. Midnigh	it, Parallaz	54'		
-		- D 11	EO'		

D Perigee 26d. Sh. Morning, Parallax 59'
 Vinhe Boyes about the first Full Moon made be expected.

	Night Bores about the first Full Moon may be expected,																
	grasu. sun.				MOON.				HIGH WAFER.				HINDOO.				
. Day of Math.	Day of Woch.	Rises.	On Meridian.	•	500	ocias.		O.r Meridian.	_	Ages	_	Marning	0	Premiera	Theremes.	Day of Month.	Months.
1	iat.	4.m. 6 26	h. n	7. s.	h. 5	m. 13	h.	". Č	,	d. 13	4	h. 1	m. 10	h. İ	m. 35	17	
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	G. Mon. Fues. Wed. Fhur. Fri. Sat. G. Wed. Fres. Wed. Fhur. Fri. Sat. G.	26 -27 -28 -29 -29 -31 -32 -33 -33 -34 -34 -34 -35	49 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55) 17) 41 6 32 59 59 2 52 52 52 53 49 44 44 44 5 13		13 13 13 14 14 14 14 15 15 16 16 17	3 4 5 6 6 7 8 8 9 10 11	7 in 2 5 6 3 5 42 5 5 42 2 2 4 3 8 8 1 1 .	4344-6-8706	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	444444444444444444444444444444444444444	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	00 35 15 50 40 15 5 5 15 25 30 50 25	8 9 11 11	25 100 55 30 15 55 40 50 50 50 10 45	26 27 28 29 30	UGGRON 1245.
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	Mon. Fues. Wed. Thur. Fri. G. Mon. Tues. Wed. I'hur. Fri. Sat. G. Mon.	36 36 37 37 38 38 40 40 41 41 41 42 42 42	5 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 12	7 11 7 41 8 11 8 41		177 188 188 199 199 201 211 212 222 242 242 242	12 1 2 3 3 4 5 6 7 7 8 9	ening 87 5 0 52 41 28 15 3 47 46 47 49 50	. 63010032179262626	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	7	2 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	940 20 50 40 25 20 25 40 55 40 55 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56	33456679011	200 465 255 200 500 500 400 500 400	4 5 6 7 9 10 11 12 13 14	POUS 1245,

Memoranda

FOR THE

CONCLUSION OF THE YEAR.

Calculations of the Almanac.

The times given in this Almanac are the civil or common reckoning of time, from Midnight to Midnight. The column of the Smi's Meratian pressays is calculated to the mearest second of time for every day of the year, a watch ought to point exactly to the hour indicated for that day, when the Sun dial markstwelve. There is no fixed now to refer to a table of Equation of time, should have set fine Equation be required, it may be had as readily, it is the time beyond 12h or the time wanting to 12h, given in this cultum for each day of the year. The Mogn will serve as well to set one compare a watch by the same Sun dial; let the shadow of the guomen fall on 12h, a watch each day of the year. The Mogn will serve as well to set one compare as watch by the same moment the time indicated in the column. Most on Morndon asswering to the day the observation is made, which time is calculated in the nearest tenth of a minute; should the shadow fall on any other hour, as 5, 4 or 5, and to the time indicated in that same column, about 62 minutes for every hour infer twelve, but should the dial show 6A, 8A or 11A, as many minutes must be deducted for every hour before 12.

When the symbol (Q) denoting opposition, occurs, such as on the 10th of January, we are to anderstand that the Moon does not pass the Merdian of Calcuta, on that (civil) days. This is the case once in every Lunar month and prizes from the circumstance of the Lunar day being longer than the mean Solar day. In the present instance the excess is 53, minutes 50 or the Lunar day is equal 24k. 53m. 57. The Moon passes the Merdian on the 9th in the Evening at 11k. 16m. I viz 43m. 9, before Midnight and those not return to the same Merdian until 9m. 7 after Midnight of the following day, wind-time age; each 10 of viil reckning, is the 11th January, morning 12k. 9m. 7.

And because the Moon does not pass the Meridian in every civil day, but is wanting to do so, once at least in a givil month, and as one Moon's Meridian passage produces but two thigh Water toles, there are in every Lunar mouth not less than two High Water toles wanting; therefore on two days every mouth, falling some times on the morning sometimes on the evening, no time for High Water is given. The march of the tide-wave over the surface of the ocean is of immense rapidity, the crest of the wave travelling round the globe in every Lunar day.

In a place like Calcutta, so far removed from the Sea, the fides are strongly affected by the Monsouns, occasional winds, the freshess, and various local causes, so that it will always remain an imperfectly solved problem to give the times of the High Water with accuracy; It will always, however, he found that for any period there will be but twice the Number of High Water tides, as the Moon passes the Meridian.

The calculations for this year, and the three preceding years for the times of High Water, have been made agreeably to La Place's Theory on Tides. From a comparison with the times of High Water actually observed and recorded a Books kept for that purpose by the late Mr. Kyd, it appears that the times given in this column, were much nearer the truth than those siven before, differing generally in a few innuctionly, whilst in former years the difference amounted frequently to 2 and even 3 hours.

It should be recollected that the time of High Water is not that when the ships in the river turn runti, but that when the water is actually highest, which always happens before the current is changing its direction.

True or apparent time is that deduced from an observation of the Sun on the Meridian, and this time-being a variable quantity, requires the addition or substruction of the equation of time to change it into mean solar time, as shown by a well regulated Clork, which is an uniform measure of time, the length of any portion of it, is equal to the average of all the applarent similar portions in one year.

The two columns of the Sun's rising and setting include the refraction, which causes the Sun to rise on the eastern horizon about two minutes earlier, and to set on the western, about two minutes later than he would rise or set were the earth not surrounded by an Atmosphere. Refraction is not exactly of the same duration throughout the whole year, its max. duration is when the sun rises or sets with the greatest obliquity to the horizon, as in December, and its Minimum, when he rises or sets perpendicularly to the horizon is in June and July.

At the head of each month, it will be seen whether Jupiter, Mars and Vernus make their appearance in the Morning or Evening, and on which days of the month these Planets will be in conjunction (of) with the Moon, or with each other, also on which days and whether at night or in the day, Bores hay be expected or will be of certain occurrence. In general, they may be expected, sometimes for several lays successively, at every Full and New Moon, but when the Moon's Paralliax is high viz: when the Moon is about her Perigee, or nearest distance from the Earth, at the time of Full or New Moon, the Bores are of certain occurrence. The Moon's Parallax when she is in her Perigee and when in her Apogeo is indicated at the head of each month.

ECLIPSES OF THE SUN AND MOON.

In the Year 1829 there will be two Eclipses of the Son, and two of the Moon.
The only E. '. & visible at Calcu ta will be that of the Moon on October 3d.
I. A total Belipse of the Sun, og the 26th March 1843. A. m. Central and total Belipse at Noon; at
Duration of the Erhpse on the Earth generally 4 36, 7 date
This Eclipse is musble from the Southern Pacific Ocean.
Apple and the same
11. A partial College of the Moon, on the 10th April, h. m.
Middle of Latipac
and a second of the second of
LII. A annular Eclipse of the Sun, on the 19th September, h. m.
Central and annular Eclipes, Middle of the Eclipse for the Earth generally
Duration of the Eclipse on the Earth generally. 5 7, 0 Morning.
This Eclipse will be visible to the whole of North America, to the Northern
Part of South smeries, and to the adjucent Parts of both Oceans.
IV. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, on the 3d October, sisible in Calcutta, (See
First Contact with Dark Shadow. Moon's Confer at E. 7 3, 6 Evening.
Middle of Belipse Moon's Center of M. 8 34, 6 ditto
Last Contact with Dark Shadow Moon's Center at e. 10 5. 5 ditto
Magnitude of the Edipse (Moon's diameter = 1) 0,928, on the)'s Southern Limb.
DAYS OF THE WEEK.
english. Bengalee, Mahonedan,
SundavRubbeebar
MondaySoambar
Tuesday
WednesdayBhond
ThursdayJummahrant
Friday Jumha
Saturday Summeebar Summychur

TERMS &c. IN THE SUPREME COURT, COMMENCE.

TERMS &c. IN	THE SUPREME CO	URT, COMMENCE.
TREMS.	SITTINGS.	atasioms.
January 7th March 1st Jaue 15th October 22d	February	3d February 15tb 28th April 12th 12th July 27th 19th December 3d
N. B When any of the commences on the following	ahove days fall on a	Sunday, the Term, or Sessious
	ENBER DAYS.	•
March,	9th, and 10th. September S	per, 19th, 21st, and 22d- per, 14th, 16th, and 17th-
FIXED AND MOVEAR	LE FESTIVALS, AN	NIVERSARIES, &c. &c. &c.
Quinquagesima - Shrove Sun Ash Wednesday, St. David	lay 25 Pentecos 28 Tentity S 28 Tentity S 28 Tentity S 29	t wint situas, June 3
•		
1	HNDOO HULIDAYS,	1938.
ENGLISH MONTHS DATE OF	WEEK. NAME	Domee. 12 days Maught 1244115% to
January, 22 & 23 March 11, 12 & 13 March 13 March 13 March 13 March 14 March 14 March 15 March 17 Marc	8. Fijday Siethe Rattra Janes Dole Jattra, Baroonee Srae Rammal S. Wed Churrack Po- Dashobarah, Chaun Jutga Rathe Jattra Oolta Ruth, Rakher Pool Jaumoo Oste Jaumoo Oste Jaumoo Oste Jaumoo Hourgah Po- hursley Kallerka Po- Bhratesdete, & Sunday Juggodhatre & Thurs laylKartick Posj	TIME. HINDOO MONTHS DOMES 2 days Manufi (1244) isk to 2 days Falconi. 12 & 13 3 days Do. 29, 30 & Cho. 1 1 day Chaitto. 12 DOMES 2 days Falconi. 12 & 13 3 days Do. 29, 30 & Cho. 1 1 day Chaitto. 12 DOMES 1 day Ditto. 22 DOMES 1 day Ditto. 27 1 day Assaps. 11 1 day Assaps. 11 1 day Assaps. 12 DOMES 2 days Ditto. 29 & 30 DOMES 3 days Ditto. 20 & 30 DOMES 3 days Ditto. 2 & 3 DOMES 3 DITTO. 3 & 4 DOMES 3 DITTO. 4 DITTO. 4 DOMES 4 4 DITTO
		u 1020 .
January 28 Sunday February 25 Sunday March. 28 Wednesit April 2n Iburad y May 25 Friday June 24 Sunday July 23 Monday August 22 Wednesde September 21 Friday October 20 Saturday November 19 Monday The year 5699 of the Jewish	Shawall Zel-kada y Zel-haeja Wel-haeja Wohorun Suffer Rubbee-uls Rubbee os y Jummalee Jummales Rujub Shabaua hyrsday Ramadau Era, commences on Se	Maug
THE ACM AND IN CITY BOTH THE		Manch 97 1 238

The year 5699 of the Sewish Era, commences on September 20, 1835.
The year 1254 of the Mahammedan Era commences on March 27, 1838.
The Ramadan commences on December 19, 1838.

ECLIPTIC AND EQUINOCTIAL.

Apparent Obliquity of	the Ecliptic.	Equation of Equinoses
46 78 46 70 45 56 Mean obliquity of (9	January March March Sept De Labptic January 1838, 02 of the Moon's nacodin	. 1st In Longitude 4, 75 21st duto 3, 94 23st duto 1, 13 23st duto 1, 13 25st duto 4, 8 25s 27s. 37s, 43.
,	·	
	SIGNS OF THE ZO	DIAC.
Northern Styne. 1st Y Henry 2nd C Trans 30d H Grans 45 G CANCER 5th Q Lan 6th M Viago		Southern Signs. □ Liuva
100	P	
THE PLANETS, AND	ASTRONOMICAL SYM	BOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS
Tue Descending No Computation, or Plan Quadrature, or Plan	ets aforted in the same loners structed in longitudes d	inte.
each other.		ittati a, or universa, o manie
Mint res of Ano.	k. Hours	m Mindels of Time, s. Smoones of lime.
	CHRONOLOGICAL C	· Cacles.
Domnigal Letter	G ! Golden	Number 15

Domnical Letter	G ! Golden Number	15
Epart.	4 Reman Indiction	11
Solid Cycle	27 / Jahan Peroid, (3551

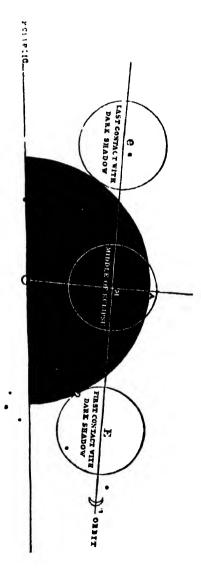
The Solar Cycle, or Cycle of the San, Is a period of 28 years, in which all the varieties of the Domanical Letters will have happened, and they will return be the same order as day and 28 years before. Theselych common orday cars to one the Birth of Christ-

The Lawar Cycle or Cycle of the Moon, commonly called the Golden Number (and sometimes the Metima Gycle, from Metina, an Ariagean, who invented it along 422 years before the Birth or Christal fig. a revolution of 91 years. In which time, the cumjunctions, oppositions, and other aspects of the bonn, are water in hour and a half of being the same as they were on the same days of the months of verifice. The prime, or Gorden Number, is the Number of years clapsed in this Cycle. At the Birth. the Golden Numberwas 2.

The Ramau Indiction, is a period of 15 years, used by the Romans for the times of taxing their provinces.-Three years of this Cycle had clapsed at the Birth of Christ.

The Julian period contains 70% years, and mises by multiplying together 28, 10, and 15 being the Cycles of ship sun, Moon, and Indection. This was also contrived as a period for phronological matters, and, is assumed, as a correct and fived rule in calculations, by all she astronomers and chronologers throughout the Christian world. Its beginning is supposed to have commenced 710 years before the usual date of the correction of the world, or 1711 before the commencement of the Christian Era-

PARTIAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON ON THE 3D OCTOBER, 1838.



A O. Radius of the Earth's Shadow

> 45' 33" 16' 43" 6 31' 50"

Inclination of the Moon's Orbit with Ecliptic 5° 37' 50"

t. King William landed.-* On the 3rd of November. says Burnet, who was in the fleet, we passed between Daver and Calais, and before night, saw the lale of Wight. The next day, the 4th, being the day, on which the Prince was both been and married, he fancied if he could land that day, it would look any iterate to the army, and animate the soldiers; but others, who considered the day tollowing was Gampowder Treason day, thought our landing that day might have a good effect on the minds of the English nation. And Divine Province so ordered angat after all hopes of our landing at Torbay were given up, and lussell bid me yo to my prayers for net was tost, the wind suddenly shitted, and carried us into the desired haven. Here the Prince, Mushal Schomberg, and the fact soldiers, landed on Nevember the 5th. The Almanue is thus at volumes with the bistorian.

This day is commonly called Gunpowder Treason, and has been kept as an anniversary in commensorate a of the great plot of 1605.

9 Lard Sugar's Day .- Our Almanacs style this, the " Lard Mayor's Day," in allusion to its being the nerved when the chief magistrate, elect of the city of London, annually enters upon his high and impactant office. Until the 9th of May, 1214, the office of chief magistrate of London was held for life

11. St. Martin,-This auniversary is still one of the four Cross Quarter-Days.

DECEMBER.

- .3 Advent Sunday .- Advent in the Calendar properly significant the approach of the Frast of the Naturaly Remediates four Sundays, the first of which is always the nearest Sunday to and Andrew, whether before or after Advent was instituted by the Council of Tours, in the math century.
- 25 Covistmes Day Christmes Day is a festival of the Church, unniversally observed on the 26th December, in memory of the Nativity of our Saviou; and it has been denominated Curist Mass, from the appellative, Christ, having been added to the name of Jesus, to express that he was the Messad, or the Augusted.

26 M Stephen —H- was the prix marter to the Christian faith. Lardner and Duddridge think his death was rather the effect of pupular fury than the result of a legal sentence.

27. St John the Erangelist .- This festival is kept to commemorate the slaughter of the Jewish children by Hernd. This is also catled Childemas Day (from Child and Mass.) on account of the Masses said in the Roman Church for the souls of innocents.

IV .-- THE CELESTIAL PHENOMENA OF THE YEAR.

It is impossible for any one learned, or unlearned, to live through the year; or even through the mounts, or the day, without bottomy the influence which the changing positions of the heavenly bodies, have mon his own comforts and upon the state of all things around him This is the book of wonder, which, at the first dawning of reason, both individuals and nations, attempt to read. It is always open; no perception is so dall as not to be able to trace its greater lines; and, from the unaggrande of these, and the exercing certainty of their recurrence at their regular times, and the changes which they produce upon every thing that grows or lives, it is utilicall to amogine the existence of a mind, so incurious as not to form to itself some theory of their nature and causes

In a country like England, where the changes are so frequent, and the contrast so striking, the subject is constantly before every body, and, be it in city or on common, in hall or in hut, the season, the day, and the weather, are among the very first topics of conversation. If even, in the centre of a crowded city, where nature is, as it were, excluded, and mun and art rule su-preme, --it lere, mind all the displays of manufacture, all the bustle and occurrences of society, and all the news of nations, the phenomena of the day and the year can claim the attention, has much more must they do this, to the people who are scattered over the country, and spend must of their time in the open air? To all these, that volume, of which the Almanac is the index, is a duly book to man; and especially to those who have not had the advantages of education, if is the only buck.

A subject, the appearance of which force themselves upon the notice of all, but of which the philosophy lies in the depths of science, must be the means either of great good or of great evil; for, upon any anti-ct that interests the mind powerfully, if knowledge begant planted, superstition is sure to spring up of its own accord. That he who knows bothing,may be made to believe any thing, is found to be a maxim of but too general truth; and upon no subject has its truth heen more frequently verified than upon the one under consideration. In the early ages of the world, and before revelation had substituted a moral and intellectual system for an ideal and superatutions due, the phenomena of the year, and more especially the luminaries that are atten-dant upon, and produce these phenomena, were acknowledged and worshipped as gods—substituted in the place of Hun whose instruments they are, and who implanted in them those proporties, and assemed them those motions, in consequence of which they produce their effects. In moulding them for this purpose, there is no doubt that the artful portion of society employed an manusing them are this jumpose, there is no doubt that the artist portion of society employed all their cumung, in order to canslave the minds of the multivate, and enable hemselves to profit by the dathlies which they acquained. But if the subject itself had not been the best adapted for superstition, the very cuming which made use of it would have necessarily choices that which answered its purpose better. So far, however, as research can be made into the early history of mankind, the son, the moon, and such star as have any thing remarkable in their appearance, have been the first objects of advantion; and that advantion has always been the more marked. proportion as the appearance of the himitaries have been the more varied. We find it much more in the Laplander and the tahabitant of Greenland, who have their mouths of summer's day and winter's night, than we do in those tropical countries, where the clay is always of nearly the same length, and where flooding rain and hurning dramble are the class phenomena that vary the year.

But the superatitions adoration of the celestial appearance is not confined to the early and barbarous state of nations. When this appearation was expelled from relievon, and the hammanes were depicted of their godship, they did not at once lose the whole of their convequence; but held their place as the agents and erbiters of human destiny. Upon this cause a system of superatition, which left not a thing in untire, a member of the human body, or at event of human life, upon which it did not lay hold. The individual holdes had ruch their special virtues, their good or their bad influence; these were modified by the grouping of the stars into constellations, and from the positions of the sun, muon, and planets among these, there arose other compound influences, the interpretation of the sun, muon, and planets among the se, there arose other compound influences, the time, that nothing could be done or undertaken without a previous consultation of stars, to find out whether it was their pressure that the issue should be prosperous; and the aspect of the a raw at a man's hirth was admitted to have feat times as much influence upon his success in life, as his talcuts, his education, and bit conduct. Indeed, it had much mure; for if it was not the pleasare of the sars,—and the reven ing of their was connected entirely to the astrology—the man could mit act, or be returated, or even hour. If one wished to know whether any abstance weight answer any purpose, he did not try it, he consulted the mone; and if any thing was lost, seanch was not made for it, the moon was questioned through the mediana of the astrologer, who always contrived, by his consulterates, to be impossing nor of us many lost thurse as keep in the credit of the credit.

By this most about system of squeistition, the reason and common sense of the people were remiered completely us less, and, which was far worse, the foundation of morality was completely taken away—because, if the success or the fulture, the good or the hold of human actions, did not depend upon mon themselves, but upon an outering destiny, to be read in the sapect of the stars, there was an end of all virtue and attempting to do rightly; because, us no destiny was fixed, in effort on the part of the man could alter it,—undeed, he could make no

effort, unless that was also set down in the aspect of the heavens at his mativity

When superstition had thus destroyed both the intellect and the morals of mankind, the abstratities into which it led them were cidless, and as my subject, in order to be wondered at, requires only to be uncomprehensible, the debision became very general. Nor is it yet eradicated. Language contributes a little in this, even the well informed talk about "stars" and "desiloles;" and those who buse little information helic ve that these words have a literal signification. The disposition which all people have to pry into the future, also tends to proper use of that, supposes labits of observing and reasoning, which cannot yet be recarded as general among the geople of any country; so, they who calmot anticipate the future, by connecting it with the present and the past, still follow after this orlinous most only of astrologies—mean-and-star mon,—but fortune-telling impostors of all sorts, and the definion is helped to be perpetuated by those publications in which the numerose of astrology is still retailed to the multic.

These circumstances render it necessary that the phenomena of the year should be explained in the most sample and philosophic mann r,—that the real causes of those phenomena should be made palipable to the most ordinary capacity; and that it should be plain to every mue, that there is no mystery in the matter,—that the revolutions of the heavenly bodies produce the appearances of the seasons, and nothing more. The motives of these have, in fact, no more influence upon the conduct and the destinies of mankind than the motion of a rave towards the sea, or the fall of a stone to the ground, when it is not horne up by samethag that gas support its weight; and it would be just as rational to calculate the mativity of a man from the motion of the Thannes towards the sea, as from the motion of the monitor the planets. Nay, the revolution of a cosch-wheel upon the road has just as much to do with innual destiny as the motion of the beavenly bodies; and when, in its revolution upon the dial, the mannel hand of a clock passes over the hone-level, the mon

With the exception of the light and heat produced by the san, and the light of the moon, and still fainter illumination of the stars, there is no creason to infer that the election bodies exert any inducence, blue than that of gravitation, upon the canth itself; and as their influence is wholly of a physical nature, it can have no effect whatever upon the minuts or conduct of men, any more tian can be produced by the natural or artificial motion of any other substances, so far as the luminaties make men more or less comfortable at the time, they have an influence—as the graint temperature of the day misses the spirits in the same way, and to the same easter that they are raised by a similar temperature of a common fire, or the light of the moon enables a man to find his way at night, just in the same way as he would find it by the same degree of hamp light; but beyond these physical effects, there is, and there can be, nothing If the luminary is at the same distance, shines for the same length of time at the same height above the horizon, it matters not in what sum if he zudier, or in what part of the heavens it may make its appearance, any more than it signifies whether the fire by which one is warmed, or the lamp by which one is lighted. Is on the cast of the west of \$1. Paul s; and it wands be just as philosophical to calculate the future destiny of a man from the *house* in which he happened to be horn, as from the *house* or 4the planets at the time of his both. Indeed, it would be much more so; for it intelligence and good sense happen to be lords of the accendant in the house of the parent, they are very rational grounds for predicting the future

welfere of the child; and so, also, ignorance, dissipation, and vice in the parent are far more malignant sape.'ts for the infant that has the misfurture to be burn under them, than any configuration which either the stars, or any thing else out of the family can assume.

There was a time when, not the people merely, but the titled and the learned, were from into the greatest constantation by so eclipse of the sun or moon, or the appearance of a comet or the aurora borealis. And why? Because they are of comparatively arre-occurrences and when mankind do not know the rational cause of my thoug, they always form to the maskers a superstitutions one. A condie is to the inhabitates of a room at might what the sun is to the inhabitations of the earth during the day; it gives them light, and, fiethe flame be large enough it gives them heat. If, too, there he a natior upon the wall, and the caudle has presented as that the light reflected by the natior is thown into a room which the candle shows not illuminate, the nation will give a soit of mountable to any one who happens to be there. Now, if one of the family were to visual between another of the family and the candle, the candle—their ann for the time—would be just as much eclipsed to the one from whose night it were hidden, as the sun of the world is when the moon comes between it and the earth; and as, also, if an one placed blusself in such manner, as that his shadow fell upon the mirror, that mirror—the temporary moon of those in the dark chandle—would be just as much eclipsed, as the neon of the world is when the earth comes between it and the sun, declives it of the light of that huminary, and prevents it from reflecting that light to the carth. Well, is there say person in sense that would say that because one of a family lead one between mothe family the randle, or between the candle and the looking glass that some directical calinality would befall the famile, or het went in comes persons they have much more effect on the inhabitants of the cottage than the exception one can have one recisely of the same mature with the randle, or between mon, and from their uncorress they have much more effect on the inhabitants of the cottage than the electin hade each consequence had so the cottage that the effect of the mile effect of

With regard, again, to a counct it is much the same as if one were to come juto the ruom with a burning touch or taper, and then go out again; an occurrence which route the hairs, unless the bearer of the intrick wise to run against samebody, or set fire to the house. So also, if the counct be a solut substance, and if the hight which it emiss be of the burning kind, (for councies are so distant, and continue so short a time, that we are unable to be vert in about their nature, if it came in contact with the earth, shotter it, as a camon hall shotter a louise, or hurn it as a real had shot or a shell dates, but as long as we are out of its way, we are just as safe from harm, as we would be if we shood on a high cliff and saw rocket to do not said as a shood of high cliff and saw rocket to did in Vauxhall Gardens has just as much influence on the fate of nations and individuals, as all the causa's that ever appeared; and if the stick of the rocket happened to fall upon any body, it would have a good deal more.

There was a time when the "Jack of the lanterny—inflammable air over a fen, a piece of rotten wood, or a patrid fish—hoth of which, in a certain state of intenness, give out a gas which becomes luminous, who accounted as samething a arming; but as every bungler in chemistry can now produce the same appearances whenever he plenses, they have ceased to be regarded with any degree of apprehension.

All these foldies, with which people wiveled their time, disturbed their imaginations, and mode themserves or any resulted from the wint of a little—a very little—suber and indipendent thinking. Life is must be annilar to their causes; and every subject which is matter capnot after the opind in any other way than be affecting the leady. The arsenic which lies hards a mile under shoul, no that which is contained in the stores of the Apothecuries' Company, is just as deadly in its instances as the which have be needed, and though, by continually larger lightly larger and though and the stores of the Apothecuries that it would, and though this should injure his health, or even frighten him to death, the arsenic would, and though this should injure his health, or even frighten him to death, the arsenic would be quite innocent of the matter. What would even the most injureation has now lying thins, if he were told, that if a pinch of guapowder were to be stolen from the stores of the Grand signior, brought to Landon, and harned according to the rules of art, it would instantly him up all the magazines in Tarkes? Well, there was a time when the belief of such an influence of the appearances of the year apin human if each form is now.

The sun, and muon, and the planets and stars, are morely messes of matter—inanimate, and classes of growing and invance beings about the wholes they may have different classes of growing and invance beings about them, in the the same way that the earth has; and it may be, that while we are frightening anreededs with the changing phases of the shoun, the people on that luminary are in the same alarm at our planet. But bodies placed so great a distance from each other, as the planets and stars are, can have no influence spone each other, saving that of gravitation, and light and heat, which will, of source, changes with every change of position and distance. As, if the moon be far north in the sky, it will be lower "up," or above the horizon, to us in these northern latitudes; if it be fixed to the same, on the castern, aids, it will shame in the certy party-defen indir; if it he mear, so the western ade, it will almo in the certy party-defen indir; if it he mear, so the western ade, it will almo aky, rise at succet and set at sunrise;—If it be farther north, it will rise fare the sun sits, and act after the sun rises;—if south of the sun; it will rise after succet, and set before sunrise;—and, if it be in the same part of the aky with respect to east and weet, as the sun, it will rise and set, at the same time with that luminary, and not be seen, unless the sales in the same part of the

sky with regard to north and south; and in that case it will come, in whole or in part, between the earth and the sun, a cosping as their places are exactly or only nearly the same, and occasion a total or a partial colume of the sun. All the changes of the mome, with regard to shape and time of appearance, take place in every linear menth, from one new moon to another. All the variations of appearance, eclipses, and other physical unit, recur in a period of about nineteenvoors; and any of them may be forefuld by one who has a knowledge of astronger.

There are some other particulars in the moon's appearance, upon which superstation is still apt to lay hold, and predict, if and something us to human life, at least something about the wenther, which is a fertile subject for imposture. One of them is the position of the caups, or points, of the new moon when arist seen. These are always both at equal distance a from the sum, and, of course, their standing straight, or leaning backwards, or forwards, ego nils more the distance that the mion is north or south of the sun. Any one can see this by a very simple experiment. Toke an orange or an apple, or any thing round, and hold it in your left hand between you and the candle, only as far to the left as that the light will shine an a part of it, in the shane of a new moon. This moon may be much narrower or broader, according as you hold it nearer in father from the line between you and the candle. If you hold it just as high as the candle, the line of the points will be upright; if you nave it higher the candle, the line will lean backwards, more and nurre as it is raised, and if you move it hows lower than the candle, the line will lean forward, more and more and is lowered.

Two other peculiarities of the muon, that occasion a good deal of succeidation, among those who are ignorant of the causes, are, "the barrest moon," in September, and "the houter's moon," in March, the fourer of which, when near the full, rises for a century of the difference is same hour, and the latter, at the same age, is equally remarkable for the difference between the times of its rising. The moon moves nearly to the same distance from the same very day, but it moves in a path, the one half of which is much nearer the morth than the other, and this if the isse also with the apparent amount path of the sam; that humairs appearing much maker to the moth his amone r than in winter. Thus, when the moon is moving northward at the most rapid rate, it approaches to the holizon, and sets earlier. In the full moon can be in the former position only in September in October, and in the latter in March or April, and thus the havest and hunter's moons so occasioned.

Such are the principal changes in the muon's appeniance, they are all to be explained upon the sample facts of the motions of the moon and the earth; and, therefore, they neither have, any of those influences which supersiltion, the child of ignorance, ascribes to them.

The planets being all much more remote from the earth than the moon is, and having little difference in their appearances, saving what arises from their own motions and that of the continued the sun, have inthe characteristic distributions attracted with the appearance of the year. Influence upon the earth, upon the charges of the seasons, or upon my thing that in any way affects the comfort are the ordinary missists of mankind, they have more whatever; and, therefore, the explanations of their appearances and motions may very properly be left to the study of astionumy.

Thus, the only thing that remains in order to complete this simple notice of the phenomena of the species some account of the annual appearances of the sum—that erand source of light, and life and empowent, to all the unional and vegetable tribes

In order that the whole may be clearly understood by those who have not much knowledge of geography and ustranomy, it may not be improper to began with the apparent revolution of the beavers, every day, as arising from the real relation of the earth. When a round hold, such as an orange, or a billiard ball, is made to whirl round in the same piece has not and hold, such as an orange, or a billiard ball, is made to whirl round in the same piece has not to the paper part of it, cound which all the rest turns, just as a wheel turns upon an axie, and if one could seek trains helow, there would be rest turns just as a wheel turns upon an axie, and if one could seek trains helow, there would be round a similar minu in the middle of the under part, round which the whole would be seek to torn. These the Reed points would be the poles of the hall or orange; and if we imagine a line down from the auc, through the could to the other, that line would be they so return. The earth turns round from west to rost every twenty-four hours, in the very same manuer; only, instead of heing supported upon any thing like the ball or the orange, it is kept in its place by the mutual attraction between it and the sun. It we make a little must any where upon the ball, and magnes ourselves to be it in \$\text{int}\$ there, the candle which stands will pass to be middle of the ball. If the candle he held just as high as the middle of the ball, the mark, wherever we place it, (say in the upper part, half way to the right of the mark being still in the same place) the candle be raised birther in than the right of the candle one half of its revolution through the light of the candle on that of the light, of the candle, the light of the candle, the mark being still in the same effect) if the high is the candle one half of its produce the same effect) if the high is the candle of the interfered the half, or the half is put to then the courte of the candle, the mark will pass through the light for a shotter time that deak, and if the candle be hel

THE TIDES. CIX

We have only to imagine a level plane, or oven flat surface, to pass through thelecutry of the san; that the exis upon which the earth turns round is always upright to that plane; that and orbit, or path, which the capt moves in during the year, lies due hold of it shows the plane, and the orther below; and that this orbit has an inclination, or make an angle of about twenty—three degrees and a half with the plane end way; then if we to ther magine, that the north pulle of the earth is upnermost, and that the earth, in moing round the what from west to east, pr forms as many obstrous as there are days in a year, we shall have it wholemeans of explaning the changes of the account.

If we imagine that the point at which the earth is highest above the level plane passing through the centre of the sun, is immediately before its and mercet for explored the point at which it meets the level plane, in descending, will be the one fathest to the light of the sin; it hat where the earth is fathest below the level plane will be the one at the createst instance, and right before its, and that at which the earth insert the level plane in ascending toward us, will be the one must remote from the soul on our lett hand.

The first of these points will be the shortest day to those in the northern bemisphere; and for the querter of a year from that to the second point, the day there, will always be less than twelve hours, not the tught more

The second point will be the vertial equinox, equal day and night in the spring, and in the quarter from thence to the find point, the days in the naithern hernisphere will dways be more than twelve hours, and the nights less

The third point will be the undersonner, or longest day, in the northern hemsphere; and in the quarter from that to the fourth point, the day will be agon more than twelve hours, and the might less.

The fourth point will be the authorized equivox,—equal day and might in autumn; and in the quarter from thence to the point at which we supposed the cast to set out, the day will be, as in the quarter first outpeol, less than twelve hours, and the might more

It is evident, that on the leaff of the surface which is round the other, or south pule, the appearances of the seasons will be quite reversed

Thus, in the whole of the half that lies showe the level plane, the day will be sherter then the night it will decrease during the liest part of that half, and leathern again, at the same rate, already the scient. Also, in the whole half below the plane, the day will be larger than the might. It will lengthen during the first part, and shorten at the same rate during the second

On the earth, the motion which causes the tengthening and shortening of the day is not seen, excent by slit the stars that are round the heavens coming to the south in succession at modulit, and the southeling tenther much at rising and setting, and higher at mid-day who also day lengthens,—and the traverse when it shortens.

The lengthening and shortening are not at the same rate at all tones of the year. For it is not the absolute distance of the earth from the level plane, but the charge of distance between one day and another that makes the stillerence of their lengths. Now, if any one take two rings or hoops of any kind, and put the one across the centre of the other, a latte obtainely, he will see that they recele from each other most apully at the two points where they cruss, and that, mid way between these points, there is a reasolrable space where they are usually at the same distance. Therefore, the days must length and shorten most rapidly at the equinoses, and be for some little time of hearly equal lengths at and someone and and water.

The different duration of the day, and the different height of the son, are the causes of those variations of natural heat which so beautifully diversify the year.

V.—THE TIDES.

I, CAUSES AND GENERAL APPEARANCES,

Those swellings and subsidings of the waters of the ocean, by which a portion of the shore is already flowed and left by and to which we see the name of tidest, are to the inhabitants of causts the most mix esting, to sea toring people the most useful, and to the ignorant the most inexplicable, of all the every slay occurrences of undare. The appeal which Catalie most to the certain and irresistated flow of the sea, which he meant to rebuke his flattering context, or a proof that, at a very early period of English history, the fob's had drawn attention; and is mobility can addict the tid's for any length of time without perceiving that, on the same days of the months age, they hopen, at the same place, at very nearly the same place of the days is concession be tween them and the moon could not fail to be traced. But as the cause of that concession does not appear from the connexion itself, the numbroned have regarded it as part of that superstitions influence, which the celestial bodies have over the earth and its inflabitasts.

^{*} The book which one is reading affords a very simple illustration of this Let it be opened as much are as hitle as one pleases, the edges of the leaves are every where at the same distance, while the ends are more and more distant the farther they are from the joining

[†] Professor Leslie, in the fotes to his Treatise on Heat, gives an ingenious definition of the word "Tide." *Profit motion seem derived our ideas of time and space, which are offer interchangeable terms. The German word zeit, denoting time, as at first expressive only of motion; but in Swedish it has passed into the, the same with the Euglish tide. The primitive sents of tide may be gathered from its compounts, noontdee, bettle, thugs, 4c. 3.

Install limeter, of their being are thing mysterious in the matter it is the must compleate and appeals upon that marketial as of gravitation in consequence of which a atticipated and competition of the law of gravitation is these. Every buly or piece of matter.

gradules the index at other part. It colds to the quantity at models and that press, named by a the value of the distance, the distance because tunded and the case of spherical bodies, from the catter the same to that of far other

thus or instance i weight 14 points at the season of the earth, which is about 4000 miles i should from the centre gravitates for saids the carth, fault as are see upon their which supports it counterporce in equal create in a balance, or falls if it has no support. With it force for nands.

But if the same we ght were rused to a herefit of 1000 miles, or placed at twice the distune from the rentre, its weight would be dum nished raversely is the square of the distance or would be to I paranty of the space at I to the grane of 2 -that is it would be conforth if what it ero ris we come count. This decrease would not however be pented out by a and thus if they further each there is the vector of the variety that which is a same rate, and thus if they further each the each the vector that y wight thirty and the thirty and the vector to measured by the fixer of a print, I run they distinctly which is the print, they distinctly which is the print the vector of a review of a vector o

From this distinution which is the given in the action in gravitation as the distinute beginning the first in the given in the given to the given in than the were point of the veth o act ce to which the time it is directly over head well great ite in re toward the man than a god pointly placed Ordences from the former or starpend wher the muon term to be but me. But wat rise refuned aparethe surface of the eight his state sught mi growth to have results miss to the eight mile the particle freedom with which with convers grandstand toward the on the Constant or reduce with the reconstruction. Sun too grandstand toward the one on the Constant of the opposite durate notally weight and there Nun tor gracement in a true and the second in 19 me and the artist of the tree that the world must be domined it in the second to the tree the best of world must be sick in equipment the extense of this bed in those parts that are cerest with water, and hast a tree commingente a with each other.

Low rillsery, this it holy the viritime must be the some in kind, but the some in conse nerger of its at at mass to after on the morn meense plener of its peniness in the rath, are the only energy of which the effects are periodically in the flow which execution in the wind the effects are periodically in the energy of the many that th

ment distance of the sense droug 44 was united by the little that the modern could be found that the modern could be found at the modern could be found that the modern could be found to the sense of the whole crayed modes inversely as the cobes of the accounts the extreme the property of fours vs. factors the distincting facts of the moon of east the face by which the witer becomes lighter when the moon is over he all in theed 24 frm a th L if the sun

It would be note: peer here to unserf the extenditions wish are boug thou lean ide. But the result still in cound numbers is that the with were character by the similarith of with a lib of the eef which is not it the point white the surreduce or over hind and ntile of the cel sheret on neso-that as the wife of each titles points would be

To be in its cult to the big exit do untille expression on an in the and it to de The under ide is promoced in the same mounter is the upper expect that is the dimignition, and

not the micrase at the none a tom wheter mes it

to the earth were will the covered with water of the sun and moral were always at the same distances from it and it the three bodies communication the same places without notion that two our contents of racing in a content with a content of the passes of the recent of the the mount most cont to found it were the contras and with review of the coveris the earth would the point most read their would be no one used discovering the difference of elevation. Nel one of these careanest mare holds, I owever and therefore the want of each of them gives a different mirlimation to the tides

1. The real matters at the en th from west to east every 24 hours causes the lugh and low water of the solar tale to pection a complete resolution from east to west in twents four

hours alen

2. The same metians of the earth with the moon smatten round the earth from west to east also, in shout 29g days, cancer a complete revolution of the linear fides from east to west in one solard is a of two lifty mathe or in about 24 hours 1-1 minutes

As the action of the luminers takes some time to rain a streffect the ligh water at any point does not take place till an hour rewo after the luming a has been vertical.

Whin the sun and moon are on the same points of the compose or in opposite points, A write in some many more more received in the complete of the opposite them if they be so anti-steel with regy it to morth and winth set it is a strength line, it is somethermore that their orders would provide their centre of the onth the high wifers will full out the same both their centres wound present uses not course were and mention with 5 will 111 no the same yours and the low subry on the same circumference indownships for in those points. In these circumstances when the will be the sum of the environmental the low water the sum

in these cits a very man with or the same of the evaluation like it is several than the same of the depressions. The sease citled spring these it is evaluate that they must happen at a very seem much by the controllers of both upper and under take, at every fall moon, by the controllers in the upper tide of each luminary with the under tide of the other, and that they san happen at no other times

THE TIBES. ** Y I

The same cause which makes the high water of each luminary take place later than the time that that hummary is vertical, makes the highest spring tide to happen a little after the new ar full moon.

4. As tune is reckoned by the apparent motion of the sun, the soler high water always changens at the same hour at the same place, but as the lunar high water, which is the greater, and gives a connecter to the whole, happens about 45} normies later every day, it must separate eastward from the sedar hi h water at that rate, and gradually become lower and lower till at the end of the first and third quarters of the moon, it tall on the some ideac with the law water of the sour tide. Then the elevation of the high water, and the depression of the low, will be both, only the ofference of the salar and lunar tides, and the tides will be near

During the first and ilgred quarters of the moon the tides will full of from the spring to the man, and normy the second and fourth quarters they will grow how the news to the

- The obligative of the curth's annual muth round the son causes the san, in sommer, to appear over par latitudes meanly 47 degrees faither porth than in winter; and the adiquity of the mont's monthly path may make the new moon smort degrees more either morth or or the human summy part and star view the full mean to the same number of degrees from the paint opposite to the sam. Those changes produce what may be called het same assessed variations of tules. The probe place thus .—

 March and September, the salu is near the Equator, and the the tides
- moon, at the time of the spring tides cannot be many degrees from it: therefore, the tides are then laybest and most uniform in both hemispheres, highest, of course at the Equator, where the points of high water of both imminures are, and grammity discussioning toward the poles, where, if the corth were uniformly covered with water, there would be continual low water at those seasons
- 6. Alout and summer, in the nurthern bemisphere, the sun is vertical about 22 degrees north of the Equator; and the new moon is, on the average the spine, but the full moon is, on the average, as far on the south side of the Equator. Therefore, about and summer, the spring titles at new moon, will be lughest in the northern hemsphere; and those at full m on m the sonthern
- About and winter, the chemistalises mentioned in the last article will be reversed
 The paths, gradies, of the earth and moon are not cheles, but eclipses or oyals and, therefore, the sun and more must be both nearer to the earth at some times then at others. The point where the earth is nearest to the sam is called its pershelion, and the point where the monu is nearest to the earth is called its perspect. The earth being in its pershilion, causes up mining is nearest to the earth is called in person. The ratio bring in its permining causes on the rate of the solar the and the muon being in its person and increase of the hunar; because the disturbing force increases inversely as the culor of the distunce.

 The perdiction takes place in a revolution of abold days, and the periode in one of 294 days;

therefore, they same rimes concide, and sometimes not, and when they do commide, it may be at any time of the mann's age. The calculation, from the inequalities of mution and distance, especially of the moon is intricate; but the result is, that when they cannedo at a spring tide. they may augment it about one seventh; while, when the luminaries are at their greatest distance at a spring lide, it may be disconsided about one seventh

7 It is puly on wide account that the regular motion of the tides from east to west can take place; for the shores of the land throw them into so many arregularities, that at some places there are in tales, at others they rise to a great height, sometimes there are double lides, and sometimes only one in twenty-four hours. So that the time of high water againg tales at any place must be found by abservation; and in rivers and narrow seas, floods and storius may very much after both the time and height of the tide. The average from high water to high water, or law water to Tow water, is about twelve hours, twenty four migrates; and that from light to low. or low to high, six hours, twelve minutes, but when a current either of the sea or a river, sets one way with the tide, the way that it sets is always of the langest duration.

It must be borne in mind that, leaving the electroctions of the land out of the account, the bigh waters, both of the Ann and the moon, are points, and that the low water of each is a cir cumference of the earth. From this it is evident that, if both luminaries are over the Equator, the high waters of both will be on the Equator, whatever may be their distance continued or westward (as strains, from the money age, or distance from the sun), and that the law waters of build will pass through the poles, at which there will, of course, be no tides. At those times there will be an extreme, or top of high water mily at the Equator; and thus the two immries, acting directly tugether at spring tides, and directly opposite at neap tides, will cause the furmer tabe higher and the latter lower than at times when one or both of the luminaries have declination from the Equator. When either of the luminaries has declination either north or south of the Equator, the upper high water of that luminary must decline as many degrees to the same side of the Equator, and the under high water the same number of degrees to the other sale. In these cases there will be two latetudes on opposite sides of the Equatur, each distant from that by the declination. and distant from each other by twice the declination round which the top of high water will revulve. At those times too, the law water of each luminary will fall as many degrees as the declination beyond the pide toward which the luminary declines, and fall the same number of degrees short of the other pide. By these means the whole tide will be lower when the luminaries have different declications, because each will diminish the high water of the other in the direction of north and sund; and the upper tides will be highest at new moon, and the under tides at full. These differences will increase, both with the declination and the latitude. At mitsummer and mid winter they will have arrived at their maximum, and at the distance from the poles equal to the mean declination of the sun and moon, there will be only one high water in a hunar day, that is, the high waters will be about 24 hours 491 minutes as under.

The motion of the tide is not accordinated by an actual transfer of the whole water; for that would produce, of the Equator, a current of about one thousand miles an hour. The wave of tide is some times moved in one direction, whole the great mass of the water is moved in the other by an under corrent, just as puo may often see the ripple who h the wind causes, blown against the current of a river.

2. COMMON RULES FOR FINDING THE TIME OF HIGH-WATER.

To determine this time these elements are necessare ---

- The tone of high-water at full or change, is found to observation; and to be accurate, it must be the mean of many observations made at different times of the year, and in different states of the weather

2. The moon's use on the proposed day.

3. The time after noon when the moon shall arrive at the south

The muon's age is found, by adding the equal for the year, (the moon's age on the 1st of January.) to the equal by be mountly, the age of the moon on the first of the mouth if it had been new moun on the 1st of Januar. and the day of the mouth. If the sun be less than a luhar month, it is the moon's age, but of greater, take a lunur month from it, and the remainder

is the mo ut's age.

The epact for the inherits are these January 0, Feb. 2, March 1, April 2, May 3, Jone 4, July 5 Auz 6, Sept 7, O. 2, Nav 9, Dec. 10.

Thus to find the money age are June 10, 182s.

Epoch of the year, . . . 14 Fpart of the month, Day of the mouth 10

28 days.

The moon, when new, is south at the some time with the sun, and eight tenths of an hour nearly later for every day of her age. Therefore, multiply the moon's age by 8, take away the units hours, and multiply it by 6, for minotes, the other figures are hours after noon. If they exceed twelve, the excess is the hour of southing on the following morning.

As, if the moon's rie were 2s days, 2s × 8 = 22. 4, or 22 hours, 24 minutes; that is, 24 minutes after ten the following morning

the high water is found, by adding the time of the moon's southing to the time of spring tide in the table. As, to find the high-water at Bristol for 19th June, 1829. Supposing the trouber from the for --

Brisial to be 6 h 36m. Add moon s southing..... 2 17 hours Sultract 12

Remains 5 o clock

From the variations already incurrented, as well as from local causes, these rules are not Perfectly accurate, but they may serve to explain and exemplify the principles

VI.—TERRESTRIAL LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

The following prehiminary definitions will be found useful by those who have not studied the. principles of mathematical phrenology

1. The card is very nearly a clobe, having its mean diameter, or measure through the centre, 7.912 index very nearly, and its mean execumference, or the measure round d, 24,979 miles, or in round made a 25,000 unles. A degree is the 360th part of a circumference ; thus, a degree of the carth's circumference is felt unles, very nearly. A degree is understood to be dia degree of the earth's elemnic rener is very miles, very meany, a negree is noncession to be in-vided into 60 minutes, which in the earth's circumference, are colled nauteof un quoyraphical miles; and he minute is air ide i into 60 seconds. For common purposes, a degree may be call-ed 70 English miles, and then a minute will be 2 0534 yards, and a second 342 yards. Half a cir-Comference or a semicircle, is, of course, '30 degrees, soil a quarter, or quadrant, 90. All cir-Cles, whether large or small, are divided onto the same number of degrees, minutes and seconds.

2 The earth turns round the same diameter, at a uniform rate of motion, every 23 hours, 56 minutes, nearly The extremities of this dismeter, (which though a mere imaginary line, is called the axis of rotation.) are called the pules, from a Greek word signifying to turn rotation of the earth from west to east choses on apparent motion of the heavenly bothes from east to west, and they will appear to revolve round the poles of the heavens; that is, the points to which the axis of the earth is directed.

3. At whitever part of the sea or the land one may be, a heavy weight so suspended by a string as that it tonches nothing, stretches the string so, that the weight end points very nearly to the centre of the centh, and the other, or upper end, to the middle of the sky over us "The horizon is the circle which, if we be upon perfectly level ground, divides the upper

4. The horizon is the circle which, if we be upon perfectly level ground, divides the unit for hemisphere, of the sky, which we see, from the under half, which we do not see. the to which the upper end of the string points, is in the centre of the first; and the Nadir, which the neight end of the string points, is in the centre of the second.

- From the zenith to the horizon is 90 degrees, the measure across the zenith from horizon to horizon to 80th degrees, and the measure from any point in the horizon to the opposit; none is the same.
- 6 If one signifupant one pole of the earth, that pole of the heavens will be in the zenithened the other one in the ndir. If we stand it my number of decrees distance from a pole of the rath, that pole of the heavens will be as many decrees from the zenith.
- If one stand undway between the onless of the earth, for more pulse of the heavens will be in the north point of the heavens, and the south pole of the heavens in the south point—A circumaterized the earth passatz through all the points that are equally distant from both poles is railed the Equation of the earth; and the circumference of the interesting towards were it scalled the electric Equation. The first of these divides the cultimate two qual homispheres, a north and south; and the last divides the heavens in the same way. The corresponding quality of the vector of the heavens, whether of the earth or the heavens.
- 7. If one stands at any number of degrees distance from the Equator, the newest pole will be that number of degrees shave the horizon, and the other pole the same matter blow. If once every change of non-continued or southward, will cause an attention in the electrics of no pole, with regard to the horizon; but no alteration will be made by a change costward or worstward of the same distance from the pole or Equator) be pressed of a line from directly north and south is called a meridian the, lice use if points to the place of the sam at 12 at most, or not-stay. If such a line were supposed to be contoured out the
- § A line grown directly north and south is called a meriding file, her one if points to the place of the sum of 12 at mone, or mod-day. If such a line were stipped of the continued north which all southward to the nortes, it would be a list forcemforence of the earth, the Lameter ground divide it in the moddle, and all the polasts through which it possed would be streetly nor he and some of each other. If a line were supposed to be shawn, in the however, directly over all the points of a morndom, that would be the corresponding colected merculing, and would peet through the poles of the locavity. If the corresponding colected merculing, and would peet through the poles of the locavity. If the corresponding colected merculing, and would peet through the poles of the locavity. If the corresponding colected merculing and would be closely supposed to the carting and the latter the heavens, ind an eastern and a wostern hemisplee.
 - 9 As the invitations of all places pass through the poles and as the poles are points, at meriting must mertine mother in these. Lines and circles that invections mother are said to form an mostic. That made is the measure of the inclination of the one to the other. Thus, the made which any two meritians make with each other is measured by that part of the Equator that he have went him, and counted in degrees, manufact, &c.
 - 10. As the whole beavers appear to revolve round the godes in 24 hours nearly, a twenty-fourth part most pass any polar, as for instance, the south point, in one hour. But the twenty fourth part of 360 is 15, therefore, 15 degrees of the heavens must apparently pass the south, or included every hour nearly.

When we cannot see one place from another, or measure the distance between them by a row or line, we can it termine them by knowing the postmort at both on the enritis surface. An, for instance, a near his my or Landon wishes to know how fart is to Jenestlein or Mexico, and in what an extinct those place be 2 in Landon, or a safter, in the middle of the Atlantic, wishes to know how he can find his way to be Landon End in Cornwall, or to Kingston in the Island at Jananer. In either case, he can regime see the arcection nor measure the distance threatly; and thus, if he had not some means of ascertaining them, travelling and sailing would be at an end.

When, as in these cases, we cannot point out the direction, or measure the distance directly, we had how far the one place is moth or south of the other, and also how far it is east or west, and were use have once found these, we can calculate the others. The distance moth or south is found, by first fluiding how far each place is north or south of the Equator, and then taking the sum, if ther air, an apposite sides, or the difference, if they are on the same note, and the decimer cast of west is found, by first fluiding the angle that is now at the pole by the meridians of two places, or, which is the same thing, by fluiding what portion of the Equator lies between their meridians.

The LATTIUE of any place is its distance from the Equator, and as north when it is nearest the north pule, and sough when it is nearest the south pule. No place can have more than 90 degrees of heitinde; neither can two places it is more than 180 degrees assumer.

The latitude is easily found, by abserving the height of the san, the moon, or any other celestul hods, when it is on the meridian.

The height of the puls above the horizon is equal to the latitude of the place. This may be ascertanced by observing the greatest und least elevations above the herizon of the pole-star, or any other star which never sets. Half the sum of these elevations is equal to the height of the puls, or the latitude.

When we take our measurement of the latitude of any celestial body, (which is effected by means of an instrument which measures angles.) we must previously know how for that celestial body is from the celestial Equator. The distance of any celestial bidy from the celestial Equator, is called its declination and is north or south, according to the situation of the hody. It the declination has of the same kind with the latitude, we must substituted of from the height of the know when on the meridian; and if it be of the appoints kind, we should did it the difference between the result and 90 degrees, is the latitude. In gery method, when our observation requires to be securally, we must make other corrections; in, we must allow for the dip or height we are above the means seace of the earth; for the half diameter of the body, of we take the autside or limb of it instead of the centre, for the refraction, or bending of the light on passing through the atmosphere; and for the parellax, or difference of sociation in the body, as seen from the surface of the earth, and from the centre. All these instead is noweer, inserted and explained in the tables that are used by seamen and others, who have occasion accurately to find the latitude.

For common purposes, all degrees of intitude may be considered as of the same length; but as, in reality, the earth is a little flattened towned the judes, it takes a passage over rather it

larger space there, to make the same orgular distance

The research of a place is much more difficult to find than the latitude, because here we have no joint used by nature from which to begin. We are, therefore, obliged to take the meridian of some particular place is a first normain, find the bought design of other places by observation, and count them from that. It is indufferent what place we take, and then tone, British geographers and scalars take the meridian of the Royal Observatory, at Greenwich. Most other natural restor from the collected, but it would be much more conceived if the first meridian were the same with all east it would save the fromble of adding or substracting the difference. Thus, in reducing from blonging day, which are cocketed from Paris, to English, 22 20 24 must be noted, if they are east, and to some must be substracted it they are well.

The general method of inding the difference of longitude is, to find the difference of time between the two places. The stage is the motion of which time is usually incomed, appearedly cames from the cast. Consequently, it must be mone, or any other hour at the cast inmost place, before it is at the westermoost. The difference, us has been stated, as it do goes to an hour, four minutes of time for a degree, differen minutes of horizonte to a mone of time for a degree, different minutes of horizonte to a month of the paraboses of explanation but for all parinoses at exampliation, they require to energy mode with the nectural period of the confidence in the proof of the regulation of the confidence in the residual says.

When the celested moties are visible, it is always cosy to find the exact time of the place of obtaining several too, which that dince be not hand or at several and hard several to text several that we reposition to convey the exact fine at the historical model which the early found.

A waith, or chronour ter, exities called, that goes if a perfectly uniform rate may so for maker the purplese, but there is no mesonare check upon it. If there he two or true, the average of term is a lit be not to be depended on, but even that gives no dissolute civil may

There are several other inclines—the college of the sunsite occupies of the standard of the most four the war and moon and the destance of the moon four term starm stars. These can all be computed beforehand, and they are inserted to the manife it abundards for the benefit of security. But colleges of the sunshippen very scalard, the compacts of the satellities of Jupiter a made by discredative at monogeneric of the motion of the slap, the method mostly resorted to soft record from observing the destance of the motion of the slap, the method mostly resorted to soft record from observing the destance of the motion of the slap, the method mostly resorted to soft record from observing the destance of the motion of the slap, the method mostly resorted to soft record and the mostle of the control of the slap of the method of the mostle of the slap of

The degrees of longitude are not all of the same length, The miriblians meet at the pole, and are at the greatest distance, as under, at the Equation, therefore, as the lat independent he longitude becomes less and less, and consequently, an error in the beginning becomes a smaller number of index. At latitude to the degree of longitude is latt of wheat so distance to the degree of longitude. The decrease is most rapid toward the poles, and at the pole lists the degree of longitude has been been smaller and the pole lists the degree of longitude has been beingth wholever.

The principles at mathematical geo analys, are more fully definded in the treatise an that subject, published by the Sortery for the Dulmson of Useful Knowledges, and to that treatise we refer our readers for the explanation of many points that could have cutly be sleghly naticed.

The following is a Table of the Languages and Latitudes of remarkable places:—

TABLE of the LONGITUDES and LATITUDES of some of the PRINCIPAL TOWNS on the GLOBE, recknowld from the Meridian of Greenwich.

(In compiling this Table, the numbers have been taken to the nearest minute, whether over or under.)

Towns.	Countries.	Lon	gitude.	Lat	itud	ie.
Aberdeen	Scotland	1	6 55 W	570	6.	N
Agen			27 Б	44	12	N
Ajaccio		٠. ٢	44 E	41	55	N
Адерро	Turkey	37	lo s	86	11	N
Alexandria	Fgypt	30	14 5	31	ii	N
Algiers	Africa	3	E R	36	19	
Amiens	France	. 2	18 K	49	53	N
Amsterdam	Uoiland	4	53 K	5.2	23	N
Angere	France	0	33 w	47	28	
Augusteine	Difta	ŏ	9.8	45	80	N
Antougil	Madagascar	Seile 50	24 K	15	27	
Antwerp.			14 K	51	Ĩ3	
Ares		2	47 B	50	17	
Aurillac	Ditto	2	27 E	44	56	
Changel.	Russin.	. 40		64	32	
Cacau.	Ditto	48		16		N

Towns.	Countries.		Longitude.	Latitude.
Athens	.Gruece	••	23° 45' K	37° 68' M
Auch	France.	• •	0 25 E	43 39 M
Auxorio	Ditto	••	3 35 g	47 48 N
Avignon	"Ditto	••	4 49 K	43 57 N
Ba, dad	Asia.,	••	41 25 E	33 20 M
Bure an.	. Spain	••	2 10 E	41 22 10
Bataver	Javn	••	106 56 g	6 12 .
Recuvais	France	••	2 5 E	49 26 M
Berhu	Prussin		13 9" E	52 32 N
Phas.	France		1 25 E	47 85 M
Baday	India		73 Q B	18 57 N
Bourdeaux	France		0 31 W	41 50 N
Boston,	America		70 3n w	42 23 M
Bourg	France		5 14 K	40 lan'
Bourges	Ditto	••	2 21 B	47 5 N
Bremen.	Germany	• •	8 4d B	53 5 M
Pre-law	Silema		2 € 2 E	51 6 N
Bust	France		A 4 29 W	48 23 N
Bustol	Ergland.		2 30 w	51 23 N
Mussels	Netherlands.		4 22 g	50 51 M
Burney teres.	"America		53 21 w	31 27 8
Buch acst		•••	25 51 E	41 29 M
Cadrz	Sienn.		6 17 w	36 32 N
Caen	France.		0 22 w	49 11 N
Coiro	Fgypt.		31 18 B	34 3 N
	. Indu.		84 30 B	22 35 N
	England		0 5 E	52 12 N
	China.		113 13 E	23 9 N
	St Domingo.	•	72 IN W	19 46 N
A			18 24 E	33 55 N
		••	2 21 8	43 13 N
	. America		75 30 K	IO 25 N
	Germany		9 35 g	51 19 N
41		••	52 15 w	4 56 N
All I am Market	America Fratee	••	4 22 K	49 57 N
	Plate C.	••	8s 30 g	22 51 N
Cleanterregate	Indics	••	1 29 8	48 27 N
Chatres,	. France	••		44 6 N
Channad	. Difference	••		9 38 N
Christians,	Digio	• •	1 27 w	15 47 N
Chamont Percent.	Duto	•••		41 IN
Constitutionale.	Lurkey	••		
Copenhagen	. Denneark	••	12 31 g	15 41 N 5 3 N
Chicaw	. Potoud."		19 51 E	
Dantzac	. Pensyne.	••	14 34 E	54 21 N
Done		. •	6 11 B	41 5 N
Davet	Bestind., .	٠	1 19 g	51 N N
Diagraguan	. Prance.	••	6 19 g	43 32 N
Doesecu.	Saxony		13 43 E	51 3 N
Dablar. •	. Ireland,	••	6 35 w	53 12 N
Dendark	France		2 22 E	5 2 N
· Panonrah	Scotland.	••	3 13 w	50 57 N
Evidex.	France		1 9 g	49 0 N
Florence,	fialy		11 16 6	43 47 N
los	france		1 37 к	13 48 M
Frankford on the Maine	. Germany		8 16 g	50 7 N
Сар	. France		6 5 E	11 31 M
Geneva	waverland		6 5 C	46 12 N
Genoa	Italy		8 58 E	44 23 N
G barhar.	. Span		5 19 w 73 4.1 g	36 6 N
Gast.	.Indm		73 4.1 K	15 31 N
Gare Island of	. Seuceal		17 15 w	11 40 N
Corba.	Suxous		10 41 G	80 56 N
Greensinh	Hagland		0 ОК	51 2" N
Greeno de	trance.		5 41 E	45 II N
Danbecch,.	. Gammy		9 59 g	51 33 N
Revances, I of Cuba	America.		12 13 W	23 9 N
He to. Capt.	. Ditta.	●.	767 21 W	51 58 g
I paran			51 59 6	32 25 N
Jackson, Pari.	New Holland	• ::	153 12 E	34 0 s
Jernsalem	£ Assau Turkey		3.1 0 E	81 49 N
Kasan	Russia.	•	19 20 E	55 48 N
Kongsberg	.Priivia.	•••	20 29 E	51 42 N
Luin.	France.	•••	7 34 E	49 84 N
Laval.	Ditto	•••	0 46 w	48 4 N
Lisle.	.Ditto.	.:	3 5 в	50 36 N

						_				
Towns.		Constres				Long.	itude. 7 w			tude 3 s
Lm	••		-	• • •	••	~~~	16 E		4.	50 N
Limoges			•	•	::	ū	9 17		26	42 N
London, St. Paul's.		Englandgoranl				ō	5 w		61	SIN '
Lyons				:.		4	50 E		45	46 N
Масло	••					113	35 B		22	13 N
Macon						4	15 E		4ti	18 N
Madigs.						80	17 E		13	4 %
Madral		. Spem				3	44 W		40	25 N
M dacca		., India	• •	••		102	.5 E		2	10 3
Manilla		. Pulppne Bland	79	••		120	58 E		13	30 N
Malaga	•	Spon .	•	••	• •	4 5	2 W		36 13	43 N 18 N
Marscillen		Arabe		• •	••	39	10 L		21	25 N
Mecca	::			••	••	2	19 E		4.	3º N
Metz				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	::		11 6		49	7.8
Meuco		. America.	::	- ::	•	ຫຼ	5 W		19	26 N
Mezieres		France				- 4	41 E.		40	40 N
Atrium	`					9	12 6		45	25 N
Montaubau		France				1	21 K		4 (2 N
Montpellior		Ditto		••		3	58 K		41	11
Montreal					••	73	11 w		4	95 A
Monte Video		America	••	• •	••	១៩	21 W		34	35 N
Moscow.	••	Russia .	••	••	••	;7 2	31 E		55	46 N
Moulins			• •	••		บ้	20 €		46	31 N
Munich Nancy	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • •	••	••	••	6	35 g 11 g		48	8 N 42 N
				••	• •	129	52 K		32	32 N
Nankiu	::	4 th	::	<i>:</i> :	::	113	47 E		82	4.8
Nantes	•••		::	::			32 W		47	LIN
Naples				- ::	::	14	4 0		40	50 N
Nevers				•		3	10 K		46	39 N
Newcastle		England	٠.			- 1	24 W		55	3.8
New Orleans		Americal .				FÜ	bl w		29	b - N
Nismes.	• •	France			• •	4	26 🖹		4.5	bl N
Odrasa	• •		• •	• • •	• •	30	15 E		46	30 N
Orleans	••		• •	••	• •	į	50 E		47	/ I N
Oxford	• •	. Eug and Paribe Ocean	• •	• •	••	149	15 w 30 w		17	4 : N
Otakerte Owybee	• •	Sandwich Is and			••	1 10	30 W		2n	29 g 17 N
Palermo.	::	Stoly	٠.		::	13	2: E		28	7 4
Palma	::	Island of Majore	3			'2	3.9 E		31)	31 N
Paris.	••	. France		• ::		9	20 B		4.	· (I N
Peku	• •	"Chun				110	28 €		39	0.1 %
Perigneux		Fram			• •	n	14 1.		4,	11.8
Perpienan	••	Intto		••	• •		31 E		42	12 N
Petersburgh	••	Russia		••		39	19 E		69	46 N
Phyladelphia.	• •		• •	••	••	75 0	11 w		39	77 N
Pointiers Pondicherry		. Indra .	• •	••	••	79	21 K		.11	Sic N
Poudicherry Plymouth	.:		••		••	1	l. W		. 56	21 N
Portsmath				::	•••		I W	•	50	47 N
Portobello	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1 100 00 00 00		•••		,79 10	15 W		9	33 4
Porto Ferrajo		- Risiand of Elba				.10	24 K		42	59 N
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Queliec.	••	Cou ida	••	••		71	10 W		46	47 N
Quimper		Proud.		•	• •	4	1 11		47	58 N
Quito	٠,	France	••	••		78	55 W		0	11.8
Rennes	••		••		• •	1 24	41 m		49	6 %
Riga	::	A	••	::	••	43	14 W		56 22	57 N 51 s
Rome	::			::		12	30 E		41	51 s 51 N
Rouen	::	. France	::	::	••	ı,	0 6		49	26 N
Rochelle	•••	Ditto	••			i	10 W		51	23 N
St Blas		Mexico		••		105	Iti w		21	3 t N
St. Melena	٠.	Algebra.				5	49 w		15	55 g
St Croix	• •	Angolles		••		61	49 W		17	44 N
Siam	••	Anin	٠.	••	-7.	100	50 K		14	21 N
Smolensko	• •	Russm	••	• •		32	0 8		54	51 N
Smyrua	••	Asia.		••	·• `	27	7 E		K	25 N
Stockholm	•		••		••	18	4 K		50	29 N
	::		·:	••	••	13 7	32 E 45 E		48 21	19 N 35
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Toulouse			Data	••			- 1	20 €	40	35 N	
Tours			Dulo		• •		0	12 h	47	94 M	
Trebisand .			Asinte Turke	y			39	26 €	41	12 N	
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ratte			Trance.,				- 1	id b	45	16 N	
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Vannes			Ditto				2	45 €	47	39 N	
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▶\ ···santes.			France				2	7 E	48	18 N	
Vicinia			Austria				17	23 €	48	13 N	
Wardhuys .			. Lapland				31	7 E	70	22 N	
W 15 44 #		••	Pelsad		••		21	8 6	51	14 N	
Washington			A16.º1 o a .		••		77	0 15	33	IO N	
Wilmi .	• • • •		Pot and	••			25	18 E	fc1	41 N	
Yakutsk .			s æ ria.,				129	52 E	62	2 N	
Yarmouth		••	England		••	••	1	40 E	52	55 m	

VIL-VENTILATION & HOUSEHOLD CLEANLINESS.

We are all thoroughly owere of the necessity of breathing, and the agreeable freshness and revering influence of the part moraing an innet convince my, that the breathing a pine atmosphere exconductive to health, yet we as carefully excude the air from one howest as it its approach were isotrous. Intending to shat out the melements of the wrather only, in our case to guard anserves from the external air, we binder that renewal of the monophere which is increasing to prevent its becoming diagnoid and unfit o support an and life.

Pew presence as a recovery sugments and a control representation of the the We proserved in without food for a considerable time, but keep as without mir for a very few centries and we considerable time in an encoded the treath and considerable time, but keep as without mir for a very few centries and we considerable to support the first fluid we have me, we most like three for for the principle by which the is supported it taken from the air during the act of hreathing. One footh only in the attouchold is respected to be respired. A full grown in a taken and the late of the manufacture of the box respired. A full grown in a taken and the late of the manufacture and the development of the manufacture and the accordance of the manufacture and and food manufacture and the development of
Who that has ever felt the refreshing effects of the merring are can wonder at the lassitude and disease that follow the continued breating of the pestiferons atmosphere of crowded or ill-variabled apartment? It is only necessary to observe the countenances of those who missite close rooms and houses, the against how of their skins, their snaker eyes, and their languar movements to be sensible of the last effects of shutture and the external air.

Besides the contamination of the art from being breathed, there are other matters which tend to depreciate its pointy; these are the effluvia constantly passing off from the surface of animal bodies, and the combustion of candles and other barrians substances. On going late a bed room in a morning, some after the occupant has left his hed, though he he in perfect health, and habitually cleanly in his person, the same of smelling never fails to be off-inde with the odour of animal effusia with which the atmosphere is charged. There is mother cause, perhaps, still more straking, when a person, fresh from the morning are inters a cosch, in which several persons have been close stowed during a long night. He who has once made the experiment will never voluntarily repeat. The simple expedient of keeping down both windows but a single built inch would pravent many of the colds, and even fevers, which this mingrous mode of travelling often produces. Outside passengers, though they may safter a little more from only and wet, generally except these every-day completing of the swelp persons.

Where the war for sace numinosable, and the about is never opinion but while some one is passing three and). On rate roc, such a direct, the nessers so three livers at one to so horefule, as to make any per or many of not, rocal and power between verifices into but the where we make any local so leaded, that is desired passing so the document of the perfect of their which is a second so done so the document of the notion, which every locatione there we must be above, be must vary occur, which is second refuse out that had a second perfect of the sound of streying the energies.

Caption would indicate with such absolute the first, all the discussion of persons so situated some discussion of section for the discussion should be incorrect, and the thornal should be incorrect, and the the many should be too for the section of the discussion of the first to be weeking him down?

If any lettrer, a competence is a chiral that wherevery reduces a usable point essential some area and some investigated to the interpretation of the sense of some area and experience as a threshold for a contract of the experience as a threshold reduced the atmosphere. If we have, here, can be also as a first order of the front modern some of the experience of the expe

The long the attributes a condition of the provision around mention, it is not sufficient that we means in a condition which are nature as priesty most be carriedly removed. The language for a condition be endowed to incord the second to the subwest or mean and the second to the solution point in conservation of the second to the endowed to the nature of the whole second to the subsect of the whole second to the subsect of the th

Those was have left containing in which they need, on is cossive perform and the domestic dubes, stem to be too his to permove of matters that are off notice in some it, as rechange water, duty some its set, any so and indeed, if persone avoid washing in the recent first lips in the same is some anyway of the surface washing and the same is some anyway of the surface washing and be actor of

Flow 6, in valet, and fiveing plants, in puls, groudy theory the purity of the an during the right, by create out large quantifier of an interpretation would state in to their word as separated from the large by his close, which as to have set test as the belong to a car. On this account they should never be kept in his from the time measure of precase, who have no infinitely since taste or many account neglection when there are measures of precase, who have no infinitely since to slope in a cases (recommendation that the free his belong it along the interpretation that is the meaning, we distributed with no their five free factors.)

is suffering of the best standards assumed by the series to respect the result standards is suffering of the best standards from the series of series and inspected torough the desirable and supply of freedoms.

In the construction of homes, we avoidly in these leads to the poor this country object here to meganize the necked of wheal to really contributes on the received of the domain months of an invested of monother than the property of the residence of them to the form of the real three property of the form of the real three property of the form of the real three property of the form of the property of the property of the form of the property
First fixes in helicoms stead for be scenaring with chosen boards. The windows shindly he throws one for some here every best to entry or he according due to where we not research so participation the here of the scenario for the according to some perfect fixed by short fixed and the bolies save perfect of each here to the yellow for each perfect here is possible; the state excess of the association and the entry short for his school in the horse ingressible; the test perfects of the association and the entry short here as yellow here here and here in the first perfect the each of the fixed here in the here is a school in the here the here is a school in the here is a fixed here in the here is a fixed here in the here is a fixed here in the here is a fixed which is a fixed here is a fixed when the here is a fixed here is a fixed when the here is a fixed here is a fixed when the here is a short here is a fixed when the fixed here is a short here is a fixed when the fixed here is a fixed when the fixed here is a short here is a fixed when the here is a fixed here is a fixed when the here is a fixed when the here is a fixed here is a fixed which the here is a fixed here.

Various we use me had receives to at times, with the intention of the rate of the erroches smells, and of marking the ult of sect rooms. Durishing the vapour of we are through the air, by plunging a hot poker into a vessel containing it, but air constant to a table symbolic to have, and exploding gampooder, we the means marthy chadword. All these are notices. The explosion of gampooder gay indical distance that chapter at he movement for reach of its influence, but then influentiately, an air is produced by its combiner in, that is as infensive, and equally unfit to support the soften year it can be need to room of. These conjoints only sive to degree the really allowed evaluation of the around place. The only certain means of positying the air of a chamber which is not halfy occupied by a lock grown, is by changing it in such a positive production of the patient will not be directly expected to the daughts of controls.

Chemistry less farmished the means of purifying the nir of chainly is in which persons have been contained with can ignus disease, so as to destine by factions power of the chains generated in sum situations, and thus of preventing the means from extending. This will be compliable by attenting care fully to the following directions.

Close all the windows and abouts of the aroun intended to be puralled, except the one by which you promes to text at and make up the uperture of the channey in fire-place except for about in inch or text the bottom. Having our three lable sponsibility from non-soft interests of soft except for each extensibility of the particle of soft except for a soft many station with particle of upon the door in the minimum to—at with a few incomes for each extensibility of the particle of a few incomes for each except in a variety to good a few in our fire and the particle of the

or or any our approximate, may be require controlling to pering an order of the second of the second provided the entire the 2 word.

But noting a train with the order wavel or protection of the controlling beautiful the second between a switching or an artificial force and whose give struct the momentary wavelength in regard and the momentary of a ring product of the more thousand or an artificial model of the controlling and artificial to a ring product of the non-trivial condition of the controlling of the controlling and with the controlling of the contr

prevene d he its being preserved in a scenant, state

In the centry made are near regardances which require to be attenued to be seed that all the sections, and the termination of the meant of all all the sections in the termination of the mode that of the section of the product of the termination of the section which produces no open search to make reast understand out the control of sections which produce not open search to make the set under the following materials of the terminations which produce two particles are made to exceed a very larger flowers. The ethics are much not common better the domestic and even and even of the poor void to as the terminations which the control of the termination of t

VIII. -- NATURE AND USE OF CHRONOLOGY.

The form Chrower as is made use it two Gords words, Corone, "fine," and I constituted by word," of sites a runor so that the simplest definition at its invaning is, this stock of the first or it in invaries of the simplest definition of the proper criter, manning the nutrions of the training between them

As the past is our may keep admentication, and our only useful last to the factor, the deep of time, or the constant item of events, in the reterm which they have on the messanishment of the atmost organization. Even to our ment to be retermined they transfer out this counterment of the constant of the atmost of the events the may be seen and without any relations to the constant on in their receiver, throughough is important, because, without that, our knowledge to a retermined to the constant of the energy of the major of human mechanis, chronology becomes industrial use, by relect as one in the energy and it must be found in the constant of human mechanis, chronology becomes industrial use, by relect as one in the energy and channel and the mechanistic owners of the energy of human mechanistic transfer of the major of human mechanisms. And we we have no information we are may be even as a major of the relationship that the major of the major of the following the read from London to Darser, in so by the constant,—harder from the object we wish to attribute at this if we not a moved at all.

Now, many silton take that first step in any act or science, until they are goaled on by necessity; and as the use of chromology is philosophical, and thus doesn't appear to take no began to compare the former events with the latter, and down commission, at remote keylessy many very illiterate a strong, and couple not be known in the cury over of the world. The memory of the ordinators of the South See Islands do not extend lookwards above an eye or own and even then they no vogue, not agreed about the courts the userty so a memory of the included events the userty so are world, the memory of the verticed events in the early ages on in word, the memory of vary uncertaint that the most original and allowing story or executed as a part of a various of very uncertaint.

Before the story of trace can be known, we ment known method in toochish would we must know how to compute two pertines in portering a cost to be able to say a road, that they are of equal length, or that the mass hower train to sole, and how much hower as the first condition of the first would be sole as the method of which the length is known, and cost common kernal partition of time by us to apply 10 other multi-bases who a sample of much of weight, or a standard bushel for the partition of the method to some event which we have rushin or a standard bushel for the partition of the method to be fively and the control of the method to be some over the partition of the control of the method to condition of the control of the control of the control of the sole of the control of the control of the most round the sum. Of the absulte equality of any two portions of time, which so may be the execute by which they are measured, we here can be certain, because we cannot be in peacesing of two

of them at once so as to commore them ingether. If we can find no other difference between the events, we have no version to behave that the times in which they happen are of different lengths; and there is diverged is all that we can rest. In using the measures of time, we observe the same inclined as with other measures. If the period he less than a day, we mention the manher of hears, or parts of a non-rest in the first of modern are length such as the life of a man, we man that it in veria, and if if he long, we cannot at a considere, or hundreds of years.

Therefore the plant as the various lengths of the day, as arising from the intation of the civit or an innih, as arising from the revolution of the minut, and of the year, as arising from the restortion of the civit he carb dependent upon the same course; and though, as the other civities nees if these causes—the spotes over who it these bodies pass, do not vary much the same day, or mouth, or year, stell they must be of the same length to the people of all nations, and there cannot be more difference between one and another; yet different nations have had another a modes of recknowing them. Some of these differences are pointed and in Art. I.—On the Calendar,?

When a nation, ame to such a segree of information and importance, as that it folt a design of recording the executs of its lawn history, it generally become with some event event is now history of ment or kneur, for which strongled the ray or succession of portions of time, all prisonnel to be equal, and can be equal to his which the nation happened to take for a standard. The day being the portion with which some fear an attenular, and also the one of which the appearance is the most straking—high or high day is so long the executes of all contrast—most entrions, made the day the absolute measure, but as the day is rather short for measuring long intervals to a generally last negative of some with executive of all contrast providing with, or rather having some in sea blance to, our wiseks, mentles, and years.

As an exact number of trues of the robition of the earth is not conferred in the revolution of the mean quotient as a exact number of times of either this ratio on or this eaven handle in the revolution of the earth, east which me reslated in terms of either of these fixed periods, do not agree with each other. In other words, as days, hard months, and veris are not expanded, one of martines of each other, two east which are regulated, one of so may times at one of they, and to either in so may times of each time, at which are considered, one of so may times of the time at which any event happens, without making correction for the fractional differences. The period of time in which those time time differences amount to on mut of the shorter an astime, is called a cycle. See Art. If

Those nations among whom the Christian religion has been dissensimited, have, ever since its introduction, abanching all eros, sive that which becaus it the furth of our Savanar. This is called the Christians for a modern to date or number of the vour is speken of in a sodemn or found manner, the worms land Doman, in the controller V. D. menning * the control from V. D. menning * the control from V. D. menning * the control from the birth of our Savanar backward we either part B. G. * before Christ,* or Anna entre Car, stan, A. V. C. which is the same. Seen ser sometimes dated from the creation of the world; and the term to an Wandi, V. M., that is, "control the world * pic tival to the late, but as upanion is divided in volta precise once in the creation," in terms of the Christian era, the commencement of that era is considered as the preterior to be entitled entry.

Tailind the distance of any event—stat be before the both of our Savinur, add the date of it to the year; if ofter, substruct; the sum in the dest eath, as the difference in the second, is the time from the present dute, or the distance of the event.

As the crass of the nations of notamity have become obsolete, and as the principal events in their histories have been reduced to the remective years of the Christian real, other before or after the finth of our Savone, those crass are needed only by toose who could the writings of suting ty, and, then fore, it is not necessary, in the present case to usual them. There is, however, more as when is used by a very long portion of the moint rus, the Highest, or cas commences at the tipula of the flight of Mahount from the city of Mecca to that of Medina, which took place in the 622d year of the Christian era. The Mahountan year is regulated by time event.

PRINCIPAL ERAS.

Creation of World.—There have been as many as one hundred and furly upinlons on the distance of time between this event and the both of our Saturnes. Some make it as small as 35th years, and some as great as 6124. The curomology which awaily given with the authorized version of the Bible, places the event in the 440th year before the commencement of the runnion ets.

The Oinmpiads.—The first year of the first Olympiad begins in the summer of the 776th year before the common era; the first year of the second Olympiad, in the summer of the 772d year, and so the

The faundation of Rohe.—The 753d year before the communicement of the common ora

The Birth of Christ.—This is probably to be ented in the 41 year before the commencement of the common cra.

The Hejira .- Commencing on the 16th of July, in the 922d year after the common era-

A CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

CONNEXION BETWEEN ENGLAND & INDIA.

- 1528, Sec. Attempts made by England to reach India by the North-East and North-West Passe cs
- Sir Francis Deske landed at Ternste (Molacen Islands), and tooled with the King of the 1579+
- country Lunded subsequently in Java Layent Company upon a Land expedition to India; much information oldinated which 1590
- proced highly useful in the subsequent establishment of In hon connecte A society of 101 adventment petition of Queen Fazalo, h for a trading Charter to India. 15991
- A surfer of proteining grantees grantees a surfer resonant in a resemp conserve a municipal with our are Endoesy to the Physial.

 December 31 First Chairer granted for flavour value to a company of adventurers, exited the grantees or a Company of Merchants or resonant reling to the East Indies. 1600 Conducted by a charman and tw mty four directors, to be chosen amonable
- May & Parst English deet sailed from Tortory; landed at Acheen in Sumatra, and at 16018 Bant on in Juca, in both which places they left factors, retorned to England Septemhe . 1603.
- Second Charter granted to the East India Common, constituting them a corporate body 16.19 for ever, but reserving to Government the nower of dissolving them on three years'
- January 11 A Firmon granted by the Mogul, allowing the English to establish factories 1613 ot Surat, Ahmedahad, Candrava, and Gora
- The Company became a Joint Stock Company 1611 Euglish establish a factory at Firando in Japan.
 - The Portuguese, who were at war with the Mogul, defeated by the English on the Bombay coast, the English in coass quence obtained a Puman, granting them perpetual blierty of troduce.
- 1617
- The Danes form is settlement at Tranquebar. Disautes between the Dutch and English companies for exclusive trade with the Spice 1618
- July 17. Treaty between English and Dutch, by which the English were allowed to share in the proper trade of Java, and in that of Pullicat; and in hold a third of the 1619 Mutuera and Banda trade
- April 22. Ruglish assist the Persians in expelling the Portugese from Orning, for which 1699 service various commiscial privileges in the Persian Gulph were granted them.
- February | Knglish tertured and put to death he the Dirich at Ambayan on an accusa-tion of a constitute the expet them from the island, where the two nations resided in 1623 pursuance of the treaty of 1019 The Company allowed to exercise martial law in India
- 1621
- 1645 Treats with Portugal, by which the English were allowed access to the Portuguese posts in India
- 1630 A hornee gr'uted to Sir William Courten to trade to India for five years, in violation of the Commun s Charter
- Fact St. George book at Madraspatham on the Cocamandel coast, 164
- 1652 The Company obtain considerable privileges in Bengal through the influence of some skillat English surgious, who perform extraordinary cures at the court of the Mogul. 1654 Fact 51 George (Madras) made a Presidency
- 1675 The trade to linux thrown open for three years.
- New Charter granted for seven years, uson petition, alleging that evils had resulted from the open trade 1657
- 658 The facts on the Malabar coast made subordinate to Surat; Bengal and the Coromandel coast placed under Madras
- April 3 a new Charter granted to the Company, confirming former privileges, allowing 1661 the right of making neace and war, of exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction, and of sending unlicensed persons to England
- French East India Company established. 1664

India governed by the Megul Baber, whose empire was founded in 1525,
 Portuguese facturies established on Mulabar Coast and in Bengal.

Dutch begin to establish themselves in India.

[†] Dutch hogin to entablish tuchiselves in thans. § India is now divided into fifteen subahs, each under a Subahdar or Viceroy.,

- Smat defended by the English against Sivager, the Mahiatta chieftain; new privileges 16647
- granted for the company by the Magul in recompense.

 The teland of Bombry, which had been ceded by Portugal to Charles II. as part of the connection of the Process Cutherine, granted to the East India Company. "In feed and common secue, as at the connect that Greenwich, in an annual rent of 104." 1660
- December of St Heeps ground by Royal Charter to the East India Company, 1673
- English draven out of Pantsun Beneuden tortshed, 1643 December 27 Garrison of Bombey, under command of Captam Kerzwin, declare themselves Long's subjects, and mappendent of the Company. The island remained in a state of positional until the recent of arites from England to deliver up
- the place. 1687 Bombay erected into a regency, and made supreme over all the Company's establish-After several quartels with the officers of Annuagzehe (the Mogul Emperor), vessels
 - and troops arrived in the Ganges; English beaten and forced to abandon Hoogly. Semiember English permuted to octure to Haggiy. Pondichery estabashed by the French.
- Company resolve on obtaining territory in India. Tegnapatam purchased and Fort St. 1680 David built
- 1603 Company's Charter forfeited, meansequence of failing in the payment of 5 per cent. levied on all Joint Stock Communes. October 1 New Charter granted by the king, the right of the king to grant a Charter
- denied by partiane of 1698 September 3. A new Company incorporated by the name of the "English Company". The old Company, called the "London Company," ordered to cope troling in three
- years. Calcutts purchased by the old Company as a Zemindaty, and Fort William built. The old Company obtained an Act, uniforming them to trade under the Charter of the 1700 new Company
- July 22 Act for the union of the two Companies prosed under the Great Seal the 1702 factors of each Company to mounge separately the stocks previously sent out, being allowed seven years to wind up their affairs, when the Companies should be finally and completely united.
- 1707 Calcula, which had been hitherto suburdinate to Madras, now made a separate presidency
- 1708 Cumplete union between the Companies effected.
- No person to be a Director of the East India Company and Bank of England at the 1711 same time. (9 Anne, c 7)
- Exclusive trade extended to Lady-day, 1736. (10 Anne, c 28) 1712
- 17.3 Jadler Khan, subahdar of Bengal; this subah is new become virtually independent of the Emperor
- the Emperor July: a deputation from the Company arrives at Delhi to sulled security from the oppression of the Mogul officers: a Firman granted 6th January, 17.7, exempting their 1715 trade from duties, and allowing them to passess land around their factories.
- An Fast India Company formed at Ostend, and several ships discatched for India. 1717
- An Act of Parliament obtained to pumish British merchanis trading to India under 1718 foreign commissions
- Company authorized to be row money to the extent of the sums lent by them to the 1720 Government of not exceeding 5, 000,000%, Dividend reduced from 5 to 4 per cent.
- August a Charter erunted by the Emperor of Germany to the Ostend Company, under which a very successful trade was carried ou, until political reasons induced the 1793 Emperor to destroy it.
- Rupperor in centrol it.

 A Charter granted, enabling the Company to establish a Mayor's Court at each of the three presidencies. Calcutta, Madras, and Bumbay, and to hold Courts of Quarter Session to determine all proad causes but those of High Treasur. 1726
- Charter renewed, and privileges extended to Lody day, 1769. Company agreed to accept an interest of 4, instead of 5 per cent, on hom to Government of 3,200,000/, and public a premium of 200,000/ Restricted from holding lands and tenements in Britain above the value of 10,000/ per annum. (3 Gon. II. c. 14.) 1730
- Swedish India Company formed. 1731 Dividend due Christmas, 1732, reduced from 8 to 7 per cent.
- Invasion of India and massacre of Delhi by Nadir Shah of Persia. 1730 (The Wogul Power declines rapidly, and many of the subuhlars or viceroys become
- independent. The Mahratias obtain great power, and the Robillas form a separate state. independent. The Marricia unital group power and the Collins form a separate state.]

 Exclusive privileges continued to Lady day, 1783, in consideration of a loan to
 Government of 1000,000/ (13 Geo. II c. 17)

 War being declared between England and France, a Prench dect was dispatched to 1744
- 1746 altack Madrasatter matter 14: Fleet anchored about twelve miles south of Madras, and landed 600 men, commanded by Lahourdonnais. Madras rapidities of fleet a bombardment of five days; trenty sized by Lahourdonnais, who coveninged to restore the town on paymen of a moderate ransom. Dupleix, the Governor of Pondichery, t violated the capitulation.

Rise of the Mahratta Power.

[.] Pondichery, the sent of Government of the French in India.

1717 December 19 : Dupleix failed in an attack upon Fort St. David. 1748

English besiege Pondichery without success,

August : Madras restored to the English, in pursuance of the peace of Aix la Chapelle. 1749 (17 14)

A deposed Rajah of Tanjore obtains the aid of the English by a promise of the territury of Description. The English take l'anjore, but abundun the cause of the deposed Rajsh, on condition of receiving the territory of Devicotals from the reigning Prince, [N.B. Pine was the beginning of the English military power on balas.]

War in the Carnat.ce for the successions to the Naholship of the province, occasioned

be the death of the Subabdar of the Deccan. Freuch and English engaged on different soles.

October: Freuch received the sovereignty of eighty-one villages in the neighbourhood

of Pondelerry

breuch party triumphant. The protege of the English, Muhammed M., tukes refuge
in Tetchinopoly, where he is beserved by the French and defended by the English. 1751 Oracing Clive (afterwards Lord Circe besinges Arms, the capital of the Carmille, reduces it, and defents it with success up that very appear forces. Hostilities continue, the advantage being generally on the English side.

Angust 2: Commissioners wrive from France and English, to put an rad to the war.

1752 3

1754 Dupleix superseded October 11. Fruce for three months agreed to

December 26 , treaty of peace signed at Pandichery. Both nations to withdraw from interference in the affiges of the native Princes

1755 Severalizing and Boncoote | taken by Commodore James from Augria, a Mahintta pirate, who had successfully rebuiled against his country, and disturbed for many years the commerce of the coast.

1756 Polymere 11: Angria taken prisoner, and his piratical state destroyed, by the combined facers of the Mahrattus and Buglish under Admiral Waton and Colonel Clive June 18: Calcutta attacket by Suraja Dowla, the Sobahdar of Bengal, who was displeased at the erectina of fortifications by the English. The Governor and other principal persons escape from the to t, take with them all means of defence, and leave their countrymen to their fute, without an effort to save them. Culcutta taken by the Subscutar, and 146 persons put tor security into the English prison (the Black Hale), where 123 perished from sufficient

Trans between the Pres dency at Bombay and Bajee Row, the Peishwat of the Mahigting, excluding the Dutch from the Mahintinh deminious, and giving to the English Part Vittoria, Benevote, and Hematgur, in exchange for Cherian. Deremb r 11 Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive arrive with a fleet in the Ganges.

1757

January 3 Cakutu retaken.

January 1 Chout retaken.

January 1 Honety retaken.

February 3 the Subsider surrounds Calcutta; but on the 9th concludes a pears with

the En-lish, and permits them to fertify the place.

March 14: En-lish take possession of Chindennance, a French settlement.

The Knellsh determine to depose the Subshitutant, and to put Meer Jaffer, an officer of high rank, in his place.

Jone 11: Battle of Plassy, in which Colonel Clive, with about 3000 men, vanquished the subuliar at the head of nearly 70,000, and laid the foundation of the British power ir limit.

Wa, ien-wed in the Carnutic with various success. French take Vizagapstain, Chit-tapel, and other forts. Koulvit take Molora. Influence of Bussa very great in the Bennaviar, he obt this from the ambabitar a great of the Northern Circuis §

April 28 : French fleet arrives at Fort St David from Europe under the command of 1758 Count de Lully.

April 29 : English fleet arrives. Undecisive combat between the two fleets.

June 1 : Lally takes Fact St. Divid, and taxes the fortifications.

October 1: Lally takes Arrot, capital of the Carnatic. Bussy recoled from the Deccan by Latly, who

December 11, commences the siege of Madrus.

seconder 11, reminences the sieve of Saurius.

December 14: Black Town captured. Siege continued until the arrival of a British first under Admirul Parotke (February 16, 1759), when Lally gettres.

Jane 11: a Commission arrives at Bengai from the Court of Directors, remodelling the whole guvernment; a Council of Ten appointed, and four Governor nominated, to preside each three identity. Clive was not included in the nomination. The whole state in the first of the first of the first of the state of the president and the first of the first of the first of the state of the president of the first of the first of the state of the first of the first of the state of the state of the first of the first of the state of body muniminary invite Clive to take the government upon himself September: an Expedition dispatched from Bengal by Clive to drive the French out

of the turcars

March 4: Offensive treaty with the Nobob of Surat against one of the chiefs, called 1759 the sidders, who had possessed himself of the costle and fleet belonging to Surat ; both given up on the same day.

On the Mulanar coust

^{*} Carnatic, a grand division of the Subah of the Deccan.

The Peishwa was originally chief of a council of eight Bramins, by whose advice affairs of state were regulated. The office of Peighwa had, by degrees, become hereditary, and his power superior to that of the sovereign Mustafengar, Ellore, Rajahmundry, Chicacole-all North of Madras.

1763

April 6 English take Masulipatam, and conclude a treaty with the Subahdar of the 1750 April of Raginst take manufactum, and conclude a stray with the Sundan of the Decean, by which that Prince ceded much territory and on taged to suffer no French settlement in his dominious. The French farts fall successively into the power of the Rogard — November 29. Wandewash. December 10, Carangoly; Pebruary 9, 1760, Rogists — Sovember 29. Washeward, December 10, Washing Perioday 9, 1740, Areal talls; January 14, 1761, Pondo hery surrenders; and by the middle of April, not a vertice of the power of the French remains in the Pennaula.

A confederary between the Naboles of Once and Allababid to seize on Bengal; they

invite the effect and the Emperor Ahm Gir to proclime interprise. Patur attacked, but the confeteracy dissolved by the treachers of the Nation of Orde, who were so Allahishol. Attack on Patur conveniently withdrawn. The Magil Pinne, left power-

February Colored Chry said for England. The Word Prince again invades Bahar, and un his actich receives intelligence of his father's death. He assumes the fitte of 1760 Shah Alum 11

Peternal 11 - shale Mum defeated by Calliand, and the Bengal troops und'r Meeran.

son of Mir Jaffer.

March the Emperor avoids the enemy, and boldly enters Bengal leaving them behind him After many vicisatindes the Emperor is finally detested Jan. 1761) by Major Carma, and con Jules a treaty with the English, by which he confirms their subshilar in his dignity, and agrees to receive 24 lacks per union as revenue (about 210,0007). July M. Vacsilian succeeds Chye as Governor of Benyal. Mr. Masan, son in law of Mir Jaffier receives the power of the Subabdarship, Jaffier still retining the title. September "7 Trads with Mir Cesim, by which the revenues of Burdwan, Midnapore, and Cuttogong are assigned to the Company. Mrr Jafler resigns the autholidarship

Almost all Hoobistan at this time in possession of the Mahe that, joined by the other Hindu states, or of the Mahametaus headed by Ahmed Aldalli, the Alghan Prince of Lastern Persia. The supremocy of the Abdalli Alghans decided, and the Mahrutta power broken by the great battle of Panjont (Jon. 176), in which the latter were routed with hearthle shareliter. The Alghaus recognize Shah Alum as the Great

1761 January; Shak Alam defeated at Patna by Major Carnee. Treaty with Shab Alam; the Pameror to acknowledge Mir Casmi as Subabdar, who engages to pay bim 24 lacks per amunn

February to Treaty of Paris, by which the French recover Paulichery and the other forts which they possessed in 1719.

Commany's secounts determine on war with the Subabblar to support a claim made by them to exemption from internal duties on their own juristic trade, the Subabilar lay ing abolished all internal duties in aider to protect the naive incidents from ruin, in

consequence of this claim, which had been appressively enforced.

Jane 25. Mr. Ellis supprised and took Patra; but while his suddiers were engaged in plunder, they were attacked by the Subabilar's troops, and made arisoners. Subabilar takes Cassimhnz ir.

July . English treat with Mir Jafft 1, agreeing to restore him on condition of his exempt. ing them alone from internal dates.

August ?: Mir Caum defrated fire to Patna.

September 5 : Pass of Ondwa forced.

October : Manger taken Casim murders his English prisoners

November 6 Patra taken Wir Casim seeks protection of the Nabob of Oude February 11 a serious mutiny broke out in the English army; quelled by the severity

of Majer Vanco, who arresed from Bombay in Way.

October 23 Battle of Boxar, 10 which the Allies were defeated, the power of the-1264 Nabob of Onde was broken, and the Emocror thrown on the projection of the English Emperor established in the dominions of the Subablor of Orde English receive Glazeepura 1765 January : Death of Mir Jaffier at Calculta, his son, Nujpem ad Dowla, made Subahdar :

the military affairs of the country taken by the English into their own bands, May 3: Lord Clive arrives at Calcutta, with the titles of Governor and Commander-in-Chief :- Orders from Court of Directors that no servant of the Company should receive presents above the amount of 1808 rupees, without the consent of Conneil, and that all presents exceeding in amout 4000 cupres should be paid over to the Company May 19 Nahah of Onde (suja Dowlas throws himself on the generosity of the English,

who restore him to his dominions, except Corah and Allahahad, and which are reserved to the Emperor

August 12: Imperial grant issued, constituting the Company Dewannee (or Receivers of Revenue) of Bengal and Orissa

[N B. This grant gave the Company the virtual sovereignty of these extensive countries.

January 1: Double Battor abolished; a serious mutiny arises in consequence; subdued 1766 by the firmness of Clive; many officers cashiered a May 8. Death of Nujcem ad Dowls, unminal Substitute of Bengal; succeeded by his brother, Syeff ad Dowla.

November 12 : Treaty with Nizam Ali, the Subahdar of the Deccan, t by which the

^{*} An allowance to officers in the field.

[†] This prince is usually called by the English the Nizam of the Deccan, or simply the Nizam

Northern Circars were granted to the English for an annual payment of 5 lacks; the English to assist the Subsidiar with troops. The Subsidiar procures the sid of the English against flyder Ali, who, from a subordinate rank in the service of the Rajah of Mysure, had calved homself to the throne about 176:

1767

of greener, non-casen conserved to the second of the secrets as President.

May 6. General Court of Proprietors vote a division of Egiper cont. which is rescinded. (J ue 21) by an Act or Parliament, directing that future dividends should be fixed by a ballet, in a court called for the putpose.

September: the English troops, who a ipposed themselves in allower with the Nizam. anddenly affacked by him and Hyder Mr; a treaty having been surrentifically concluded between them against the English

December, Albes benten by the English near Vellore

Decomber, Ames nemon by the English near ventors Rehemory the Nation concludes a treaty with the Enclish, giving up Carnatia Bala-ghrut, and re line of the amoul tribute for the Greats. English attack Hyder Ali, and 1768 take some immortant places September: Hyder Ah offers peace, refused by the English Hyder retrieves all his lasses, and

January-enters the Carnatic, lays waste Madura and Tionevelly, and plunders the 1769

whole country.

April 4. Hyder marches to Madras and forces the English to conclude a treaty of alliance with him, stimulating a restdution of compress

April: Art passed of Geo 111, c 21, allowing the Campany to hold the territorial April: Art passed to Goo 141. 6 21), anowing the company in much be territorial revenues of India for five years, and to pay 400,0 m/ per amount into the Executor; appointing Ur. Vinstaat, Mr. Scrafton, and Col. Ford to proceed to India, as Supervisors, who the power of Oovernment. Supervisors sail for India. Ship lost, and never heard of after.

December 21. Ur. Verelst resigns the Presidentship. Succeeded by Mr. Cartier A terruble lamine in Bengal, one third of the inhabitants supposed to have perished. 1770 March 'a: Death of Subablar of Bengal, Syeff ad Dawla, Succeeded by his brother. Muharek ad Dawla, a minur. July : arrivar at voidnes of Sir John Lindsay, with full powers to treat with native

Sovereigns, independent of the Company. Sir John favours the pretensions of the

Number of Arcat og dust the Containty.

War between Hyder Ah and the Mahostas, both parties solicit the aid of the English, 1771 who resider on remaining neuter. Sabob of Arcot joins the Mahrattas. Lindsay endeavours to arge the English to join the Mahrattas against Hyder Mi-

September 2: Lindsey succeeded by Sir Robert Harland, who also endeavour to urgo the Presidency to war against Holer.

October 27. Pence signed with the Rajah of Tanjore, on whom was had been made to graffy the Nahuh of Arcot December 25. Shih Alam, the Great Mogul, who had been residing under British protection at Allahabad, enters Delhi as Emperor under a Mahratia escoit : he is com-

pelled to join them against the solubbs, whom they detent January: Sie Rubert II mand abl the Nabob, hiding the Presidency resolved on man taming a strict mentrality, presall on the Matritias to retire by large payments of

money.

1771

April 13. Warren Historys succeeds Mr. Cartler as Governor of Bongel. The Company wan had he do the Dewinder for seven years, but exercising the functions in the name of the Subabilar, now do live themselves the Receivers of Revenues.

July Mahratias make peach with Hyder the Company's Funds deranged.

July 9. A deficiency of above 1,009,00 d. declared.

July 15 · A Loan from the Bank of 100,0 tol.
July 29 : an additional Loan of 2 0,000l.

August 10. State of the Company's affines had before Government, representing the new saity of a labout' 1,000, net at lead.

December 22: Maliculate enter Delhi, and force the Emperor to cede to them Allaba-

but and Corah, which states were, however, delivered by his deputy into the hands of the Englis ..

1773 Redulcund ravaged by the Mahrattas, and defended by the English and the Nabob of

September . Nab to of Onde agrees with Mr. Hastings to pay forty lacks, and a monthly allowance for the English troops, on condition of receiving aid to externomate the Robi las, and to annex their territories to his. Allahabad and Corsh sold to the Nabab of Onds for fifty lacks. Payment of his pension of twenty-six lacks withheld from Sinh Alum, in consequence of his being under Mahratta protection

War if clared again with Tanjare, at the request of the Nabob of Arcot. Tanjare taken and the Raja's dethroned Dutch expelled from Negapetnam, which was there by pur-chase from the Rajah of 'anjore.

Two Acts of Parliament were passed in June, one builing the Company 1,400,000% at 4 per cent tentifieng the dividend to 6 per cent foregoing the annual payment of 400,0007 until the debt he discharged, and continuing the retestion of territorial possessions until the expiration of the Contrary.

By the other Act the Constitution of the Countary was entirely changed, and fixed

mainly as at present. By the former constitution every properter of Stock and the right of voting in General Courts; this act disqualified all persons whose Stock was below 5001.; made no change in the right of holders of Stock from 5001 to 10001; gave an additional vote to proprietors of from 10001, to 30001, two additional from 300014to

60007, and three from 60007, to 19,0007, instead of re-electing the whole number of Directors every year, six only went out by rotation, in li-n of whom others were elected. A Governor Goneral was appointed to reside in Bengal, and the other Presidencies were more subardingse to Bengst. The arst Governor-General (str. Hastings) was moninated by the Art to areside for five years. The administrative was to be subsequently in the Directors, subject to the approbal or of the Gavernment. A supresse Caurt of Indicature was metitater at Coloutta, with Judges appointed by the Crown Ail territorial correspondence in he laid before the Wints ry

- 1774 April 23. the Euglish in execution of the bargain with the Nabob of Onde, attack and defeat the Robilly carry. The Nabah, which as kent out of the bittle, almanered their came, and batch and all who could be found the country had waste, vidages burned, and proper mossocred, for three days, with oil effectual appointment on the Rugush. December 12. A force left Bornbay, with the intention of taking possession of Salsetto ant Bessein, which was eff creating the inth
- 1775 March & Treaty termeen the Presidency of Bombay and Ragolia, a deposed Peishwa of the Mahouttra, by which Regulo agreed to cycle solvette and Bass in, and the walls ratia shore in the Revenues or Broads and other aloces, the English agreed to and Ragola in the recover of his orthoody
 - May: An arous sent to aid. Regelta, which gains consulerable advantages. Supreme Government at Benzal, disapp use the negetiatorn with Ragoba, and briler the treaty to be canceled. Rogoby, abundened, retreats almost above to Surat. The suprems G verminent enders our to make the same sit, plation of Pomali (the dahratta capital), which toes but condended it hands, but after a long interval? Maine, 1776, suc-ceed in obtaining salecte acts. At the same time letters were received from the Court, comman long the Supreme Caverance to co-operate with the Government of
 - Bombas, and soptanding the trenty with Engola.
 May 2). Trenty with the new Subalidi of Onde, Asof ad Dowla (son of Sijih Dowla, who thed in Jonery), guaranteeing to how the possession of Corab and Allahabad; the Subalidar gives in the territory of Benaries to the Company
 - May Su. Warren thistings accused of receiving large bribes, among others, one from Monny Beenin, a concubate at the late Mir Jather, who had been appointed guardian to Mobarekad Dowla, in poference to others whose claims were more forcible. The gnardonship taken from the Begum.
- December 1 : Lard Pignt takes the office of Governor of Malins March H; Warr in Hastings across d by Rutin Smalromer, the Faujear of Hoogly, of 1776 receiving bribes to a vast amount. Nondomar prosecuted by Hastings and Ur. Vansitist for a constitute to force a native to write a petition ogniss them, the conspiracy was not present. A few days after, Numb oner was becaused of largery, condended, and (Vicinst 5, banged, and st the term and stricks of his countrymen, fargery not being a rainful offence by the lows of India

 - April 11 : Restar tion of the Reigh of Tanjore procediment at Vindras.

 August 22: Lond Pizot suspends two Members of Connect, in consequence of violent disputes as to the person to whom the charge of restoring the Rajah should be entrusted
 - August 33: The suspended Members, with some others, declare theoreties the Orientation, and procest against the Acts of Land Pigot. Lind Pigot suspends all time who signed the proper
 - Angust 24: The susment of Memb ra strest Lord Pignt, and commit him to prison, where he died (April 17th, 1777)
- Mr. Hastings by an authorized seent, tenders his resignation of the Government. The 1777 Court of Directors accept his resignation, and choose W. Wherer to succeed him June 19., Intelligence of Hastmer's restantion reaches Culcutta, where great confusion arises from Hastmer's decreased in his resignation. Supreme Court support Hastings in his resolution to return the Constitutent
 - November : In case quence of great compaints from Bengulpuf the encroachments of the Supreme Court, who endeavoured to extend their jurishirtion over all classes of natives, though leasily restricted to the servants of the Company, the Directors appeal to the Min sters for renet.
- 1778 Hastings procures the re-appointment of Munny Beginn to the goardianship of Muharek od Dowla, which was, however, again rescinded by order of Court, the following
 - February. July 10 consequence of intelligence reaching India of the war between France and England, Chandeluszore, Masnipston, and Caucal were token from the French.

 August 8: Proporations made to attack Pendichers by land and sea. August 10, Combat between French and English fleers, in which the former were defeated, and competed (August 21) to leave the cont.
 - October . Cenero hery surrendered, and the fortifications demolished
- January 1: A hosts of Coglish murch towards Pounds, in presonnee of a treaty (November 771) with Hazgbu, with the intention of supporting Ragula. The expedi-1779 lim put onder the runmond of a ceril committee, who were som coccurrented by the Universities, and forced to sign a treaty, by which took agreed to deliver up Rusoba, and to relinquish all the acquisitions made since 1756, January 30 : Au buglish detachment from Bengal, under General Goddard, arrives at
 - Burhampoor, after a journey of nearly ten months; leaves Burhampoor on the 6th February, and arrives at Surat on the thirtieth. Goddard in vain endeavours to negotiate with the Mahratta Government.

147a The Government of Bengal notify to the Zemindars, &c that they are not subject the the jurisduction of the Suprome Court; and forbid the Provincial Chiefs to aid tom with military force.

January 2: Goldard crosses the Tapti and takes Dubboy (January 20), and Abundabad

1780 (February 15), the camtal of Guzerat

April 1. Guddani defeats Scindiali, the Mahraita Chief, and takes possession of a great part of the country.

June, Intelligence received at Madras, of the warlike preparations of Hyder Aliwho exasperated at the demonstron of Make in reast in presenting of the French, within his dominions, taken Warch 19, 1779), had made un uthance with the Mahratias, and assembled a trige arms, officered us Princhmen, and provided web arms from Priorpe, August 25. English army, under Sir Hector Manro, march from Wolfes to output Hyder Au

1781 Sentenmer 10. A detaclonent, under the command of Colonel Ballie, uttacked and taken prisoners by Hyder

September 11. Too English retreat, and arrive at Madras on the thirteenth.

October 31 : Hyder Ah tikes Arcot

November 5: Sir Evic Coute, with a defactment of infantry and artiflery, arrives at

Madias January 17. Army march, under his Eyro foote. After several months, inserticity ho defeats Hailer Ali mar Porto Novo (July 1), and returns to Wagins in November. Pelanary 2a. Establishment of the Board of Revenue

June 22 . Lord Macottnes acrises as Governor at Madres. Sa ros, Pulicut and Necapatnom taken from the Pooch.
July 7: Wearen Hastings sees out on a tour to the Northern Provinces

any it is stren trasmes of some our court come vocace a resulter Angust 11. Historys a rives at Bennes, where he pois the Roich Cheyle Sing under arrest, for alleved delay in the payment of large and irregular demands made upon him by Hastorys. The Rajah is defended by his subjects, a skirmish ensues and the Rainh escapea

Cheste sing formally deposed, his nephew, a monor placed on the musuad, and the ad-

Conversing animary or possess, as no page we among proceed or an anisotral, and the ad-ministration of the country taken into the bands of the Boglich. Sentember 19. Treaty of Chiniar signed between the sucability of Oule and Governor Hastings—by which the Nabab way relieved of 41 his delitato the Countary, our condition of his seizing the property of the Beaums, his mother and grandmother, and delivering it up to the Box 18h; this trenty evalued the subuldar take possession of the lands of Fixoolia Khan, a Robil a chief, who had excap of the consistere, and who had settled at Rumpour, under guarantee of the English. On this o casion the Naboh made

present to Mr. Hastings of 100,0007 October 21. Other at Judge of Sudder Dewinnee Adams (Court of Appeal) offered by Horings to the Chief Jodge of the Supreme Court (Sir Engal Impey), with a solary of 60,0 0 caucks per annum. After this, we hear of no more disputes between the Supreme Court and the company's Government. The House of Commons recall Sir E. Impey, in May following

Navember 9: Bidgegur, where the family of the Rajnh of Benares resided, taken by capital ation; the capitulation violated by the English and the Princesses of the Reigh's family ill ireated,

December 2: The Revenues of the Nahob of the Cornatio assigned to the Compony for five years, with the reserve of a six-h for his private expenses. The Company to recognise his independence as Nabab, and to aid him in recogning a portion of his territoring to the passession of Hyder Ali

The Charter was renewed this year by Act 21, Geo III c 65, to continue until March, 1794 The Company to pay down 4 or nonly and to be allowed a dividend of 8 per cent; 1994 The Company to pay down 4 or near and to be amoved a deviar on the specific three fourths of the surplus to be pard to the Government. All positional dispatches to be first communicated to Ministers, who are to decide in all questions relative to pe-co

1782 January 7: Wajer Abin-ton, besieged at Tellicherry by a very superior number of

Figure 7. Stager Annuel of the stages at the terry by a very superior infinite to Hyde 's army, makes a sality and drives away the besingers. Johnson 12: Nahob at Onde, siter much reductance, with the aid of English troops, takes possessing of the Beguns' palare. Two old domestics of the Beguns turtured, to induce the Berums to part with their miney. Above 50,000/paid, but the ill treatment continued, with the large of choring more money, until December, when it being found interesting the stages of the stages of the stages. found unavailing, the servants were set at liberty

Rebruary II: An English fleet, under the command of Admiral Hughes, arrives at Madras, after taking True omalee; is followed by a French fleet under Admiral aufficits, with whom he has a short conflict on the 17th.

February 12: talmut taken. February 16 and 18; Colonel Braithwaite, with an army of less than 200 men, of whom 100 only were English, attacked on the Coleroon, by Tippou, at the head of 20,000 men, aided by Lally with 400 Europeans. Branthwite degrated Tippou treats his prisoners

with great humanity. . February 19: French feet lands 2000 men for the assistance of Tippee, who take Cuddal re, 3d April.

April 17: A severe but indecisive combat between the two firsts.

May 17: Treaty between the Supremo Government and the Mahrattas, by which Bassein, Ahmedabad, and the other acquisitious were ceded to the Mahrattas, who agreed to allow no nation but the English to have intercourse with them.

1783 May 23 A Report received from the Select Committee of the House of Commons, is whom the Petitions from Bengal against the pretensions of the Supreme Court . had been retrieved, in pursuance of which a Bill passed the House, exempting the Governor and Council, as well as the Zeminders, and all revenue matters, from its jurisdiction. August of Francumuler taken by the French fleet

September b. Conflict between the feets, En lish have the advantage.

September . 8 Sir Ey .- Coote takes offence at the conduct of the Madras Gavernment, and leaves the aimy

October in Administ Hughes, not withstanding necessary for his aid, leaves the coast, ab indoning Madias to tampy. Twelve hundred persons weekly die at Madras, for several weeks

December: Death of Hyder Air Tappoo Saib establishes lamself on the thrane of Myso (evaluate Accor and retires from the Carnata , to settle the affairs of his kingdom, and to resist no invision of the nabiliar coast by General Watth we

1783 General Matthews takes Bedinge, Anaipore, Onore, and Margabue, with a vost treasure, which he refused to accide, notwitastanding the distress of the acmy from want of Bombay Government sum reeds General Matthews, and annual Colonel Macleod commanuer.

January 13 Supreme Covernment, who had approved of the assignment of Carnatic revenues unde to the Niboli to the Madras covernment in December, 1781 naw order the assignment to be reterized, previous to the receival of the order of Wadras, letters acrive from the Court of Directors, approving of the assignment and commanding the Supreme Government to add the Waters government. Hastings disoboxs the orders of Court, and repeats his commands to restme the a signment to the Nabob. Lord Macarriery refuses to ide. The order

Pentury I Letter from Court of Directors received, directors on inquiry into the accordant of the Begggs, and commending that they estates be restared, in the event of nothing being penyed against them. If estings opioses the inquiry

March Bussy, at the land of a French detachment, lands at Cuddulore (on the Cornmon tel const). General Stuart, who succeeded St. Evre Conte as commander, being ordered to march to Cudanture (200 miles), retus s to they until the 21st of April, when he said out at the rate of two unles and whalf per day. He arrives at Caddalors about the being ag of June, attacks the poure on the 13th, and as requised by the French with vive great these. The Madion government nonnually agreet General Stuart. for repeated acrs of disobetience, and send him in England

April 9. Toppoo finds the Eaglish atmy under thecloud in a state of great disorder; all parties disjuting on the division of spoil taken

Ant U 30 Poppon takes Bednore by capitulation, which he violates, and imprisons the

garrison like felons. In pursuance of the trenty of Versailles, P-mbehery and Carind, with the former pos-bessons in Bengul, were restored to France. Truminalee at the same time restored to the Datch

Mr. Fux s Bill for about hing the Courts of Directors and Proprietors, and for giving to the Government the power or choosing Seven Commissioners, who should be invested with full powers to govern India, and to appoint to all offices, whether in India or Eugland, with power of removal, passed the Commons with a great majority, but was rejected by the Lords

James y 23 The garrison of Mangalore, which had been invested by Tippoo since May

23, 1783, capitulates after a gallant defence, and marches out with all the honours of

February 17. Hastings sets out on his second Tour, from which he returns the following November.

March 11: Treaty of peace signed with Tinggo, stipulating a restitution of conquests on both sides.

June . The Commutation Act passed, by which the duties on Cas were reduced from 50

on 123 per cent, and an additional window tax hard on.

Angust 13. Mr. Pitt's Birl† passed by which was established a Board of Control, composed of Six Pray Contailines, to be selected by the King; their duties were to supermit of the territorial concerns of the Company, to inspect all letters to and from India, with the exception of such as were purely commercial, to after and amend such despitches to India as they might think proper, and even, in urgent cases, to transmit its orders to India without the inspection of the Directors. The Court of Proprietors not to have the power of affecting any act of the Court of Directors, which might be ap. proved by the Board . the furtimes acquired in India, to be ascertained on the return of each Company's servant from India ;. A special fedural to be estudiahed for the punishment of delanquencies incurred in India—the Covernor Ceneral, the Presidents, and the wembers of Council to be named by the Court of Directors, subject to the approbation of the King. The Commander in Chief to be chosen by the King exclusively.

1784

^{*} To prevent confusion, it may be useful to observe, that by " Supremo Government" is recent the Governor and Council in Bengal, subject to the Court of Directors; and by "Supremo Court," the court of judicature in Calcutta, judging according to the laws of England, independent of the Company.
4 24 Geo, 111. c. 25.

[?] This clause was repealed by 25 Geo. III, 57.

February 8: Warren Hastings resigns the government and returns to England. The Board of Cuntral order the debts of the Nabob of Accot to be paid without any 1785 investigation, and the assignment of his revenues to be restored to him.

Lord Macartney appointed Governor-General. Ite declines the office, and returns to

1746

England, 9th January, 17:6.
Lord Cornwallis appointed Coverage Coneral, takes passession of his government in Sentember.

Four Acts of Parliament passed; the first (26 Geo. HI c. 16) giving to the Governor-General the power of arting in opposition to the will of his Council. The second (26 25) granting to the King the power of reading the Governor General. The third ("6 Geo 111 c 57) repealing the clause in the lefe Act which compelled the servents of the Company returning from India to produce a statement of their futures. The routh (26 000 111. c. 6.) enabling the Company to sell 1,207,559, 152, of their long to Government of 4,260,000/, and allowing them to add 800,000/, to their capital.

Impossiment of Warren Bastings for cruelly and tyranny determined on.
Pelmary 13: Find of Hadings commenced, the trial lated above seven years; the
detense began 2d June, 1791; and Hastings was acquited 23d April, 1795 The Court 1788 of Durectors granted lain an annuaty of 4 00% for twenty-eight years and a half, to date from the 24th June, 1785.
Sentember: The Nizam of the Decom codes Guntour to the English Engagements.

entered into with the Nizam to aid him with troops, by a liberal construction of the tients of February, 1768.

Emplish soud from to the essistance of their ally, the Rajah of Travancore, who is threatened by Tippoo.

1789 The decennal settlement of the lands, commenced towards the end of the year in Bengal, in the followine, the same regulation was begun in Balm; the whole was completed in 1793, when, in pursuance of instructions from England, the settlement

was declared perpetual. By this settlement, which produced such an important change in that large portion of India, the Zemindars, who were in fact the revenue agents of the Mogul government, mind, the Zemindars, was were in use the rection needs of the hogging overthiers, usually heredit or, and possessed of much power and indicate, but not owners of the land, which they could neither act nor absence, were declared the actual landowners, and from the in the principal revenue of hista was to be derived, in the shape of landtax. The reals, or peus inter, who, though often grievonely appreciaed, were, after the Sovereign, the real owners of the sail, of which they could not be disposessed, while they paid the assessments levied upon it, were declared the tenants at the Zemindars. The effects of this mannered measure were discourance. The Zemandars, obliged to go through the legal formantes to called their rents from the ryots were unable to pay their taxes to the Government, whose proceedings were summary. Their halds were gradually sold for acrous of taxes, and passed into the hands of absence londlords; in a few years almost all the Zemmanns disappeared. No improvement took place among the ryots, who were perhaps more opproved by the middlemen numediately above them, than they had been by the Zemindars.

December 24: Tipped attacks the lines of Travencore, but is repulsed with consider-1790 able slaughter.

March 6 Tuppoo again attacks the lines of Travancore.

May 7 Toppen assaults the wall, enters, ravages a part of the country, and returns to his capatal on the 24th.

June : A triple ulliquee made with the Nizam and the Muhrattas against Tippoo : in which it was agreed to divide equally all conquests made from him; agned by the Mahratius 1st June, by the Nizam, 4th July.

July 10 : General Memiows commences the campaign; he advances to Coimbetore, taking several places on his route,

June 21: The Supreme Government see it necessary to resume the revenues of the Nabob of Arcot, which had been restored by command of the Board of Control.

September: Tippeo retakes some strong places

December: The English under General Abererombie become masters of all the country

on the Malabar coast.

Describer 11: Lord Corawaills arrives at Madras. Pebruary 5: Lord Corawaills marches to Vollere, traverses the Mooglee pass, and 1791 reaches Bangalore, March 5. March 6: Siege of Bangalore,

March 21 : Bangalore taken.

May 15: Battle of Arikera, nine miles from Seringapatam. Tippeo defeated. May 26: English stray, much weakened by disease, begin to retrout, and fall in with the Blahrattas, their alties,

May 27, 28, 29. Unsuccessful negotiations with Tippes for peace.

July : Allies return to Bangalore. July 16 : Oossoor taken. 32 : Rayscotian taken.

December 13: favandroog taken. 1793 February 5: Allies airive in the neighbourhood of Jeringapalam.

Bebruary 6: Storm the redouble. February 15: Tippoo liberates two English princhers, whom he sends to Gernwallis with proposals of peace.

February 24: Freimmunies of peace: Tippos agrees to sade one-half of Mysors, and to pay 33,000,000 rugess and to give up two of his chiest sons as hostages. 1793

pay 33,000,000 regers— and to give up awe us mis emeat some as nostages.

Murch 10: D. Snittee treaty sign: d.

August 1: Sir Charles Oukly succeeds General Meadows in the government of Madras.

February: In consequence of an upplication from the Rajah of Nepaul for assistance 1798 February: in consequence or an approximation from the sequence of College, a mediatory depotation was sent to Khatmando, the capital, conducted by Colonel Kirkpatrick: peace has, however, been concluded before his arrival

concluses nearest in judgest affairs in Bengal Zillah (or district) Courts for civil causes instituted. Provincial Courts of Appeal established at minuted. Pates, Duces, and Moorshedabad. A Court of Sudder Downner Adamiut (or last Appeal) set up at Calcutta. Judges' fees abolished.

Crimmal courts errected and circu to app inted. Assizes to be held at the Pour Provincial Con to monthly, and at the Zulder wice a year. A High Criminal Court of Appeal,

Pondichery and other French settlements taken for the third time, in consequence of the war between isogland and France.

August . Lord Cornwallis saided for England, succeeded in the government by hir John Shore (Lord Tei nmouth).

September 24. Uzeer ud Dowla proclaimed Subahdar, at the double of his father Mubol. rek ud Dow'a

A New that r granted for twenty years. The regulations of this Act were chiefly as before: salmes to be allowed to the commissioners of the Board of Control to be paid by the Company. Commissioners to longer (be taken exclusively from the Privy Council. Company obuged to provide annually 3000 tons of shipping for the use of private truders. March ty: Sons of Tippoo restored to him.

1701 September 7; Lord Hobert succeeds to the government of Madras. Death of Fyzoolla Khan et Bampere His bother Cholang Mahamed puls the hear to death, and usurus the sorrer gury. Attacked and defeated at Battawrah by the British, under it Robert Abercromby

March: A war broke out between the Vahratias and the Nizam in consequence of a 1795 demand man by the Mahrottus for arrews of chout 7. The English recuse to nid the Nizam, who is defeated, and come fled to code a portion of his territory and revenue October 13 Unbouned Ah. Nabob of Arcot, dies. His san Ouddit of Omrah succeeds. October 27 : Don'h of Madhon Row, Peishwa of the Mahinties. Dutch settlements in Coplon, at Banda, Amboyna, Manaces, and Cope of Good Hope taken Cochin sarrenders after a brave resistance.

Death of Asoch at thoma, Subhidar of Oute. His eldest son, Meza Ali, succeeds. Jonuary 21: Saacht 5h, brother of Asoph ad Dogin, put on the throne of Oute, in consequence of the at see d disginarcy of Muza Ati. Aliahabad given over to the English. r John Shote soired for Lagland. 1797 1798

May 17: The Earl of Mornington (now Marquis Welles ey) hrrives at Calculta as Covernor General

June : Tipped having sent ambassadors to the French authorities at the Mauritius, sollciting old against the English, Governor Coneral resolves on war against him.

August 21 : Lord Crive succeeds Lord Hobart in the government of Madras September 1: New troofs with the Nix in, who agrees to dishand a boily of French soldies which he had in his service, and to receive four battalinus of bughan-

November &. Governor-General schols a letter to Hopoo, in which he warms him against connection with the French, and proposes to send him a British officer, to adjust a course of confect for him and his allies.

December 31 : Governor General arrives at Madras, where he finds a letter from Tippon. in which he expresses himself desirens of cultivating peace, January: Tippos prepaces to send an embassy to France.

1799

January : Tiploo prepares to send an embassy to France.

January 14: The deposed Nation of Onde, with his attendants, assassinate Mr. Cherry, the British resident at Benaves, and other gentlemen; he then makes his escape into the woods, where he collects a predatory band; taken in December following, and imprisones at Caucutts.

Rebruary 3: Stand Mornington orders the army to enter Mysore.

February 21: Bombay army under General Stuart march from Caneners.

March 5 General Stuart defeats Tippoo near Seculators. Tippoo retreats to Seringa.

Murch 0: denormi Harris enters Mysore at the head of the Madras army, and the -fronts of the Nizam.

April 5: Muiras army arrives at Seringapatam, April 14 : Bombay army joins.

April 20: Tippes sends a letter to General Harris, soliciting negociation.

April 23: Braught of abreaty sent to Tippoo.

April 28: Riter some attempts on the part of Tippoo to evade the terms of the treaty. , it was determined to begin the assault of Seringapatam.

^{*} About 3.309.9407. () A serical black until until to the Mahatins on the price of their ferdenunces, and of pre-faction from the robberies of other predatory states. 12 45 4

1700 May 4: Seringapatam stormed by Major-Ocheral Baltd. Tienes killed.

June 22: Parties treaty of alysore, between the bigman and the English. Blysore divided. The English take the southern portion, and the city of Seringapatam, by which accession their territory reaches from sea to sea. The Nizam these an equal portion on the north east. Some districts on the north-west, equal in visits to more than half of each of their own partions, offered by the Alifes to the Mahrattase, and the Tennahuer was riven to Kistan Raj Oudawar, a descendant of the amrient Rajabs of Myante, under whom it found a little kingdom, dependent en the Rajabs of Myante, under whom it found a little kingdom, dependent en the Rajabs with July at Subdisinsy treaty of Myante, acting the arrangements between the hew state

of Mysore and the British Government

1200

18e 1

1043

October 25: treaty with the Raich of Tanjore, who yields all his power to the English, receiving a pension of one lock of marodus (about 40,000%), and one fifth of the net Tesenues.

December 19: Sir John Malcolm leaves Rombay as ambasador to Persia, makes a treaty of alluance with the Shah, and induces him to attack Zoman, the Shah of the Africans, in order to withdraw Zeman from his hostile decigus against India. The Persions also agree to allow no Frenchmen to remain in Persia

May 18: the Nahub of Surat compelled to sign a treaty, by which he resigns his government to the English, and receives a lack-of rupees (18,69.7) per annum.
October 12: Subsidiary treaty with the Nizam, who codes all his Mysorem territories

to the English, and receives their aid and protection in every reas

July 15; on the druth of the Nabub of Argot, the English resolve to take the functions of government into their own k nos. All Houssoin, the next beir, refuses to comply. The English, in consequence, raise Azim ad Dowin, the nephew of the deceased Nation, to the nameral throne, on condition of his renouncing the powers of government in their favour

August 15 Gavernor-General sets out on a tour through the northern provinces. Ortuber 14; Battle of Indore, between Jeawunt Ran Holkar and Dowlut Rap Scindia,

two powerful Valiratta chiefs; Holkar defeated. November 14: after very long pegoriations, a treaty made with the Subahdar of Oude, by which he reimquistics Robilcuid and the Doorb to the Compony.

Pondichery restored in pursuance of the treaty of Amiens.

1202 June 4; the Nahol of Furrackabad codes his territory to the English on receipt of a prinsion of log,000 supers October 25: Holkar defeats Scindia, near Pooon, the copital The Pelahwa flies to Bancoote, and afterwards to Rassein, leaving in the hands of the British resident at Poons an engagement to receive and subsidize a body of English troops. The Covernor-Gueral@mucduicly ratules the engagement, and prepares to reinstate the Pristwa. December 31 Treaty of Bassem, in the terms of the above-mentioned engagement.

The Prishwa assume a portion of territory, and agrees to have no intercourse with any other than the British Government. Fi brancy 11: Fort of Sasnee taken from a Zemindar in the ceded districts, who resisted

the change of government.

Pebronn 27: Bolseghur taken from the same Zemindar. Morch 12: Cutchowra taken from another Zemindar.

March : the Madins army, under General Arthur Wellesley, march for Poons. Holker leaves Poons early in April; Wellesley reaches Paons 20th of April.

May 14: The Pairhwa acrives at Poons conducted by British troops.

August 3 - after many fruitless negociations with Involut Ray Scindis, the British resident quits Scindia a camp, and war communers against him, and his city, the Rajeh of Bernr.

under General Lake, enter the Mehentin ferritories on the north; take the fort of Alligher by steam on the 3oth of August; defeat the Mahattes near Delhi, September 12, and enter Delhi, where they t he pessession of the Pinperor a d his separation 17, and enter treat, where they take preserved of the Property of the family; take Arra, 17theof October, and gaten decisive victors over the Malitatus at Lawaree, after a biasy resistance to to Navember. The army under General Atthur Weit slev enter the Bahratta antes on the south, take

the fost of Ahmedouggue, Aug. 12. Betest Schulta and the Stala of herror of tester, on the river Karine, test 23. Boethanpore taken to the 15th of October, and Asserghur on the 21st. Schulta again defented at Argania, the 28th of November. Gawilghar teken December 15.

Bombay acmy under Lieutenant Colonel Woodington, take Baroach on the 37th of August, and Pochnahur on the 17th of september Manina army, under Lieutenant-Colonel Haucourt, take Hanickpatan, September 14th,

and Cuttack, October 14. December 17: Treaty of peace with the Rejak of Berar, who codes Cuttack, and agrees to admit no Europeans but the English within his dominions.

December 20: Treaty of peace with Sciudle, who agrees to give up Baroach, Ahmedauggur, and his form in the Dooah, and to excited a sil Europeans except the British.

Treaties of alliance made with the Hajahs of Bhartpore, Jodepore, and other petty chiefs near the Jumpy.

Pondichery taken again.

[&]quot;The Ministriction returned thick portion, and if was divided between the Minister that the

February 27: Treaty of Boschanpore signed with Scindin, who agrees to receive British auxiliary force within his dominions. 1404

April 16 : War declared against Holkar.

1: Hingle schur, in Bundeleund, taken by the English under Monson, who is soon after obliged to retrent; abandons his guns on the 18th of July, is attacked on the 2 th of August in reveing the Bannas, when his retreat becomes a flight; Monson reaches Agra by the end of August.

August 24: Colonel Murray, with the Guzerat army, takes Indore, Holkar's capital

in Malwa.

October 8: Holka: attacks Delhi unexpectedly; after a siege of nine days he is repulsed by the efforts of Lieutenaut Colomeis Burn and Coloreits.

Cetyber 8. Lausulg jum tolen; 12th, Chandure tiken; 14th, Dioorh tiken; 25th, Calna taker, which completes the reduction of all If Ike s territories in the Directua Navon'er 13: Butte of Deig gained by General Figure over Holkar. General Frazer

mortally wornled. arrownher 14 Fact of Deig taken; this fort belonged to the Raigh of Bhurtpore, who

assisted H. lkyr

1465 January 2: the siege of Bhurtpore commenced, and continued for several weeks William Inneres

Atual 2: Hother beaten by General Lake near Bhurtrore

April '0; the Roah of Bhurspore agrees to sign a treate, by which he pays twenty lacks of rup ex, and codes the territories granted to him by a former freaty, delivering up his son as heat ge-

April 15. Holkar oins Scindia.

July July July Welleshy resiens the government; Marquis Cornwallis succeeds; he cent made s by preparing to charge most of the measures of his predecessor, and, Otheler's, and on a said to the Upper Provinces September - Hark ranges the Butch territores; the Commander in Chief proceeds

#2 Prog h m at d lints i, m to flield.

Get ber; but flence Barow assertes the envernment

No comber 23 in new triate wite Scholar, altering certain privisions in the former free aus to be no back a nor ellor an es

December 2. Theory with Helan, by which he renorm is all right to the ten tory, in the order Ghoment, and all clinic on Bondercool, and ourselve to excit be all fairtoness, except the Empels, from the territories. Employ restore the forms taken

1806

some one extend the source, is made territories. English restore the inits taking on the source of the infect of divers.

Deeth a form than, the first of end, who is speced to by his son. There shall forme you as a more only one on made the Endood troublet Velore, about high only only on the execution of 800 separat. 1847 Jaly 3. Land Vinto takes the mine of Governor Concert.

War with Fraculty regions and by a normaler-standing between the British resident and the Bown of the Ranh. France gest from Frittens 19 British trough under Cul-mpt-Callmers, repulse a body of Travancors. 1808

December 31: Tan moore army heaten at Anjuri ha by Colonel Hamilton.

Jamaily 15: Trainment army susta in a stere delt. I February 10: Similar the lines of Travancere, followed by the capture of Papana virun on the 17th, and of the while of the lines on the 21st, which puts an end to the 1800

Rebruary 13: Adjertur, in Bundelcond, stormed Angust 2: Governor Gueral sails from Madras, to quell a muliny which arose there in consequence of some off-paire re-ulations.

Angust 6. It tips at 1 bill, book a see the military treasure, and march to join the matinous buly at beingamian, who had a send the carriers

August 25. the onliners at Serugagaian, aurender at discretion.

Again (29) Reduc on of the fort of Roman c, in Turran 5 to tween the Jumin and
Settledge) the cheft of which had plundered at Reithe 25 to cent
September 19: Lord Muito arrives at Madeig, and publishers on access on the 25th

October: Assist acc given to the Rainh of Bernrar and ties of them. " Ameer Khan.

a Managedan hief, connected with Holker Ameer King exceled now Break February 17 : Island of Amboyna surrend as to the British, which capture is followed 1810 he that of several others Ja'y 7. Trupe land at the island of Banchon, which is Taken on the oth-

August o. Bon in Chen. 29th, Ternato taken. Degengerer: the Mooritons token

The Pindanies is to independence should this time; these were bodies of freehooters, 1817 who had correspondly been attached to the Mohratta cheffance, to whom they paid a sect of turbulent obedagate. A lergo whith of Panistries plunder the province of Micropore

Sabsituate offence with Arand Row Co., was rejule of Beroils.

June 4: Governor Gruent's order infer to the Rajah of Acpaul, demanding redress 1812 for the especial depreciation of the Nepau cae.

July 21: Art [53 Go: 111 o 153) mosed, encoung the privileges, of the East India
Georgiany for front; years: by this, Art the trade to india was thousand men, that to
China also necessary executively in the Company's haids. The friringful and commercial branches of the Company's affairs were separated, and all accounts to be distinct on those points. The King was empowered to create a Bishop of India, and three Architectors, to be pout by the Campany

1813 October 4: darons of Hartings takes possession of the government.

May 29 : Nepsuline attack the prime and on theorem), and murder in cold blood the Dangsh, or their officer, who had surremered himself July 11. Duth of Samiat Ali, Vizier of Onde; his eldest son, Chazcoudden, succeeds.

Navember 1: War declared against Nepaul

Ap it: after represent factures the British arms are successful in all quarters, and the Rusch of Neprul sucs for ne co-1815 Ap il 47; convention signed at Almora, by which the whole of Kemacon was put into

the hands of the Eritish

May 15 . Capitalation of Valuan. D cember 2: Treaty of econies dually signed by the Rajah of Nepoul, after having been before you at and rejected by hun. By this treaty a portion of the cury at the foot of the hous was reced to the British, and a resident admitted at Khatmanda ratified 4th of March, 1816.

ISIG March 22. Death or the trigh of Nagpore. A substiling treaty made with his ancc saor, Appali Salich.

to such appear carriers.

App & 15. In manay, with loss of lives, at Bareilly, in consequence of an accidental wonat and necessary would not necessary as democratic, April 15. and so once rengagement with the mode at Bacelly, who were repulsed, with the loss or star persons

November 29; Feat roll the Rajth of Nepaul.

1817 Fili norg 24; it diagram of Hattrass, a fast belonging to a rebellious chieftain,

Attack on dishering the Publishers

Juge 1 . Leany with B 1 . Rus. the last Pelshwah of the Mahraftas; by the treaty the Wileafor or no low y was described, and the Pe sown well and were limited to him own passession. A madula and in I other places one when to the E good.

G vermin G ustain het convex on active was against the Producing, whose periodical lacu shops a cross and anticherable. The December and a model brightness that period in ben fe in finger it, an er bir W Keir, nevance to the north; troops from Beneal diapinaed to verous pitals.

Occan t ld . Governor General takes the field in person.

November 5: Smallet compelled to sign a truly, engaging himself to aid in destroying the Propulates.

Notem v. 6. Treats with the Raigh of B rolly, making come interchanges of territor

ries; Anne him I, the rotated of Guvery, each doto Puttor loss.

November 2: wide Good more all part of to Bartele troops were about. Bajee Row, the Product of the Salmattas, characterists to destroy the small remaining English

forces, but wash at success Navyadier 6, british to ops in the ne obbanchood of Navpore attacked by an immense Note the residence of the second seco

Junuary 6: Peace with Holker.

February 11: Rinus, tie chief of Jowad, submits to the English. 13th, submission of Kerm Kert, a rundarre chief

Daria: April and May the Syrval chiefs of the Producties are successively brancht to subservious and many of them to high the of peace; termination of this Pindas is were John 3: there Row, the Cershaah, sur, addre buased to the En tish, majoring to abilcare the decar get about on the Decean, he retires to Benates, and receives a censing of eight laces per shaunt.

June 14. Malergacu faken November 314 Unitation taken, the last remaining place in the dominions of

Baj e Raw The Vizer of Onde renounces his nominal allegiouse to the Mugul, and assumes the 1819 tice of Parishah emperor or kine) of Onde.

December 12. Treaty with the Nixam, principally comprising arrangements and ex-1440 chang sof territory.

Lann my 9: Marquis of Unelings resigns the government. 1523

August 1: Lord Amberst G nernor General strives

Breaking out of war with the Ruman capter, in consequence of long repeated incur-soms by the Brem as on the British territories, and of protection afforded by British au-1,24 there are to reforees from Barm, so cruelly.

April 6: 17: Brogal neary embark for Rangeon.

May 10; the army anchor before Rangoon, and take possession of the place on the fal louing day.

June 11: Stockarle at Kemmendine destroyed.

August : Surremier of Mergus, Tavoy, and Tenasterim.

October : Martaban and Yeb faken.

November 1: Mutiny at Barrackpare; troops refuse to march to the Burmese territory

provenier : Author at Estrackpare; troops remains to make the surgest territory in consequence of the deficiency of draught cuttle.

November 2: many sempora kulled in suppressing the mutiny.

December 25: The Burguess are defeated at Kekern, and retreat to Descober.

4 Rebrunty 25: a rebellion at Burguess are defeated at Kekern, and retreat to Descober.

*English determine to assist the helr: \$ 1425

- British troops occupy Prome, where they remain all the summer.

 December 1-5: Burmese dully defeated in the neighbourhood of Prome. 1225 December 9: British much for ava, the capital.
- 1495
- January Is: Beartpore takes by the British, and subsequently dismantied.

 January 25: after signing a treaty of peace at Mellowse, which the King refuses to ratify, the English march again for Ava.
 - February 9: large Burmese or my defented near Pogham-mew
 - February 14: Pritish troops advance to Yandshoo, forty-five miles from the capital. F. bruary 24 : treasy of Yandahoo finally signed : the Seitish to retain Arracan, Tavoy,
- Mercui and Temaserim : the Burmese to pay one crore of rupers 1178 April 3 : Troops march from Bombay to seize a portion of Guickwar's territories in
- liquidation of a debt.
 July 4: Lord Wt ii im Bentinck arrives at Calentta as Governor General. 1990 Principle on a p tition from the morrhants of Calcutta, Europeans allowed to hold knots in their own names on lesse of sixty years.

 December: Drorce issued for the abolition of Satters, or the barning of Hindoe

CHRONOLOGY.

Of important events in India, or having reference to India, during the use 1836.

January.

- John Polmer, the Prince of Merchants, died.
- The first Balloon arrived in India
- Two more from breamers anuched,
- The Martimere open d.
- An Ambasydor arrived from Nepsul, attended by a large body of Gookhas. - Roces revived in Coleman.

widows.

- An Earthquak s felt at Chandernagore and other places some miles around.
 The Begun Santue died
- -- A terrible hurricane off Bourbon.

February.

- A fresh demonstration made by the prople of Calcutta in favor of the establishment of Steam Communication between England and India,
- Some particulars received of the last Charles Eaton and her ill-fated crew and Dassengers,
 - A Horticultural Society established at Bangalore.

March

- 5th, Lard Auckland assumed the Government of India. Sir Charles Metcarfe appointed Lieutenant Governor of the N. Western Provinces and Invested with the order of the Grand Cross of the Bath.
 - The Public t brary opened.
 - Tie Transit Duties abolished.
 - The Medical College opened.
- Mr. Robertson, the Bronaut, ascends at Garden Reach. Many thousands congregate to behold the naceut
- Mr. J. P Grant elected Secretary to the Bengal Civil Fund after a very warm contest.
- The inhabitants of Undras petition the legislature and the Court of Directors on the Subject of Stenm Navigation.
- Great confusion and inconvenience felt owing to the introduction of a new silver and cooper currency.
 - April.
- A meeting took place at the Town Hall to Petition Government for certain reforms in the administration of civil and criminal Justice In Calcutta.
- credit.
- Intelligence received of a scheme hatched in London for laying down a rail read between Sauger and C: loutte !
- A claimman to the Burdwan mustud appears in the person of a young man who it was supposed had died many years ago.
- proposed and orice many years ago.

 A privatical descent expected at Pening. The inhebitants arm and assemble in an appropriate place.

 My Jerenie appointed Chief Junior at Corlon, and Sir Edward Gambler, pulme Miles at Mucros.

- An Act passed by the Legislative Council repealing a former Act which gave to suitors, in the Mofissii, power to appeal to the Supreme Court at the Pr sidency. This act acquired the name of 'The Buck Act' from its alleged lujurant effect upon the liberties and privileges of Europeaus.

- The greater portion of the mercantile community commenced keeping their accounts in the Company's upper in supercession of the Sicca. A general manufaction of wages, prices of tradesman's goods, and oner charges, took place consequent on the introduction of the new

- ... Lord Anckland, in answer to an application for support to the establishment of a force hospital, and nated his wish that the inhabitants of Calcutta should endeavour to introduce a System of mea taxation under local management. A Committee was accordingly formed to give effect to his views.
 - Lord Elphantone appointed Governor of Madras.

- An entire new scale of customs duties took effect.

A meeting of the manbitants of Culcutes rook place at the Town Hall on the subject of the ' black det,' when it was resolved to depute an agent to England to present the confirma-

- An attempt to diss der the Ben-al Club and form a new one, defeated,

- Captain Chods of the Andromecike of the request of the Governor General of India commenced an attack upon the publical prahus which intest the straits. Creat succes attended his offices

- The Captain and mate of the Sumatra killed by the gunner, who brings the ship into port and details the cause.

- Su C. Metcalir quitted Allahabad for Agra, the latter having become the seat of Government.

- The first stone of a new church land at Saugor

- An iron an pension birige over the Kabe Nuildee at Khodagunge opened to the public.

- The great ban er Mannee Ram Seth, thed at Matter. - II M's ship Wolf bings mae Malay Printes from Penang for trial

- Intelligence received from England of the intended establishment of a Bank of India.

- A college opened at Houghly. Fifteen hundred young natives immediately enrol their names as almost

- Mr. Parton sailed for Bombay on his way to England overland,

- A mining-cript copy of the ' Pitor sand and one nights' por hased by Mr. Brownlow of the house of Procker and Co and a proposition put to the for its publication.

— Intelligence received of the arrival at Bussorah of Colonel Chesney with the Euphrates

expedition. The Traris steamer had been lost in a furnous squall

- A Medical Committee appointed to report on the drugs indigenous to this country in view to their being brought into use ..

- Jutha Rum and his accomplices in the mucder of Mr. Blake, tried at Jeypore. Jotha Ram and his house, Hookhem Chund were convicted

- Further news received of Captain Chad's successes in destroying the pirates in

the Strates Windsor, of 1400 tons, totally wrecked in the lower part of the Gasper channel, river thouse.

- Au extensive bed of coal discovered in the Saugor district.

Sentember.

15 The Emanciantion of the Indian Press celebrated at the Town Hall. Negriv 50 gentlemen sat down to dinner.

- Intelligence received of the murder of Capt, and Mrs. Patton on board the Zoroaster, - The Government encreased the amount of the stock of the Bank of Bengal.

- An infections des are resembling the common plague broke out in Palice, in Marwat.

and destroyed many hundreds of persons. - News received of the equalization in England of the duties on East and West India Sugars.

— A number of the inhabitants of Madras signed the petition against the 'Black Act.'

- A great gale blew in the China seas. Several vessels were lost or damaged, - The commander in Chief quitted Calcutta on a tour of military inspection.

- Captain Burnes appointed to proceed on a mission to the countries on the banks of the li dus.

- A Branch Agricultural Society formed at Burdwan.

October.

- Sir Percerine Maitland, the new Commander in Chief at Madras, arrived there early in the month. Term commenced in the Supreme Court, with six equity and one commen law days on

the hourds.

- James Kyd, the Proprietor of the Docks at Kidderpere, died greatly land

Nonember

- The movements of Ranject Sing towards the dominions of the Scikks begin to attract much public ett at on.
- Farewell dinner given to Messes, Rogers and Burkinyoung on the occasion of their departure for Peginnel
 - Or nd tanes Ball at the Town Hall.
- Or no rance but at the town train.

 An infant School opened for natives with great success.

 A Bonded Warehouse Scheme proposed, and industed. The prospect of large profits caused a very extraordinary design of for shares; twice the amount required was subscribed for to two or three days after the promulgation of the proper ton.
 - A severe shock of earthquake experienced at Delhi.

- Unpleasant news received from Persia British influence declines and the Shah, at the supposed instigation of Russit, medicates the royes of of Heest and Kundahur. e River killed by a ful from 1 a burn
 - General Allard retained from Ponce on los way to the Ponjoub
- Dwarkanath Tagare gives a splendid tête to Land Auckland and Miss Edens at his garden leinse.
 - the Asiatic Society form a Sub Committee to collect statistical information.
- The America of Sciune been to congregate their porcea on the banks of the Uttock. - Rustompee Cowasiee benglit the Dock yards at Kidderpote for 3 lacs and a half of

THE

APPENDIX.

THE APPENDIX. PART I

Acts of Warliament Relating to India.

ANNO TERTIO & QUARTO. GULIELMI IV. REGIS. CAP. LXXXV.

An Act for effecting an Arrangement with the East India Company, and for the better Government of His Majesty's Indian Territories, till the Thirtieth Day of April One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four. [28th August, 1833.

Whereas by an Act passed in the Fifty-third year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Third, intituled An Act for con- 53 G. 3. c. 18. tinuing in the East India Company for a further term the pos-session of the British Territories in India, together with certain exclusive privileges : for establishing further regulations for the Government of the said Territories, and the better Administration of Justice within the same; and for regulating the trade to and from the places within the limits of the said Company's charter, the possession and Government of the British Territories in India were continued in the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies for a term therein mentioned: And whereas the said Company are entitled to or claim the Lordships and Islands of St. Helena and Bombay under grants from the Crown, and other property to a large amount in value and also certain rights and privileges not affected by the determination of the term granted by the said recited Act: And whereas the said Company have consented that all their nights and interests to or in the said Territories, and all their territorial and commercial, real and personal assets and property whatsoever, shall, subject to the debts and liabilities now affecting the same, be placed at the disposal of Parliament in consideration of certain provision, herein-after mentioned, and have also consented that their right to trade for their own profit in common with other His Majesty's subjects be suspended during such time as the Government of the said Territories shall be confided to them; And whereas it is expedient that the said Territories now under the Government of the said Company be continued under such Goverament, but in trust for the crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Iteland, and discharged of all claims of the said Company to any profit therefrom to their own use, except the Dividend herein-after secured to them, and that the property of the said Company be continued in their possession and at their disposal, in trust for the crown, for the service of the said Government, and other purposes in this Act mentioned : Be it therefore enacted by the Kings's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the

The British Ter- authority of the same. That from and after the twenty-second day of prop ity o Company held in tre the crown the service of In-

ritures in India April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, the territorial inder acquisition and revenues mentioned or referred to in the said of the Con pany act of the fifty-four year of His late Majesty King George the till onh April 1851 Third, together with the port and Island of Bombay, and all other real and nerva in territories now in the possession and under the Government of the many, except the Island of St. Helena, shall remain and ander such Government until the thirtieth day of April, one thou-and eight hundred and fifty-four; and that all the lands and hereditaments, revenues, rents and profits of the said company, and all the stores, merchandize, chartels, monies debis, and real and personal estate whatsrever, except the said 1st and of Mr. Helena, and the stores and property thereon herein-after mentioned, subject to the debts and habilities now affecting the same respectively, and the benefit of all contracts, covenants, and engagements, and all rights to dines, penalties, and forfeitures, and other emoluments whatsoever, which the said Company shall be seised or possessed of, or entitled unto, on the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall remain and be vested in, and be held, received, and exercised respectively, according to the nature and quality, estate and interest of and in the same respectively, by the said Company, in tru-t for his Majesty, his heirs and successors, for the service of the Government of India, discharged of all claims of the said. Company to any profit or advantage therefrom to their own use, except the dividend on their capital stock, secured to them as herein-after is mentioned, subject to such powers and authorities for the superintendence, duection, and control over the acts, operations and concerns of the said Company as have been already made or provided by any act or acts of Parliament in that behalf, or are made or provided

All privilege, 155, for thereby all ban. ments not repugnant to this Act;

by this act.

powers, &c. aut. chises, abilities, capacities, powers, authorities, whether military ed by 98 G. 3. c. crises, additions, canadrales, powers, authorizes, whether initiary 155, for term or civil, rights, remedies, melhods of suit, penalties, forfeitures, rited; disabilities, provisions, matters, and things whatsoever ct- or continued in the said United Company by the said fifty-third year of King George the Third, for and during the limited by the said act, and all other the enactments, provisions, matters, and things contained in the said act, or in any other act or acts whatsoever, which are limited or may be construed to be limited, to continue for and during the term granted to the said Company by the said act of the fifty-thing year of King George the Third, so far as the same or any of them are in force, and not as also all rights repealed by, or repugnant to, the enactments herein-after conand immunities tained, and all powers of alienation and disposition, fights, frauto be in force un. chises, and immunities, which the said United Company now have, April 1.54, shall continue and be in force, and may be exercised and enjoyed, subject to control. as against all persons whomsoever, subject to the superintendence, direction, and control herein-before mentioned, until the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

II. And be it enacted that all and singular the privileges, fran-

III. Provided always, and boit cuarted, that from and after the From 22nd April 1831, China and said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and Ten reade of Com- thirty-four, the exclusive right of trading with the dominions of the patry to cease. Emperor of China, and of trading in tea, continued to the said Company by the said act of the fifty-third year of King George the third, shall cease.

IV. And be it enacted, that the said Company shall with all Company to close IV. And be it enacted, that the said company shall while an intercent convenient speed after the said twenty-second day of April, one business, and to thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, close their commercial bu- sell their property sine-s, and make sale of all their merchandize, stores, and effects at not retained for home and abroad, distinguished in their account books as commer- Government. cial assets, and all their ware-houses, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and property whatsoever which may not be retained for the purposes of the Government of the said territories, and get in all dents due to them on account of the commercial branch of their affairs, and reduce their commercial establishments as the same shall become unnecessary, and discontinue and abstain from all commercial business, which shall not be incident to the closing of their actual concerns, and to the conversion into money of the property herein-before directed to be sold, or which shall not be carried on forethe purposes of the said Government.

V. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein con- Company not pretained shall prevent the said Company from selling, at the sales of vented selling tained shall prevent the said. Company from setting, at the saies of goods the proper-their own goods and merchandize by this act directed or authorized ty of other perto be made, such goods and merchandize, the property of other per- sons,

sons as they may now lawfully sell at their public sales.

And be it enacted, that the Board of commissioners for the Board of control affans of India shall have full power to superintend, direct, and to superinted the affons of India shall have full power to superintenu, direct, and sale of the mic-control the sale of the said meichandize, stores, and effects, and perty, the remicother property herein-hefore directed to be sold, and to determine from of the comfrom time to time, until the said property shall be converted into mercial establishmoney, what parts of the said commercial establishments shall be ments, parmental continued and reduced respectively, and to control the allowance claims, &c. and payment of all claims upon the said Company connected with the commercial branch of their affairs, and generally to superintend and control all acts and operations whatsoever of the said Company, whereby the value of the property, of the said Company may be affected; and the said Board shall and may appoint such officers. Board to appoint as shall be necessary to attend upon the said Board during the officers to attend winding-up of the commercial business of the said Company; and winding-up of the that the charge of such salaries or allowances as Ilis Majesty shall, commercial busiby any warrant or warrants under his Sign Manual, countersigned ness. by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being direct to be paid to such others, shall be defrayed by the said Company as herein-after mentioned in addition to the ordinary charges of the said Board.

VII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Com- The company may pany to take into consideration the claims of any persons now or consider heretofore employed By or under the said Company, or the widows of commercial of and children of any such persons, whose interests may be affected under the control by the discontinuance of the said Company's trade, or who may of the Bourd grant from time to time be reduced, and, under the control of the said compensations. Board, to grant such compensations, superannuations, or allowences (the charges thereof to be defrayed by the saidCompany as hereinafter mentioned) as shall appear reasonable; Provided always, that no such compensations, superannuations or allowances shall be granted until the expiration of two calendar months after particulars of the compensation, superannuation or allowance proposed to he so granted shall have been laid before both houses of Parliament.

Provided always, and be it enacted, that within the first The particulars VIII. fourteen sitting days after the first meeting of Parliament in every before Patliament year, there be laid before both houses of Parliament the particulars every year.

of all compensations, superannuations, and allowances so granted. and of the salaries and allowances directed to be paid to such offiers as may be appointed by the said Board as aforesaid during the preceding year.

Company's debts and liabilities charged on India.

And be it enacted, that from and after the said twentyıx. second day of April, one thousand right hundred and thirty-four; all the bond debt of the said Company in Great Britain, and all the territorial debt of the said company in India, and all other debts which shall on that day be owing by the said Company, and all sums of money, costs, charges, and expences, which after the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirtyfour may become payable by the said company in respect or by reason of any coverants, contracts, or liabilities then existing, and all debts, expences, and liabilities whatever which after the same day shall be lawfully contracted and incurred on account of the Government of the said Territories, and all payments by this act directed to be made, shall be charged and chargeable upon the revenues of the said territories; and that neither any stock or effects which the said Company may hereafter have to their own use, nor the dividend by this act secured to them, nor the directors or proprietors of the said company, shall be hable to or chargeable with any of the said debts, payments, or liabilities.

While India is ment of the company, their protion.

X. Provided always, and be it enacted, that so long as the Govern- pos-es-ion and Government of the said territories shall be continued to the said Company, all persons and bodies politic shall and may perty to continue have and take the same suits, remedies, and proceedings, legal and subject to execu- equitable, against the said Company, in respect of such debts and liabilities as aforesaid, and the property vested in the said company in trust as aforesaid, shall be subject and liable to the same judgments and executions, in the same manner and form respectively as if the said property were hereby continued to the said company to their own use.

dividend of Britain.

X1. And be it enacted, that out of the revenues of the said terri-101, 10s, per cent. tories there shall be paid to or retained by the said company, to per annum to be their own use, a yearly dividend after the rate of ten pounds, ten paid on Compa-by stock by shilling per centum per annum on the present amount of their capay pital stock; the said dividend to be payable in Great Britain, by half-yearly pay, pital stock; the said dividend to be payable in Oreus Division, or month in Great equal half-yearly payments, on the sixth day of January and the sixth day of July in every year; the half-yearly payment to be made on the sixth day of July one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Dividend to be to for 100% stock.

XII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that the said dividend re-shall be subject to redemption by Parliament upon and at any demption by Par- time after the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred on and seventy-four, on payment to the company of two hundred April 1874, on and seventy-four, on payment to the company of two numbers payment of 2001. pounds sterling for every one hundred pounds of the said capital stock, together with a proportionate part of the same dividend, if the redemption shall take place on any other day than one of the said half-yearly days of payment; provided, also, that twelve months notice in writing, signified by the speaker of the house of Commons by the order of the house, shall be given to the said company of the intention of Parliament to redeem the said dividend.

Notice , demption.

XIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that if on or atracy time prived of the Go. after the said thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred verament of In and fifty-lour, the said Company shall, by the expiration of value of the term hereby granted, cease to retain, or shall by the authority mand redemption of Parliament be deprived of the possession and Government of of Parliament be deprived of the possession and Government of

If Company de-

the said territories, it shall be lawful for the said Company within one year thereafter to demand the redemption of the said dividend and provision shall be made for redeeming the said dividend, after the rate aforesaid, within three years after such demand.

XIV. And be it enacted, that there shall be paid by the said Company to pay company into the bank of England to the account of the com- to commissionera missioners for the reduction of the national debt, such sums of money as shall in the whole amount to the sum of two millions ster- 2.000,000%; ling, with compound interest after the rate of three pounds, ten shillings per centum per annum, computed half-yearly from the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, on so much of the said sums as shall from time to time remain unpaid; and the cashiers of the said bank shall receive all to be placed to such sums of money, and place the same to a separate account account of with the said commissioners, to be intituled " the account of the the Company, security fund of the India Company;" and that as well the monies so paid into the said bank as the dividends or interest which shall arise therefrom, shall from time to time be laid out, under the widends to be laid direction of the said commissioners in the purchase of capital stock out in erurities in any of the redeemable public annuities transferrable at the bank of England; which capital stock so purchased shall be invested in the names of the said commissioners on account of the said security fund, and the dividends payable thereon shall be received by the 12 millions. said cashiers and placed to the said account, until the whole of the sums so received on such account shall have amounted to the sum of twelve millions sterling ; and the said monies, stock, and dividends, or interest, shall be a security fund for better securing to the said company the redemption of their said dividend after the rate hereinbefore appointed for such redemption.

XV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall be law- Commissioners ful for the said commissioners for the reduction of the national debt for reduction of for the said commissioners for the required upon requisition mational debt, from time to time, and they are hereby required upon requisition made for that purpose by the Court of Directors of the said Company of court, may to raise and pay to the said Company such sums of money as may raise money for be necessary for the payment of the said Company's dividend by Paying the divi-reason of any failure or delay of the remittances of the proper failure or delay funds for such payments; such sums of money to be raised by sale of remittance of or transfer or deposit by way of mortgage of a competent part of proper funds. the said security fund, according as the said directors, with the approbation of the said Board, shall direct; to be repaid into the Bank of England to the account of the security fund, with interest after such rate as the Court of Directors, with the approbation of the said Court shall fix out of the remittances which shall be made for answering such dividend, as and when such remittances shall be received in England.

XVI. Provided always, and be it enacted, that all dividends Application of dion the capital stock forming the said security fund accruing after vidends of secuthe monies received by the said bank to the account of such fund rity fund and that shall have amounted to the sum of twelve millions sterling, until of revenues. the said fund shall be applied to the redemption of the said company's dividend, and also all the said security fund, or so much thereof as shall remain after the said dividend shall be wholly redeemed after the rate aforesaid, shall be applied in aid of the revenues of the said territories.

XVII. And be it enacted, that the said dividend on the Com- Company's divipany's capital stock shall be paid or retained as aforesaid out of dends to be paid such part of the revenues of the said territories as shall be remitted out of revenues

curity foud of

account, until the whole amounts to

profesence to other chares. aud 2.000,0002 to he paid out of sublic and by sule of stok subject to such Priondes, revenues ambled to service of India and purposes of this Act, under control.

to Great Britain, in preference to all other charges payable thereout in Great Britain; and that the said sum of two millions sterling shall be paid in manner aforesaid out of any sums which shall on debt due from the the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty four be due to the said company from the public as and when the same shall be received, and out of any monies which shall are from the sale of any Government stock on that day beand mones to be longing to the said company, in proference to all other payments thereout; and that subject to such provisious for priority of charge, the revenues of the said territories, and all monies which shall belong to the said company on the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and all monies which shall be thereafter received by the sail company, from and in respect of the property and rights vested in them in trust as aforesaid, shall be applied to the service of the Government of the said territories, and in defraying all charges and payments by this Act created, or confirmed and directed to be made respectively, in such order as the said Court of Directors, under the control of the said Board, shall from time to time direct; any thing in any other Act or Acts contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Not to prejudice under a covenant

AVIII. Provided also, and be it enacted, that nothing herein persons claiming contained shall be construed or operate to the prejudice of any rersons claiming or to claim under a deed of covenants, dated pany and the cre. the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and five, and ditors of the Na. made between the said Company of the one part, and the several bobs of Arcot, &c persons whose hands should be thereto set and affixed, and who respectively were or claimed to be creditors of His Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, formerly Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of His Highness the Nabob Umduh ut Omrah, late Nabob of Arcot and of the Curnatic, and now also deceased, and of His Highness the Ameer at Omrah, of the other part.

His majesty may fairs of India.

XIX. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for appoint commiss. His Majesty by any letters patent, or by any commission or commissions to be issued under the great seal of Great Britain from time to time, to nominate, constitute and appoint, during pleasure. such persons as His Majesty shall think hi to be, and who shall accordingly be and be styled, commissioners for the affairs of India; and every enactment, provision, matter, and thing relating to the commissioners for the affairs of India in any other actor acts contained, so far as the same are in force and not repealed by or repugnant to this act, shall be deemed and taken to be applicable to the commissioners to be nominated as aforesaid.

Ex-offcio com. missioners.

XX. And be enacted, that the Lord President of the Council. the Lord Privy Seal, the first Lord of the Treasury, the Principal Secretaries of State, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being shall, by virtue of their respective offices, be and they archereby declared to be commissioners for the affairs of India. in conjunction with the persons to be nominated in any such commisssion as aforesaid, and they shall have the same powers respectively as if they had been expressly nominated in such commission, in the order in which they are herein mentioned, next after the commissioners first named therein.

Two commission-Board first named to be President

XXI. And be it enacted, that any two or more of the said comers may form a missioners shall and may form a Board from executing the several powers which by this Act, or by any other Act or Acts, are or shall be given to or vested in the commissioners for the affairs of India;

and that the commissiones first named in any such letters putent or in his absence the commission, for the time being, shall be the President of the said next inorder. Board; and that when any Board shall be formed in the absence of the President, the commissioner next in order of nomination in this act or in the said commission, of those who shall be present, shall for that turn preside at the said Board.

XXII. And be it enacted, that if the commissioners present at President and ocany Bould shall be equally divided in opinion with respect to any comond President matter by them discussed, then and on every such occasion the President, or in his absence the Commissioner acting as such, shall have

two voices or the casting vote.

XXIII. And be it enacted, that the said Board shall and may The Board to apnominate and appoint two Secretaries, and such other officers as point two Secreshall be necessary, to attend upon the said Board, who shall be sub- tures and other ject to dismission at the pleasure of the said Board; and each of officers. the said Secretaries shall have the same powers, rights, and privileges as by any Act or Acts now in force are vested in the Chief Secretary of the Commissioners for the affairs of India; and that the President Secre-President of the said Board, but no other commissioner as such, and turns and Officers the said Secretaires and other officers, shall be paid by the said to be paid such company such fixed salaries as His Majesty shall by any warrant sularies as the or warrants, under his Sign Manual, countersigned by the Chan-rect, cellor of the Exchequer, for the time being, direct,

XXIV. And be it enacted, that if at any time the said Board Secretaries shall deem it expedient to require their Secretaries and other officers. One ers to take of the said Board, or any of them, to take an oath of secreey, and only in transfer. for the execution of the duties of their respective stations, it shall be lawful for the said Board to administer such outh as they shall frame

for the purpose.

AAV. And he it enacted, that the said Board shall have and The be invested with full power and authority to superintend, direct, Commissioners to and control all Acts, operations and concerns of the said company control all Acts which in any wise relate to or concern the Government of the concerning India. which in any wise relate to or concern the Government or revenues and the sale of of the said territories, or the property kereby vested in the said property. company in trust as aforesaid, and all grants of salaries, gratuities, and allowances, and all other phyments and charges whatever, out of or upon the said revenues and property respectively, except as herein-after is mentioned.

AXVI. And be it enacted, that the several persons who on the Commissioners. said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and Secretaries, and thurty-four shall be Commissioners for the affairs of India, and SeApril 1834, to cretaries and officers of such Board of Commissioners, shall continue continue until and be Commissioners for the affairs of India, and Secretaries and their appointofficers of the said Board respectively, with the same powers and ments are revok-subject to the same restrictions as to salarise as it than bad been ed. subject to the same restrictions as to salaries as if they had been appointed by virtue of this act, until by the issuing of new patents, commissions, or otherwise, their appointments shall be respectively revoked.

XXVII. And be it enacted, that if, upon the occasion of taking Proprieters may any ballot on the election of a Director or Directors of the said vote by attorne company, any proprietor, who shall be resident within the United in election of DI Lingdom, shall by reason of absence, Illness, or otherwise, be de- rectors. sitious of voting by letter of attorney, he shall be at liberty so to do, provided that such letter of attorney shall in every case express the name or names of the candidate or candidates for whom such proprietor shall be so desirous of voting, and shall be executed within ten days next before such election; and the attorney constituted

by the Board.

for such purpose shall in every case deliver the vote he is so directed to give openly to the person or persons who shall be authorized by the said company to receive the same; and every such vote shall be accompanied by an affidavit or affirmation to be made before a justice of the peace by the proprietor directing the same so to be given, to the same or the like effect as the oath or affirmation now taken by proprietors voting upon ballots at general courts of the said company, and in which such proprietor shall also state the day of the execution of such letter of attorney; and any person making a false oath or affirmation before a justice of peace for the pupose aforesaid, shall be held to have thereby committed wilful perjury; and if any person do unlawfully or corruptly procure or suborn any other person to take the said oath or affirmation before a justice of the peace as aforesaid, whereby he or she shall commit such wilful perjury, and shall thereof be convicted, he, she or they, for every such offence, shall incur such pains and penalties as are provided by law against subornation of perjury.

Repeal of restriction in 13 G. 3 c. sen Director.

XXVIII. And be it enacted, that so much of the Act of the thirteenth year of the reign of King George the Third, unitaled an to any personent. Act for establishing certain regulations for the better mannagement played in the East of the agains of the East India Company as well in India as in Euledia being cho-rone, as ensure that no necessary and the content of the con station in the East Indies, or claiming or exercising any power, authority, or jurisdiction therein, shall be capable of being appointed or chosen into the office of Director until such person shall have returned to and been resident in England for the space of two years, shall be and is hereby repealed: provided, that if the said Court of Directors, with the consent of the said Board, shall declare such person to be an accountant with the said company, and that his accounts are unsettled, or that a charge against such per two years unless son is under the consideration of the said Court, such person shall not be capable of being chosen into the office of Director for the term of two years after his return to England, unless such accounts shall be settled, or such charge be decided on, before the expiration of the said term.

if such person has unsettled accounts, he shall be incligable for are sequer

> XXIX. And be it further enacted, that the said Court of Directors shall from time to time deliver to the said Board copies of all minutes, orders, resolution, and proceedings of all courts of properties, general or special, and of all Courts of Directors, within eight days, after the holding of such courts respectively, and letters also copies of all letters, advices and dispatches whatever which shall at any time or times be received by the said Court of Directors or any committee of Directors, and which shall be material to be communicated to the said Board, or which the said Board shall

Court to deliver Board copies of minutes, &c. of Courts of Proprictors, and Di. and dispatches. ,

from time to time require.

No official communications to be seat by the Court antil approved by the Board :

XXX. And be it enacted, that no orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters or communications, whatever, relating to the said territories or the Government thereof, or to the property or rights vested in the said Company in trust as aforesaid, or to any public matters whatever, shall be at any time sent or given by the said Court of Directors, or any committee of the said Directors. until the same shall have been submitted for the consideration of and approved by the said Board; and for that purpose that copies of all such orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications which the said Court of Directors, or any committee of the said Directors. shall purpose, to be sent or given, shall be by them previously laid before the said Board, and that within

he space of two months after the receipt of such proposed rders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communicaons, the said Board shall either return the same to the said Court of Directors or Committee of Directors, with their approbation thereof, signified under the hand of one of the Secretaries of the said Board, by the order of the said Board; or if the said Board shall disapprove, alter, or vary in substance any of such proposed orders. instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications, in every such case the said Board shall give to the said Directors, in writing under the hand of one of the Secretaries of the said Board, by order of the said Board, their reason in respect thereof, to ther with their directions to the said Directors in relation thereto; and the said Duectors shall and they are hereby required forthwith to send the said orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications, in the form approved by the said Board, to their proper destinations : Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the said Board, by minutes from time to time to be made for that pur pose and entered on the records of the said Board, and except such class to he communicated to the said Court, to allow such classes of ea of communicated orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications tions as the Board as shall in such minutes be described to be sent or given by the said may allow. court without having been previously laid before the said Board.

And be it enacted, that whenever the said Court of If the Court omit Directors shall omit to prepare and submit for the consideration of to frame official the said Board any orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications, beyond the space of fourteen days after of the Board, they requisition made to them by order of the said Board, it shall and may prepare them. may be lawful to and for the said Board to prepare and send to the said Directors any orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters, or communications, together with their directions relating thereto; and the said Directors shall and they are hereby required forthwith Court to transmit the same to their proper destinations.

XXXII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing Representations herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to restrict may be made by or prohibit the said Directors from expressing, within fourteen days, by representation in writing to the said Board, such remarks, observations or explanations as they shall think fit touching or concernsider such representations. ing any directions, which they shall receive from the said bloard; sontations, and and that the sait Board shall, and they are hereby required to take give final orders. every such representation, and the several matters therein contained or alledged, into their consideration, and to give such further directions thereupon as they shall think fit and expedient; which shall be final and conclusive upon the said Directors.

XXXIII. And he it enacted, that if it shall appear to the said If court think the Court of Directors that any orders, instructions, dispatches, official orders of Board letters or communications, except such as shall pass through the contrary to law said Board as aforesaid, are contrary to law, it shall be in the power Kine's Beach may of the sail Board and the said Court of Directors to send a special certify their spicase, to be agreed upon by and between them, and to be signed nion on any case by the President of the said Board and the Chairman of the said which may be Company, to three or more of the judges of His Majesty's Court opinion to be con of King's Beach, for the opinion of the said judges; and the said clusive judges are hereby required to certify their opinion upon any case so submitted to them, and to send a certificate thereof to the said President and Chairman; which opinion shall be final and conclusive.

XXXIV. Provided always, and be it enacted and declared. Board not comp that the said Board shall not have the power of appointing any of ered to expense

officers of company, ... with interfere home officers.

the the servants of the said company, or of directing or interfering with the officers and servants of the said company employed in the home establishment, nor shall it be necessary for the said Court of Directors to submit for the consideration of the said Board their. communications with the officers or servants employed in their said home establishment, or with legal advisers of the said company.

Directors to anpoint a serret com. mittee, who shall take the following uath.

XXXV. And be it enacted, that the said Court of Directors shall from time to time appoint a secret committee, to consist of any number not exceeding three of the said Directors, for the particular purposes in this act specified; which said Directors so appointed shall, before they or any of them shall act in the execution of the powers and trust hereby reposed in them, take an oven

of the tenor following; (that is to say,)

' 1 (A. B.) do swear, that I will, according to the best of my ' skill and judgment, faithfully execute the several trust and powers reposed in me as a member of the secret committee appointed by the Court of Directors of the India Company; I will not disclose or make known any of the secret orders, instructions, dispatches, official letters or communication, which shall be sent or given to me by the commissioners for the affairs of India, save only to the other members of the said secret committee, or to the person or persons who shall be duly nominated and employed in transcribing or preparing the same respectively, unless I shall be authorized by the said Commissioners to disclose and make known the same. So help me God.' Which said oath shall and may be administered by the several and respective members of the said secret committee to each other, and, being so by them taken and subscribed, shall be recorded by the Secretary or Deputy Secretary of the said Court of Directors for the time being, amongst the Acts of the said Court.

If the Board are of opinion that any matters Wherein Indian or other States are concerned require secreey, the Board may send official communications through secret committee.

AXXVI. Provided also, and be it enacted, that if the said Board shall be of opinion that the subject matter of any of their deliberations concerning the levying war or making peace, or treating or negotiating with any of the Native Princes or States in India, or with any other Princes or States, or touching the policy to be observed with respect to such Princes or States, intended to be communicated in orders, dispatches, official letters or communications, to any of the Governments of Presidencies in India, or to any officers or servants of the said company, shall be of a nature to require secrecy, it shall and may be lawful for the said Board to send their orders, dispatches, official letters or communications to the secret committee of the said Court of Directors to be appointed as is by this Act directed, who shall thereupon, without disclosing the same, transmit the same according to the tenor thereof. or pursuant to the directions of the said Board, to the respective Governments and Presidencies, officers and servants; and that the said Governments and Presidencies, officers and servants, shall be bound to pay a faithful obedience thereto, in like manner as if such orders, dispatches, official letters or communications had been sent to them by the said Court of Directors.

XXXVII. And be it enacted, that the said Court of Directors shall, before the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and afterwards from time to time so often as reduction of the establishment of the said Court or other circumstances may require, frame and submit to the said Board an estimate of the gross sum, which will be annually required for the salaries of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and members of the said Court, and the officers and Secretaries thereof, and all other

The Court to submit to the Board an estimate of salaries of Directors and other expenses of the India House, which shall be subjust to reduction.

proper expenses fixed and contingent thereof, and of general Courts of Proprietors ; and such estimate shall be subject to reduction by the said Board, so that the reasons of such reduction be given to the said Court of Directors; and any sum not exceeding The sum allowed the sum mentioned in such estimate, or (if the same shall here to be applicable to the sum mentioned in such estimate, or (it the same shall here such numbers, at duced) in such reduced estimate, shall be annually applicable, at discretion of the the discretion of the Court of Directors, to the payment of the said Court of Directors salaries and expences; and it shall not be lawful for the said tors. Board to interfere with or control the particular application thereof, or to direct what particular salaries or expences shall from time to time be increased or reduced; provided always, that such and the same accounts shall be kept and rendered of the sums to Accounts of applibe applied in detraying the saltries and expences aforesaid as of cation to be renthe other branches of the expenditure of the said Company.

And be enacted, that the territories now subject Presidency of Port to the Government of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal William in Bengal shall be divided into two distinct Presidencies, one of such Presi- to be divided into dencies, in which shall be included Fort William aforesaid, to be two presidencies. styled the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and the other of such presidencies to be styled the Presidency of Agra; and that it shall be lawful for the said Court of Directors, under the control The Court to deby this act provided, and they are hereby, required, to declare and clare appoint what part or parts of any of the territories under the govern- of the several prement of the said Company shall from time to time be subject to andencies, the Government of each of the several presidencies now subsisting or to be established as aforesaid, and from time to time, as occasion may require, to revoke and alter, in the whole or in part, such appointment, and such new distribution of the same as shall be deemed expedient.

XXXIX. And be it enacted, that the superintendence, direc- Government tion, and control of the whole Civil and Military Government of all the said territories and revenues in India shall be, and is hereby vested in a Governor General and Counsellors, to be styled " The Governor General of India in Council."

There shall be four

XL. And be it enacted, that there shall be four ordinary ordinary from elimembers of the said Council, three of whom shall from time to time shall be servants be appointed by the said Court of Directors from amongst such of the persons as shall be or shall have been servants of the said Com- No Military officer pany; and each of the said three ordinary members of Council mond whilst a shall at the time of his appointment have been in the service of the member. said company for at least ten years; and if he shall be in the military service of the said company, he shall not during his continuance in office as a member of Council hold any Military command or be employed in actual Military duties; and that the fourth ordinary member of Council shall from time to time be appointed from amongst persons who shall not be servants of the said company by the said Court of Directors, subject to the approbation of The fourth member as it be ap His Majesty, to be signed in writing by His Royal Sign Manual, pointed from the counter-igned by the President of the said Board ; provided that such Company's last-mentioned member of Council shall not be entitled to sit or vants. vote in the said Council except at meetings thereof for making laws and regulations; and it shall be lawful for the said Court of Directors to appoint the Commander-in-Chief of the Company's Forces in India, and if there shall be no such Commander-in-Chief or the offices of such Commander-in-Chief and of Governor General of India shall be vested in the same person, then the Commander-

in-Chief of the Forces on the Bengal establishment, to be an extraordinary member of the said Conneil, and such extraordinary member of Council shall have rank and presidence at the Council Board next after the Governor General.

under this act.

XLI. And be it enacted, that the person who shall be Governor Governor General ALL. And beit enacted, that the person who shall be Governor and the Members General of the precidency of Fort William in Bengal on the twentyof Council of 22d second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, April 1834 to be so shall be the first Governor General of India under this act and such persons as shall be Members of Council of the same presidency on that day shall be respectively Members of the Council constituted by this act.

Filling up vacan ces.

And be it enacted, that all vacancies happening in the cles in these off office of Governor General of India, shall from time to time be filled up by the said Court of Directors, subject to the approbation of His Majesty, to be signified in writing by His Royal Sign Manual, countersigned by the President of the said Board.

The Governor Getioned.

XLIII. And be it enacted, that the said Governor General in neral in Council Council shall have power to make laws or regulations for repealempowered to le- ing, amending, or altering any laws or regulations whatever now gi late for India, in force of hereafter to be in force in the said territories or any part ters herein men thereof, and to make laws and regulations for all persons, whether British or native, foreigners or others, and for all courts of justice, whether established by His Majesty's Charters or otherwise, and the jurisdictions thereof, and for all places and things whatsoever within and throughout the whole and every part of the said territories, and for all servants of the said company within the domimions of Princes and States in alliance with the said company; save and except that the said Governor general in council shall not have the power of making any laws or regulations which shall in any way repeal, vary, suspend, or affect any of the provisions of this act, or any of the provisions of the acts for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers, whether in the service of His Majesty or the said company, or any provisions of any act hereafter to be passed in any wise affecting the said company or the said territories or the inhabitants thereof, or any laws or regulations which shall in any way affect any prerogative of the Crown, or the authority of Parliament, or the constitution or rights of the said company, or any part of the unwritten laws or constitution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland whereon may depend in any degree the allegiance of any person to the Crown of the United Kingdom, or the sovereignty or dominion of the said Cio nover any part of the said territorses.

If the Court of Di rectors, disallow the laws Governor in Council to repeal them.

Provided always, and be it enasted, that in case of XLIV. the said Court of Directors under such control as by this act is provided, shall signify to the said Governor-General in Council their disallowance of any laws or regulations by the said Governor General in Council made then and in every such case, upon receipt by the said Governor-General in Council of notice of such disullowance, the said Governor General in Council shall forthwith

repeal all laws and regulations so disallowed.

All such laws and regulations to be of the same force as any Act of Parliament,

XI.V. Provided also, and be it enacted, that all laws and regulations made as aforesaid, so long as they shall remain unrepealed shall be of the same force and effect within and throughout the suid territories as any act of Parliament would or ought to be within the same territories, and shall be taken notice of by all courts of justice whatsoever within the same territories, in the same manner as any public act of Parliament would and ought to be taken notice

of ; and it shall not be necessary to register or publish in any court Registration unneof justice any laws or regulations made by the said Governor- cessary. General in Council.

XLVI. Provided also, and be it enacted, that it shall not be Restricting the lawful for the said Governor-General in Council, without the previous sauction of the said Court of Directors, to make any law or ropeau subjects, regulation whereby power shall be given to any court of justice. &c. other than the court of justice established by His Majesty's Charters, to sentence to the punishment of death of His Majesty's natural-born subjects born in Europe, or the children of such subiects, or which shall abolish any of the courts of justice established Baltis Majesty's Charters.

XT.VII. And he it enacted, that the said Court of Directors The Court to subshall forthwith submit, for the approbation of the said Board, such mit to the Board rules as they shall deem expedient for the procedure of the Go-cultes to the proveror-(ieneral in Council in the discharge and exercise of all venor-General in powers, functions, and duties imposed on or vested in him by virtue Connect. of this act, or to be imposed or vested in him by any other act or acts; which rules shall prescribe the modes of promulgation of any laws or regulations to be made by the said Governor General in Council, and of the authentication of all acts and proceedings whatsoever of the said Governor-General in Council; and such rules, when approved by the said Board of commissioners, shall be of the same force as if they had been inserted in this act : pro- Rules to be laid vided always, that such rules shall be laid, before both houses of before Parlament. Parliament in the session next after the approval thereof.

XLVIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that all laws and Quarant of Goverregulations shall be made at some meeting of the Council at which not General and the said Governor-General and at least three of the olders which Members in Counthe said Governor-General and at least three of the odrnary members of Council shall be assembled, and that all other functions of the said Governor-General in Council may be exercised by the said Governor-General and one or more ordinary member or members in Council, and that in every case of difference of opinion at meetings of the said council where there shall be an equality of voices, the said Governor-General shall have two votes or the casting vote.

XLIX. Provided always, and be it enacted, that when and so Manner of prooften as any measure shall be proposed before the said Governor. cooling when any General in Council whereby the safety, tranquility or interests of measure is proposition. British massagings in India, or any part thereof the best whereby the the British possessions in India, or any part thereof, are or may be, safety or peace of in the judgement of the said Governor-General, essentially affected, India maybe essenand the said Governor-General shall be of opinion either that the littly affected, measure so proposed ought to be adopted or carried into execution, or that the same ought to be suspended or wholly rejected, and the majority in Council then present shall differ in and dissent from such opinion, the said Governor-General and Members of Council are hereby directed forthwith mutually to exchange with and communicate to each other in writing under their respective hands, to be recorded at large on their secret consultations, the grounds and reasons of their respective opinions ; and if after considering the same the said Governor-General and the majority in Council shall still differ in opinion, it shall be lawful for the said Governor-General, of his own authority, and on his own responsibility, to suspend or reject the measure so proposed in part or in whole, or to adopt and carry the measure so proposed into execution, as the said Governor-General shall think fit and expedient.

Conneil to assemin India.

L. And be enacted, that the said Council shall from time to ble at any place time assemble at such place or places as shall be appointed by the said Governor-General in Council within the said teriftories, and that as often as the sail Conned shall assemble within any of the. presidencies of Fort St. George, Bamban, or Agra, the Governor of such presidency shall act as an extraordingly member of councıl.

Nothing in th act to affect the right of Partiament to legislate for India

L1: Provided always, and it enacted, that nothing berein contained shall extend to affect in any way the right of Parliament to make laws for the said territories and for all the inhabitants thereof; and it is expressly declared that a full, complete, and constantly existing right and power is intended to be reserved to Parliament to control, supersede, or prevent all proceedings and FA- acts whatsoever of the said Governor-General in Council, and to repeal and alter at any time any law or regulation whatsoever made by the said Governor-General in Council, and in all respects da- to legislate for the said territories and all the inhabitants thereof in

Fix press tion.

Laws and a tions to be laid before Parliament.

now by law provided concerning the rules and regulations made by the several Governments in India. LII. And be it enacted, that all enactments, provisions, matlating to Supreme ters, and times relating to the Governor-General of Fort in Bengal in Council, and the Governor-Goneral of Fort General of India in Bengal alone, respectively, in any other act or acts contained, so Council and alone, far as the same are now in force, and not repealed by or repugnant to the provisions of this act, shall continue and be in force and be applicable to the Governor-General of India in Council, and to

as full and ample a manner as if this act had not been passed :

and the better to enable Parhament to exercise at all times such right and power, all laws and regulations made by the said Governor-General in Council shall be transmitted to England, and laid before both house of Parliament, in the same manner as is

All enactments re-Government shall apply to Governor

the Governor-General of India alone, respectively. LIII. And whereas it is expedient that, subject to such special arrangements as local circumstances may require, a general system of judicial establishments and Police, to which all persons Sec. of existing whatsoever, as well Europeans as natives, may occurrently enough and that courts of justice be established in the said territories at an early period, and that such laws as may be applicable in common to all clases of the inthe operation of habitants of the said territories, due regard being had to the rights, feeling, and peculiar usages of the people, should be enacted, and that all laws and customs having the force of law within the same territories, should be ascertained and consolidated, and as occasion may require amended; be it therefore enacted, that the said Governor General of India in Council shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the passing of this act, issue a commission and from time to time commissions to such persons as the said Court of Directors, with the approbation of the said Board of Commissioners shall recommend for that purpose, and to such other persons, if necessary, as the said Governor-General in Council shall think fit, all such persons, not exceeding in the whole any one time five in number, and to be styled "The India Law Commissioners," with all such powers as shall be necessary for the purposes hereinafter mentioned; and the said Commissioners shall fully inquire into the jurisdiction, powers, and rules of the existing courts of justice and Police establishments in the said territories, and all existing forms of judicial procedure, and into the nature and operation of the laws, whether civit or criminal, written or customary, pre-

A Law Commission to be appointed to moure into jurisdiction. bli h..ent. the laws.

vailing and in force in any part of the said territories, and whereth commissioners any inhabitants of the said territories, whether European or others, from time to time are now subject; and the said commissioners shall from time to salt of their in time make reports, in which they shall fully set forth the result of quiries. their inquiries, and shall from time to time suggest such alterations as may in their opinion be beneficially made in the said courts of justice and Police establishments, forms of judicial procedure. and laws, due regard being had to the distinction of castes, difference of religion, and the manners and opinions prevailing among different races and in different parts of the said territories.

1.1V. And he it enacted, that the said Commissioners shall Commissi follow such instructions with regard to the researches and anguions of Governor
ries be made and the places to be visited by them, and all their G at la Go transactions with reference to the objects of their commission, as ril, and to make they shall from time to time receive from the said Governor-Gene- -- ial ral of India in Council; and they are hereby required to make to when required. the said Governor-General in Council such special reports upon any matters as by such instruction, univ from time to time be required; and the said Governor-General in Council shall take into consideration the reports from time to time to be made by the Governor General said Indian Law Commissioners, and shall transmit the same, to- in council to consate native Law Commissioners, and shall discuss sales, os sider reports, an gettler with the opinions or resolutions of the said Governor-Genetransmit them ral in Council thereon, to the said Court of Directors; and which with opinions said reports, together with the said opinions or resolutions, shall thereupon. be laid before both houses of Parliament in the same manner as is now by law provided concerning the rules and regulations made. by the several Governments in India.

LV. And he it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for Salaries the Governor-General of India in Council to grant salaries to the granted to Law said Indian Law Commissioners and their necessary officers and at. Commissioners. tendants, and to defray such other expences as may be incident to the said commission, and that the salaries of the said Commissioners shall be according to the highest scale of remuneration given to any of the officers or servants of the India Company below the

rank of members of Council. LVI. And be it enacted, that the Executive Government of The each of the several Presidencies of Fort William in Bengal Fort St. Government each of the several l'residencies of Fort Wittiam in Designe Fort St. the Presidencies of George, Bombay, and Agra shall be administered by a Governor and to be administer-three Councillors, to be styled "the Governor in Council of the said od by a Governor Presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and three Cond-and Agra, respectively," and the said Governor and Councillors ciliosa. respectively of each such presidency shall have the same rights and voices in their a symbles, and shall observe the same order and course in their proceedings, as the Governors in Council of the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay now have and observe. and that the Governor General of India for the time being shall be Governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal

LVII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall and Directors empowmay be lawful for the said Court of Directors, under such control ered to revoke the an in her this not mentional samuels and a -

reduce the number of Councillors in all or any of the said councils, and during such time as a council shall not be appointed in any such presidency, the Executive Government thereof shall be administered by a Governor alone.

be filled up by court.

The Governovs of but not to make laws or grant mozey.

Governor of Fort LVIII. And he it enacted, that the several persons who on St. Géorge and the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four shall be Governors of the respective presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay, shall be the first Governors of the . Governors of A. said presidencies respectively under the Act; and that the office of gra and Vacancies Governor of the said presidency of Agra, and all vacancies happening in the offices of the Governors of the said presidencies respectively, shall be filled up by the said Court of Directors, subject to the approbation of Ilis Majesty, to be signified under his Royal Sign Manual, countersigned by the said President of the said Board of commissioners.

LIX. and be it enacted, that in the presidencies in which the the Presidencies appointment of a council shall be suspended under the provision to have the pow- herein-before contained, and during such time as councils shall the of the present not be appointed therein respectively, the Governors applieded un-Governors of va. der this Act, and in the presidencies in which councils shall from dres and Bombay, time to time be appointed, the said Governors in their respective councils, shall have all the rights, powers, duties, functions, and immunities whatsoever, not in any wise repugnant to this Act, which the Governors of Fort Saint George and Bombay in their respective councils now have within their respective presidencies; and that the Governors and Members of council of presidengies appointed by or under this Act shall severally have all the rights, powers, and immunities respectively, not in any wise repugnant to this Act, which the Governors and Members in Council of the presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay respectively now have in their respective presidencies; provided that no Governor or Governor in council shall have the power of making or suspending any regulations or laws in any case whatever, unless in cases of urgent necessity, the burthen of the proof whereof shall be on such Governor or Governor in council, and then only until the decision of the Governor General of India in Council shall be signified thereon; and provided also, that no Governor or Governor in council shall have the power of creating any new office, or granting any salary gratuity, or allowance, without the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in council.

If court of Direcaupply vacancy in office. King to appoint.

LX. Provided always, and be it enacted, that when and so ters neglect for often as the said court of Directors shall neglect for the space of two months to two calendar months, to be computed from the day whereon the notification of the vacancy of any office or employment in India in the appointment of the said court shall have been received by the said court, to supply such vacancy, then and in every such case in shall be lawful for His Majesty to appoint, by writing under His Sign Manual, such person as Ilis Majesty shall think proper to supply such vacuncy; and that every person so appointed shall have the same powers, privileges, and authorities as if he or hey had been appointed by the said Court, and shall not be subject to removal or dismissal without the approbation and consent of His Majesty.

provisional

LXI. And be it enacted, that it shall be, lawful for the said Forest for the Court of Directors to appoint any person or persons provisionally ap- to succeed to any of the offices aforesaid, for supplying any vacancontinents to any cy or vacancies therein, when the same shall happen by the death or resignation of the person or persons holding the same office or offices respectively, or on his or their departure from India with Provisional an intent to return to Europe, or on any event or contingency ex-Pointments of cer. pressed in any such provisional appointment or appointments to the same respectively, and such appointments again to revoke; pro- tale effices to be vided, that every provisional appointment to the several offices of approved by His Governor General of India, Governor of a Presidency, and the Member of Council of India, by this act directed to be appointed from am t persons who shall not be servants of the said Company, sh is surject to the approbation of flis Majesty, to be signified fore-aid, but that no person so appointed to succeed provision to any of the aid offices shall be entitled to any authorn lary, or emolument appertaining thereto until he shall be in the ral posses-ion of such office.

And be it enacted, that if any vacancy shall happen in In case of vacan-LXII. the office of Governor General of India when no provisional or cy in the office of other-successor shall be upon the spo; to supply such vacancy, then Governor General and in every such case the Ordinary Member of Council next in and no successor rank to the and Governor General shall hold and execute the said odice of Governor G neral of India and Governor of the Presi- ber of dency of Fact William in Bengal, until a successor shall arrive, or next in rank to until some other person on the spot shall be duly appointed thereto; General. and that every such Acting Governor shall, during the time of his continuing to act as such, have and exercise all the rights and powers of Governor General of India, and shall be entitled to receive the emply nears and advantages appertaining to the office by him supplied, such Acting Governor General foregoing his salary and allowance of a Member of Council for the same period.

LXIII. And be it end ted, that if any vacancy shall happen In case of vacanin the office of Covernor of Fort Saint George, Bombay, or Agra, or the office of when no provisional or other successor shall be upon the spot to Governor of any supply such vacancy, then and in every such case, if there shall be of the subordinate a council in the presidency in which such vacancy shall happen, no provisional or the member of such council, who shall be next in rank to the other ancessor on Governor, other than the Commander in Chief or officer command- the spot. ing the forces of such prescheney, and it there shall be no council, then the Secretary of Government of the said presidency, who shall be senior in the said office of secretary, shall hold and execute the said office of Governor until a successor shall arrive, or until some other person on the spot shall be duly appointed thoreto, and that every such acting Governorshall, during the time of his continuing to act as such, receive and be entitled to the emolument- and advantages appettaining to the office by him supplied, such Acting Governor foregoing all salaries and allowances by him held and enjayed at the time of his being called to supply such office.

LXIV. And be it enacted, that if any vacancy shall happen In case of a vain the office of an Ordinary Member of Council of India when no cancy in the office person provisionally or otherwise appoin of to succeed thereto shall Council when no be then present on the spot, then and on every such occasion such provisional vacancy shall be supplied by the appointment of the Governor Ge- other successor on neral in Council; and if any vacancy shall happen in the office of the spota Member of Council of any presidency when no person provisionally or otherwise appointed to succeed thereto shall be then present on the spot, then and on every such occasion such vacancy shall be supplied by the appointment of the Governor in Council of the presidency in which such vacancy shall happen; and until a successor shall arrive, the person so nominated shall execute the office by him supplied, and shall have all the powers thereof, and shall have and be entitled to the salary and other emoluments and advantages appertaining to the said office during his continuance therein, every such temporary Member of Council foregoing all

upon the spot, the Ordinary Mem-ber of Council act as Governor

salaries and allowances by him held and enjoyed, at the time of his being appointed to such office : provided always, that no person shall be appointed a temporary Member of Council, who might not have been appointed by the said Court of Directors to fill the vacancy supplied by such temporary appointment.

The Governme Ge neral in C to have the control over the pres dencies.

LAV. And be it further enacted, that the said Governor General in Council shall have and be invested by virtue of this act with fall power and authority to superintend and control the Governors and Governors in Council of Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra, in all points relating to the civil or military administration of the said presidencies respectively, and the said Governors and Governors in Council shall be bound to obey such orders and instructions of the said Governor General in Council in all cases whatsoever.

Drafts of laws propused by Governors to be ta-

LXVI. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governors or Governors in Council of Fort William in Bengal, ben late consider. Fort Saint George, Bomboy, and Agra, respectively, to propose to ation by Governor the said Governor General in Council drafts or project of any General in Coun- laws or regulations which the said Governors or Governors in Council respectively may think expedient, together with their reasons for proposing the same; and the said Governor General in Council is hereby required to take the same and such reasons into consideration, and to communicate the resolutions of the said Governor General in Council thereon to the Governor or Governor in Council by whom the same shall have been proposed,

Powers of Govermore of presideusies not to be suspended.

And be it enacted, that when the said Governor LXVII. General shall visit any of the presidencies of Fort Saint George, Bombay, or Agra, the powers of the Governors of those presidencies respectively shall not by reason of such visit be suspended.

Communications to be transmitted by Governors to in Council.

LXVIII. And be it enacted, that the said Governors and Governors in Council of the said presidencies of Fort William in Governor-General Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra, respectively shall, and they are hereby respectively required, regularly to transmit to the said Governor General in Council true and exact copies of all ruch orders and acts of their respective Governments, and also advice and intelligence of all transactions and matters which shall have come to their knowledge, and which they shall deem material to be communicated to the said Governor General in Council as aforesaid, or as the said Governor General in Council shall from time to time require.

The Covernor gaire.

LXIX. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said General in Coun. Governor General in Council, as often as the exigencies of the elf may appoint a public service may appear to him to require, to appoint such one Deputy Governor of the Ordinary Membe s of the said Gouncil of India as lie may of Bongal as existing fit to be Deputy Governor of the said presidency of Fore gencies may en think fit to be Deputy Governor of the said presidency of Fart William in Bengal, and such Deputy Governor shall be invested with all the powers and perform all the duties of the said Governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, but shall receive no additional salary by reason of such appointment.

Prevision in case his council.

LXX. And be it enacted, that whenever the said Governor the Governor Ge- General in Council shall declare that it is expedient that the said ment in Council Governor General should visit any part of India unaccompanied by said declars it any member or members of the Council of India, it shall be lawful Governor General for the said Governor General in Council, previously to the departo visit any part ture of the said Governor General, to nominate some Member of ladia without the Council of India to be President of the said Council, in whom, during the absence of the said Governor General from the said

presidency of Fort William in Bengal, the powers of the said Governor General in arsembles of the said Council shall be reposed ; and it shall be lawful in every such case for the said Governor General in Council, by a law or regulation for that purpose to be made, to authorize the Governor General alone to exercise all or any of the powers which might be exercised by the said Governor General in Council, except the power of making laws or regulations; provided always, that during the absence of the Governor General, no law or regulation shall be made by the said President and Council without the assent in writing of the said - Governor General.

LXXI. And be it enacted, that there shall not, by reason of the The new president division of the territories now subject to the Government of the to affect the sucpresidency of Fort William in Bengal into two presidencies as cession to comaforesaid, by any separation between the establishments and forces mands and offices thereof respectively, or any alteration in the course and order of in Bengal promotion and succession of the Company's servants in the same two presidencies respectively, but that all the servants, civil and mulitary, of the Bengal establishments and forces, shall and may succeed and be appointed to all commands and offices within either of the said presidencies respectively as if this act had not been passed.

passed.

LXXII. And be it enacted, that for the purposes of an act Presidency of Port passed in the fourth year of the reign of His late Majesty King tire for the purposes. George the Fourth, intituled An Act to consolidate and unlend the ses of the muting laws for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers in act. the service of the East India Company, and to authorize soldiers and sailors in the East Indies to send and receive letters at a reduced rate of postuge, and of any articles of war made or to be made under the same, the presidency of Fort William in Bengul shall be taken and deemed to comprise under and withinit all the territories which by or in virtue of this act shall be divided between the presidencies of Fort William in Bengal and Agra respectively, and shall for all the purposes aforesaid be taken to be the presidency of Fort William in Bengal in the said act mentioned.

LXXIII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Articles of war to Governor General in Council from time to time to make articles be made by Guof war for the government of the native officers and soldiers in the military service of the Company, and for the administration of justice by Courts Martial to be holden on such officers and soldiers and such articles of war from time to time to repeal or vary and amend; and such articles of war shall be made and taken notice of in the same manner as all other the laws and regulations to be made by the said Governor General in Council under this act. and shall prevail and be in force, and shall be of exclusive authority over all the native officers and soldiers in the said military service to whatever presidency such officers and soldiers may belong, or wheresoever they may be serving; provided, nevertheless, that until such articles of war shall be made by the said Governor General in Council any articles of war for or relating to the Government of the Company's native forces, which at the time of this act coming into operation shall be in force and use in any part or parts of the said territories, shall remain in force.

LXXIV. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for His His Majorty may Majesty, by any writing under His Sign Manual, countersigned by remove any the President of the said Board of Commissioners, to remove or cer of the Gampa diamiss any person holding any office, employment or commission, my in tadia.

verner-General in Council.

civil or military, under the said Company in India, and to vacate any appointment or commission of any person to any such office or employment; provided, that a copy of every such writing, attested by the said President, shall within eight days after the same shallbe signed by His Majesty be transmitted or delivered to the chairman or deputy chairman of the said Company.

The power of the Directors to remove their servants preserved.

LXXV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing in this act contained shall take away the power of the said Court of Directors to remove or dismiss any of the officers or servants of the said Company, but that the said Court shall and may at all times have, full liberty to remove or dismiss any of such officers or ... servants at their will and pleasure; provided, that any servant of the eard Company appointed by His Majesty through the default of appointment by the said Court of Directors shall not be discussed or removed without Ilis Majesty's approbation, as berein-before is mentioned.

Salarles of Governor General, &c

LXXVI. And be it enacted, that there shall be paid to the fixed: to be in several others, here-mafter named, the several salaries set against Hen of all fees, &c. the names of such officers, subject to such reduction of the said . several salanes respectively as the said Court of Directors, with the sanction of the -aid Board, may at any time think fit; (that is to

> To the Governor General of India, two hundred and forty thousand sicca inpers;

> To each Ordinary Member of the Council of India, ninety-six thousand sicca supter.

> To each Governor of the presidencies of Fort Saint George. Bombay and Agra, one hundred and twenty thousand sicca rudees:

> To each member of any Council to be ap ointed in any presidency, sixty thousand sicca rupees :

Acceptance of gratuities a miste. meanor.

Passage money Axed.

And the salaries of the said officers respectively shall commence from their respectively taking upon them the execution of their respective offices, and the said salaries shall be the whole mofit or advantage which the said officers shall enjoy during their continuance in such offices respectively; and it shall be, and it is hereby declared to be a mislemeanor for any such officers to accept for his own use, in the discharge of his office, any present, gitt, donation, gratuity, or reward, pecuniary or otherwise whatsoever, or to trade or trafic for his own benefit or for the benefit of any other person or persons whatsoever; and the said Court of Directors are hereby required to pay to all and singular the officers and persons herein-after named, who shall be resilent in the United Kingdom at the time of their respective appointments, for the purpose of defraying the expences of their equipment and vovage. such sums of money as are set against the names of such officers and opersons respectively; (that is to say,)

To the Governor General, five thou-and pounds :

To each Member of the Council of India, one thousand two hundred pounds:

To each Governor of the presidencies of Fort Saint George, Bombau, and Agra, two thousand five hundred pounds :

Provided also, that any Governor General, Governor or Member of Council appointed by or by virtue of this act, who shall at the time of passing this act hold the office of Governor General, Governor, or Member of Council respectively, shall receive the same salary and allowances that he would have received if this act had not been passed.

LXXVII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that if any Governor-General Governor General, Governor, or Ordinary Member of the Council and Governor, to of India, or any member of the Council of any presulency, shall and other salaries hold or enjoy any pension, salary, or any place, office, or employ- from the Crown or ment or profit under the crown, or any public office of the saul Company Company, or any annuity payable out of the civil or military fund they hold office. of the said Company, the salary of Ins office of Governor General of India, Governor or Member of Council, shall be reduced by the amount of the polision, salary, annuity, or profits of office so respectively held or enjoyed by him.

LXXVIII. And be it enacted, that the said Court of Directors, Directors to make with the approliation of the said Board of Commissioners, shall and regulations for the mry from time to time make regulations for the division and tronge in ludis. distribution of the patronage and power of nomination of and to the offices, commands, and employment in the said territories, and in all or any of the pieu lencies thereof, among the said Governor General in Council, Governors in Council, Governors, Commander in Chief, and other commanding officers respectively ap-

pointed or to be prointed under this act.

LXXIX. And be it enacted, that the return to Europe or the Departure of Godeparture from India with intent to return to Europe of any Governor General of Innia, Governor, Member of Conneil, or Commander in Chief, shall be deemed in law a resignation and avoidance of his office or employment, and that no act or declaration of Resignation i n. any Governor General or Governor, or member of Conneil, other than as aforesaid, excepting a declaration in writing under hand and seal, delivered to the Secretary for the public department of the presidency wherein he shall be, in order to its being recorded, shall be deemed or held as a resignation or surrender of the said office; and that the salary and other allowances of any such Salary to cease on Governor General or other officer respectively shall cease from the day of such his departure, resignation, or surrender; and that if any such Governor General or Member of Council of India shall leave the said territories, or if any Governor or other officer whatever in the service of the said Company shall leave the presidency to which he belong, other than in the known actual service of the said Company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his office shall not be paid or payable during his absence to any agent or other person for the use; and in the event of his not returning, as of his coming to Lurone his salary and allowances shall be deemed to have ceased on the day of his leaving the said territories, or the presidency to which he may have belonged ; pro- As to representavided that it shall be lawful for the said Company to make such tire of payment as is now by law permitted to be made to the representa- dying during abtives of their officers or servants who have left their stations intending to return thereto, shall die during their ab-ence.

LXXX. And be it enacted, that every wilful disobeying, and every wilful omitting, forbearing, or neglecting to execute the orders or instructions of the said Court of Directors by any Governor General of India, Governor, Member of Council, or Commander in or a rvants of the Chief, by any other of the officers or servants of the said (o upany, unless cases of necessity (the burthen of the proof of which necessity shall be on the person so disobeying or omitting, forbearing or neglecting, to execute such orders or instructions as aforesaid); and every wilful breach of the trust and duty of any office

vernor General, Scc. for buto, e, to be a resignation.

dia to be by deed.

departure or resiguation.

Disobedience orders and breach of trust by officers Company in 1nmi demas.

or employment by any such Governor General, Governor, Member of Council, or Commander in Chief, or any of the officers or servants of the said Company, shall be deemed and taken to be a misdemeanor at law, and shall or may be proceeded against and . punished as such by virtue of this act.

Authority for his to reade in certain parts of India without licence.

LXXXI. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any na-Majesty's subjects tural-born subjects of the Majesty to proceed by sea to any port or place having a custom house octablishment within the said territories, and to reside thereat, or to proceed to and reside in or pass through any part of such of the said territories as were un ir the Government of the said Company on the first day of January, one thousand, eight hundred, and in any part of the countries cede l by the Nabob of the Curnatic, of the province of Cuttack, and of the settlement of Singapore and Malacca without any licence, whatever; provided that all subjects of His Majesty not natives of the said territories shall, on their arrival in any part of the aid territories from any port or place not within the said territories, make known in writing their names, places of destination, and object of pursuit in India, to the chief officer of the customs or other officer authorized for that purpose at such port or place as aforesaid.

Subjects of

LXXXII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall not Majesty not to re- be lawful for any subject of His Majesty, except the servants of stile in certain the said Company and others now lawfully authorized to reside in parts of India the said territories, to enter the same by land, or to proceed to or without theore. reside in any place or places in such parts of the said territories as are not herein-before in that behalf mentioned, without liceuce from the said Board of Commissioners, or the said Court of Directors, or the said Governor General in Council, or a Governor or Governor in Council of any of the said presidencies for that purpose first obtained; provided always, that no licence given to any natural-born subject of His Majesty to reside in parts of the territories not open to all such subjects shall be determined or revoked unless in accordauce with the terms of some express clause of revocation or determination in such licence contained.

The Governor-Gesent of Directors, may declare other places open.

LXXXIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall neral in Council, be lawful for the said Governor General in Council, with the previwith previous con- ous consent and approbation of the said Court of Directors for that purpose obtained, to declare any place or places whatever within the said territories open to all His Majesty's natural-boon subjects, and it shall be thenceforth lawful for any of His Majesty's naturalborn subjects to proceed to, or reside in, or pass through any place or places declared open without any licence whatever.

Laws against illicit residence to be mada.

LXXXIV. And be it enacted, that the said Governor General in Council shall, and he is hereby required, as soon as conveniently may be, to make laws or regulations providing for the prevention or punishment of the illicit entrance into or residence in the said territories of persons not authorized to enter or reside therein.

Laws and regulaflows to be made for protection of antives.

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LXXXV. And whereas the removal of restrictions on the intercourse of Europeans with the said territories will render it necessary to provide against any mischiefs or dangers that may arise therefrom, be it therefore enacted, that the said Governor General in Council shall, and he is hereby required, by laws or regulations, to provide with all convenient speed for the protection of the natives of the said territories from insult and outrage in their persons, religious, or opinious.

LXXXVI. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any natural-born subjects of His Majesty authorized to reside in the said territories to acquire and hold lands, or any right, interest, or profit in or out of lands, for any term of years, in such part or parts of the said territories as he shall be so authorized to reside in, provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be taken to prevent the said Governor General in Council from enabling, by any laws or regulations, or otherwise, any subjects of His Majesty to acquire or hold any lands, or rights, interest, or profits in or out of lands, in any part of the said territories, and for any estates or terms whatever,

LXXXVII. And be it enacted, that no native of the said No disabilities in LXXXVII. And he it enacted, that no native of the said respect of religion, territories, nor any natural-born subject of His Majesty resident resource place of therein, shall by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, birth. colour, or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office,

or employment under the said Company.

LXXXVIII. And be it further enacted, that the said Gover- Slavery to be mith nor General in Council shall, and he is hereby required forthwith to gated, and shollabtake into consideration the means of mitigating the state of slavery ticable. and of ameliorating the condition of slaves, and of extinguishing slavery throughout the said territories so soon as such extinction shall be practicable and safe, and from time to time to prepare and transmit to the said Court of Directors, drafts of laws or regulations for the purpose aforesaid, and that in preparing such, drafts due regard shall be had to the laws of marriage and the rights and authorities of fathers and heads of families, and that such drafts shall forthwith after receipt thereof be taken into consideration by the said Court of Directors, who shall, with all convenient speed, communicate to the said Governor General in Council their instructions on the drafts of the said laws and regulations, but no such laws and regulations shall be promulgated or put in force without the previous consent of the said Court; and the said Court shall, within fourteen days after the tirst meeting of Parliament in every year, lay before both Houses of Parliament a report of the drafts ci such rules and regulations as shall have been received by them, and of their resolution, or proceedings thereon.

LXXXIX. And, whereas, the present diocese of the bishoprick Respecting the in of Culcutta is too great an extent for the incumbent thereof to per- convenient extent form efficiently all the duties of the office without endangering his of the diocese of health and life, and it is therefore expedient to diminish the labours of the Bishop of the said diocese, and for that purpose to make provision for assigning new limits to the diocese of the said Bishop, and for founding and constituting two separate and distinct bishopricks, but nevertheless the Bishops thereof to be subordinate and subject to the Bishop of Calcutta for the time being, and his successors, as their metropolitan ; be it therefore enacted, that in if the King erects case it shall please His Majesty to erect, found, and constitute two bishopricks, one to be styled the bishoprick of Madras and the bay, certain saleother the bishuprick of Bombay, and from time to time to nominate ries to be paid to and appoint Bishops to such bishopricks under the style and title the Bishops. of bishops of Madras and Bomhay respectively, there shall be paid from and out of the revenues of the said territories to such Bishops respectively the sum of twenty-four thousand sicca rupees by the year.

XC. And be it enacted, that the said salaries shall commence Such salaries to from the time at which such persons as shall be appointed to the commence said office of Bishop shall take upon them the execution of their time of taking

Lands within the Indian territories may be purchased.

bishopricks Madras and Bom-

e, and to be respective offices; and that such salaries shall be in lieu of all fees is tion of all fees, of office, perquisites, emoluments, or advantages whatsoever; and that no fees of office, perquisites, empluments, or advantages whatsoever shall be accepted, received or taken by such bishop or either of them, in any manner or on any account or pretence whatspever other than the salaries aforesaid; and that such bishops respectively shall be entitled to such salaries so long as they shall respectively exercise the functions of their several offices in the British territories aforesaid.

Passage money for each such bishop.

XCI. And be it enacted, that the said court of Directors shall and they are required to pay to the bishops so from time to time to be appointed to the said bishopricks of Madrus and Bombay, in case they shall be resident in the United Kingdom at the time of their respective appointments, the sum of five hundred pounds each, for the purpose of defraying the expences of their equipments and voyage

As to jurisdiction of such bishops.

XCII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that such bishops shall not have or use any jurisdiction, or exercise any episcopal functions whatsoever, either in the said territories or elsewhere, but only such jurisdiction and functions as shall or may from time to time be limited to them respectively by his Majesty by his Royal letters patent under the great seal of the said United Kingdom.

The King empow. The ered by lı mit iurbuliction fanctions.

XCIII. And be it enected, that it shall and may be lawful for letters his Majesty from time to time, if he shall think fit, by his Royal letters patent under the great seal of the said United Kingdom. to assign limits to the diocese of the bishoprick of Calcutta and to the diacese of the said bishopricks of Madrus and Bombuy respectively, and from time to time to alter and vary the same limits respectively, as to his Majesty shall seem fit, and to grant to such bishops respectively within the limits of their respective dioceses the exercise of episcopal functions, and of such ecclesiastical jurisdiction as his Majesty shall think necessary for the superintendence and good Government of the ministers of the united church of England and Reland therein.

The hishop of Calcutta to be metropolitan in India.

XCIV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that the bishop of Calcutta for the time being, shall be deemed and taken to be the metropolitan bishop in India, and as such shall have, enjoy, and exercise all such ecclesiastical jurisdiction and episcopal functions, for the purposes aforesaid, as his Majesty shall by his royal letters patent under the great seal of the said United Kingdom think necessary to direct, subject, nevertheless, to the general superintendence and revision of the arch bishop of Canterbury for the time being; and that the bishops of Madras and Bombar for the time being respectively shall be subject to the bishop of Calcutta for the time being as such metropolitan, and shall, at the time of their respective appointments to such bishopricks, or at the time of their respective consecrations as bishop, take an oath of obedience to the said bishop of Calcutta in such manner as his Majesty by his said royal letters patent shall be pleased to direct.

Warrents for bills countersignby the prosi-

XCV. And be it enacted, that when and as often as it shall on letters patent, please His Majesty to issue any Letters patent respecting the bi-appointing bishops shopricks of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or for the nomination or appointment of any person thereto respectively, the warrant for the bill in every such case shall be countersigned by the president of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India, and by no other person.

XCVI. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for The His Majesty, his heirs and successors, by warrant under his grant certain pea-Royal Sign Manual, countersigned by the Chancellor of the Exche-of Madras or Bomquer for the time being, to grant to any such hishop of Madrasor bay. Bomb ou respectively who shall have exercised in the British territories aforesaid for fifteen years, the office of such bishop, a pension not exceeding eight hundred pounds per annum, to be paid quarterly by the said company.

XCVII. And be it enacted, that in all cases when it shall Respecting salary happen the said person nominated and appointed to be bishop of of a bishop of the either of the said bishopricks of Madras or Bombay shall depart this dying within aix life within aix calendar months next after the day when he shall months after arhave arrived in India for the purpose of taking upon him the office of rival; such bishop, there shall be payable out of the territorial revenues from which the salary of such bishop so dying shall be payable, to the legal personal representatives of such hishop, such sum or sums of money as shall, together with the sum or sums paid to or drawn by such bishop in respect of his salary, make up the full amount of one year's salary ; and when and so often as it shall happen that any such bishop shall depart this life while in possession or after six months of such office, and after the expiration of six calendar months holding office in from the time of his arrival in India for the purpose of taking upon India. him such office, then and in every such case there shall be payable, out of the territorial revenues from which the salary of the said bishop so dying shall be payable to his legal personal representatives, over and above what may have been due to him at the time of his death, a sum equal to the full amount of the salary of such bishop for six calendar months.

XCVIII. And be it enacted, that if it shall happen that either As to residence of the bishops of Madras or Bowbay shall be translated to the of bishop of Ma-Bishoprick of Calcutta, the period of residence of such person as dras or Bombay if bishop of Madras or Bombay shall be accounted for and taken as cutta. a residence as bishop of Calcutto; and if any person now an archdeacon in the said territories shall be appointed bishop of Medras or Bombay, the period of his residence in India as such archdeacon shall, for the purposes of this act, be accounted for and taken as a residence as such bishop.

XCIX. Provided also, and be it enacted, that if any person As to consecration under the edegree of a Bishop shall be appointed to either of the of any person un-Bishopricks of Culcutta, Madrus, or Bombay, who ar the time of about the degree of such appointment shall be resident in India, than and in such case dent in India apit shall and may be lawful for the archbishop of Banterbury, when pointed to a bishand as he shall be required so to do by his Majesty, by his royal oprick. letterrs patent under the great seal of the said United Kingdom, to issue a commission under his hand and seal, to be directed to the two remaining bishops, authorizing and charging them to perform all such requisite ceremonies for the consecration of the person so to be appointed to the degree and office of a bishop.

C. And be it enacted, that the expenses of visitations to be provision for exmade from time to time by the said bishops of Madras and Bombay pences of vieta-respectively, shall be paid by the said company out of the revenues tions. of the said territories; provided that no greater sum on account of such visitations be at any time issued than shall from time to time be defined and settled by the court of Directors of the said company with the approbation of the commissioners for the affairs of India.

CI. And be it enacied, that no archdeacon hereafter to be ap- No archdeacon in pointed for the archdeacoury of the presidency of Fort William in India to have a sa-

lary exceeding 3,010 Sa. Ra.

Bengal, or the Archdeacoury of the presidency of Fori Saint George or the Archdeacakry of the presidency and island of Bombay, shall receive in respect of his archdeaconry any salary exceeding three thousand sicca rupees per annum Provided always, that the whole expence incurred in respect of the said hishops and archdeacons shall not exceed one hundred and twenty thousand sicca rupees per annum.

Two chaplains of Church of each presidency.

CII. And be it exacted, that of the establishment of cha plains of manusined by the said company a each of the presidencies of the Scotland to be on said territories, two chaplains shall always be ministers of the the establishment church of Scotland, and shall have and enjoy from the said company such salary as shall from time to time be allotted to the military chaplains at the several presidencies: provided always, that the ministers of the church of Scotland to be appointed chaplains at the said presidencies as oforesaid shall be ordained and inducted by the Presbytery of Edinburgh according to the forms and solemnities used in the church or Scotland, and shall be subject to the spiritual and ecclesia-tical jurisdiction in all things of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, whose judgments shall be subject to dispent, protest, and appeal to the Provincial Synod of Lothian and Tweedale, and to the general assembly of the church of Scotland: provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the Governor General in o uncil from granting from time to time with the sanction of the court of Directors and of the commissioners for the affairs of India to any sect, persuasion, or community of Christians not being of the United Church of England and Ireland, or of the church of Scotland, such sums of money as may be expedient for the purpose of instruction or for the maintenance of places of worship.

ments.

CIII. And whereas it is expedient to provide for the due qua-The Governor Ge. Cill. And whereas it is expedient to provide for the fide qua-meral in Council lification of persons to be employed in the civil service of the said annually to make Company in the said territories, be it therefore enacted, that the a prospective research of the first day of January, in every year, make and transmit-ber of vacancies in after the first day of January, in every year, make and transmit-Indian establish to the said court of Directors a prospective estimate of the number of persons, who, in the opinion of the said Governor General in council, will be necessary, in addition to those already in India or likely to return from Europe, to supply the expected vacancies in the civil establishments of the respective Governmen's in India in such one of the subsequent years as shall be fixed in the rules and regulations herein-after mentioned; and it shall be lawful for the said board of commissioners to reduce such esumate, so that the reasons for such reduction be given to the said court o' Directors ; and in the month of June, in every year, if the said esumate shall have been then received by the said board, and if not, then within Board to certify one month after such estimate shall have been received, the said what number of Board of commissioners shall certify to the said court of Directors persons shall be what number of persons shall be nominated as candidates for adcanificates for ad mission, and what number of students shall he admitted to the mission to Haltoy- college of the said company at Huileybury in the then current what number shall year, but so that at least four such candidates, no one of whom the admitted stu-shall be under the age of seventeen or above the age of twenty years, be nominated, and no more than one student admitted for every such expected vacancy in the said civil establishments, according to such estimate or reduced estimate as aforesaid; and it shall be lawful for the said court of directors to nominate such a number of candidates for admission to the said college as shall be

dens.

mentioned in the certificate of the said Board : and if the said court of Directors shall not within one month after the receipt of such certificate nominate the whole number mentioned therein, it shall be lawful for the said Board of Commissioners to nominate so many as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency.

CIV. And be it enacted, that when and so often as any va- Additional cancy shall happen in the number of students in the said college dents to be admitby death, expulsion, or resignation, it shall be lawful for the said tru to fill up va-Board of Commissioners to add in respect of every such vacancy one to the number of students to be admitted and four to the number of candidates for admission to be nominated by the said court in the following year.

CV. And be it enacted, that the said candidates for admis- The sion to the said college shall be subjected to an examination in for admission to such branches of knowledge and by such examiners as the said be subjected to su Boasd shall direct, and shall be classed in a list to be prepared by examination and the examiners, and the candidates whose names shall stand highest in such list shall be admitted by the said court as students in the said college until the number to be admitted for that year, according to the certificate of the said Board, be supplied.

CVI. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful The for the said Board of Commissioners, and they are hereby re- frame rules quited forthwith after the passing of this act, to form such rules, the college regulations, and provisions for the guidance of the said Go- the examination vernor General in Council in the formation of the estimate and qualification hereinbefore mentioned, and for the good Government of the Raid of candidates. college, as in their judgment shall appear best adapted to secure fit candidates for admission into the same, and for the examination and qualifications of such condidates and of the students of the said college, after they shall have completed their residence there, and for the appointment and remuneration of proper examiners; and for such plan, rules, and regulation and provisions respectively shall be submitted to his Majesty in Council for his revision and approbation; and when the same shall he been so revised and approved by his Wajesty in Council, the same shall not afterwards be altered or repealed, except by the said Board of Commissionere with the approbation of his Majesty in Council.

CVII. And be it enected, that at the expiration of such time Students to be exas shall be fixed by such rules, regulations and provisions made as smined & classed. aforesaid, so many of the said students as shall have a certificate from the said college of good conduct during the term of their residence therein, shall be subjected to an examination in the studies prosecuted in the said college, and so many of the said students as shall appear duly qualified shall be classed according to more in a list to be prepared by the examiners, and shall be nominated to The students to supply the vacancies in the civil establishments in *India*, and have hupply the vacan-semonity therein according to their priority in the said list; and if circuit in the said list; and if circuit to well there shall be at the same time vacancies in the establishments of ority on the list, more than one of the said presidencies, the students on the said and to choose their list shall, according to such priority, have the right of electing to presidencies. which of the said establishments they will be appointed.

CVIII. And be it enected, that no appointment of any pro- Sanction of apfeasor or teacher at the said college shall be valid or effectual pointment of prountil the same shall have been approved by the Board of Commis- fessors.

CIX. And be it enacted, that every power, authority, and All, powers of function by this or any other act or acts given to and vested in Court of Directors

the Government of

the control of the board except patronage.

to be subject to the said Court of Directors shall be deemed and taken to be subject to such control of the said Board of Commissioners as in this act is mentioned, unless there shall be something in the en actments conferring such powers, authorities, or functions inconsistent with . such construction, and except as to any patronage or right of appointing to office vested in or reserved to the said court.

Board of control prohibited from of allowances.

CX. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to enable the said Board of Commisdirecting the grant sioners to give or cause to be given directions, ordering or authorizing the payment of any extraordinary allowance or gratuity, or the increase of any established salary, allowance, or emolument, unless in the cases and subject to the provisions in and subject to which such directions may now be given by the said board, or to increase the sum now payable by the said company on account of the said Board, except only by such salaries or allowances as shall be payable to the officers to be appointed as herein-before is mentioned to attend upon the said Board during the winding-up of the commercial business of the said company.

The company to be called the East India Company.

CXI. And be it enacted, that whenever in this act, or in any . act hereafter to be passed, the term East India Company is or shall be used, it shall be held to apply to the United Company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies and that the said United Company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, may, in all suits, proceedings and transaction whatsoever after the passing of this act, be called by the name of the East India Company.

St Helena vested in the Crown.

CXII. And be it enacted, that the island of Saint Helena, and Il forts, factories, public edifices, and hereditments whatsoever in the said island, and all stores and property thereon fit or used for the service of the Government thereof, shall be vested in his Majesty, his heirs and successors, and the said island shall be governed by such order as his Majesty in council shall from time to

Servants of the company in China and st. Helena offices in any preaidency,

time issue in that behalf.

CXIII. And be it further enected, that every supercargo and other civil servant of the said company, now employed by the said company in the factory at Canton or in the island of Saint to be eligible to Helena, shall be capable of taking and holding any office in any presidency or establishment of the said territories which he would have been capable of taking and holding if he had been a civil servant in such presidency or on such establishment during the same time as he shall have been in the service of the said company.

Repeal of enacta stuck of ten.

CXIV. And be it enacted, that from and after the passing of ments for keeping this act, all enactments and provisions directing the said company to provide for keeping a stock of tea shall be repealed.

King's Court. au advocates and at without the company's li-CANCE.

CXV. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any court thorizon to admit of justice established by his Majesty's charters in the said territories to approve, admit and enrol persons as barristers, advocates and attornies in such court without any licence from the said company, any thing in any such charter contained to the contrary notwithstanding; provided always, that the being entitled to practise as an advocate in the principal court of Scotland is and shall be deemed and taken to be a qualification for admission as a advocate in any court in India equal to that of having been called to the bar in England or Ireland.

CXVI. And be it further enacted, that the court of directors Accounts to be annually laid be. of the said company shall; within the first fourteen sitting days next after the first days of May, in every year, lay before both fore fartiament.

houses of Parliament an account made up according to the latest advices which shall have been received, of the annual produce of the revenues of the said territories in India, distinguishing the same and the respective heads thereof at each of their several presidencies or settlements, and of all their annual receipts and disbursements at home and abroad, distinguishing the same under the respective heads thereof, together with the latest estimate of the same, and also the amount of their debts, with rates of interest they respectively carry, and the annual amount of such interest. the state of their effects and credits at each presidency or settlement. and in England or elsewhere occording to the latest advices which shall have been received theroof, and also a list of their several establishments, and the salaries and allowances payable by the said court of directors in respect thereof; and the said court of directors, under the direction and control of the said Board of Commissioners, shall forthwith prepare forms of the said accounts and estimate in such manners as to exhibit a complete and accurate view of the financial affairs of the said company; and if any new or increased salaries, e-tablishments, or pensions shall have been granted or created within any year, the particulars thereof shall be specially stated and explained at the foot of the account of the said year.

CXVII. And he it enacted, that this act shall commence and Commencement of take effect from and after the passing thereof, so far as to authorize act. the appointment or prospective or provisional appointment of the Governor General of India, Governors, members of Council, or other officers, under the provisions herein contained, and so far as herein-before in that behalf mentioned, and as to all other matters and things, from and after the twenty-second day of April next,

EXTRACT FROM THE ACT OF THE 33D OF GEORGE III. CHAP. 25.

XXXVII. And be it further exacted, that the departure from India of any Guvernor General, Governor, Member of Council, or Commander-in-Chief, with intent ro return to Europe, shall be deemed, in law, a resignation and avoidance of his office or employment; and that the arrival in any part of Europe of any such Governor General, Governor, Member of Council, or Commander-in-Chief, shall be a sufficient indication of such intent; and that no act or declaration of any Governor General, or Member of Council, during his continuance in the presidency whereof he was so Governor General, Governor, or Counsellor, except by some deed or instrument in writing, under hand and seal, delivered to the Secretary for the public department of the same presidency, in order to its being recorded, shall be deemed or held as a resignation or surrender of his said office; and that the salary and other allowances of any such Governor General, or other officers, respectively, shall cease from the day of such his departure, resignation, surrender; and that if any such Governor General, or any other officer whatever, in the service of the said company, shall quit or leave the presidency or settlement to which he shall belong, other than in the known actual service of the said company, the salary end allowances appertaining to his office shall not be paid or payable during his absence to any agent or other person for his use; and in the event of his not returning back to his station at such presidency or settlement, or of his coming to Europe, his salary and allowances shall be deemed to have ceased from the day of his quitting such presidency or settlement, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

NEW JURY ACT.

7 GEO. IV. CHAP. 37, A. D. 1826.

An act to regulate the appointment of juries, in the East Indies, 5th May, 1826. Whereas, by an act passed in the thirteen year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Third, intituled an act for establishing certain, regulations for the better management of the affairs of the East India Company, as well in India as in Europe, it is, among other things, enacted, that all offences and misdemeanors which shall be laid, tried, and inquired of in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, shall be tried by a jury of British subjects, resident in the town of Calcutta, and not otherwise : and whereas it is expedient, that the right and duty of serving on junies, within the limits of the local jurisdiction of the several Supreme Courts at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, should be further extended be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords, spirtual and temporal, and commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that all good and sufficient persons resident within the limits of the several towns of Calculta. Madras and Bombay, and not being the subjects of any foreign state, shall according to such rules, and subject to such qualifications as shall be fixed in manner hereinafter mentioned, he deemed capable of serving as jurors on grand and petit juries, and upon all other inquests, and shall be liable to be summoned accordingly; any thing in the said act, or in any other act, charter, or usage, to the contrary notwithstanding.

11. And be it further enacted, that the respective Courts of Judicature at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, shall have power, from time to time to make and establish such rules, with respect to the qualification, appointment, form of summoning, challenging, and service of such juions, and such other regulations relating thereto as they respectively deem expedient and proper: provided always, that copies of all such rules and regulations, as shall be so made and established, by such Court of Judicature, shall be certified mader the hands and seals of the Judges of such Courts to the president of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, to be laid before His Majesty for his royal approbation, correction, or refusal: and such rules and regulations, shall be observed until the same shall be repealed or varied, and in the last case, with such variation as shall be made therein.

111. Provided also, and he it further enacted, that the Grand Juries, in all cases, and all Juries for the trial of persons professing the Christian religion, shall consist wholly of persons professing the Christian religion.

REAL ESTATES, AS ASSETS IN THE HANDS OF EXECUTORS.

9 GEO. IV. CHAP. 33, A. D. 1828.

An act to declare and settle the law respecting the liability of the real estates of Bittish subjects and others, situate within the jurisdiction of his Majesty's Supreme Courts in India, as assets in the hands of Executors and Administrators to the payment of the debts of their deceased owners.

Whereas some doubts has arisen whether, and to what extent, the real estates of British subjects and others, (not being Mahomedans or Gentoos) situate within, or being under the jurisdiction of his Mujesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature in India are liable, as assets in the hands of Executors and Administrators, to the payment of the debts of their deceased owners, and whereas it is expedient that such doubts should be removed; be it, therefore, and it is hereby declared and enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in the present Palliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that whenever any Bri-

tish subject shall die seised of or entitled to any real estate, in houses, lands, or hereditaments, situate within, or being under the general seivil jurisdiction of his Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Fort Baint George and Bombay, respectively, or whenever any person (not being a Mahomedan or Gentoo) shall the seised of or entitled to any such real estates situate within the local houts of the civil jurisdiction of the same Courts respectively, such real estate of such British subjects, or other persons, as aforesaid, (not being a Mahomedan or Gentoo,) is and shall be deemed assets, in the hands of his or her Executor or Administrator, for the payment of his or her debts, whether by speciality or simple contract, in the ordinary course of administration.

11. And it is further declared, and enacted, that it is and shall be lawful for such Executor or Administrator of such British subjects or other person, as afore-said, (not being a Mahomedan or Gentoo,) to sell and dispose of such real estate, for the payment of such debts as aforesaid, and to convey and assure the same estate to a purchaser, in as full and effectual a manner in law as the Testator or Intestate of such Executor or Administrator could or might have done in his life time.

111. And it is further declared and enacted, that in any suit or action to be commenced and procedured in any of the said Courts respectively, against such Executor or Administrator, as aforesaid, for the recovery of any debt or demand due and owing by such Testator or Intestate, in his life-time, and at the time of his death, such Executor or Administrator shall and may be charged with the full amount in value of such teal estate, as foresaid, not exceeding the actual net proceeds of such estate, when sold by the sheriff, as assets in the hands of such Executor or Administrator to be administered.

IV. And it is further declared and enacted, that in any such suit or action against such Executor or Administrator, as aforesaid, it is and shall be lawful for the said Courts, respectively, to award and issue such writs of sequestration and execution against such houses, lands, and real effects of such Testator or Intestate, in the hand of such Executor or Administrator, as aforesaid, and to cause the same to be siezed, sequestered, and sold, or possession thereof delivered under such writs, respectively, in the same manner as such Courts could and might have done in the life time of such l'estator or Intestate, as aforesaid.

V. And it is further declated and enacted, that all conveyances and assurances of such real estate of such British Subjects and other persons so dying seited or entitled, as storesaid, (not being Mahomedans or Gentoos,) situate within, or being under the general or local jurisdiction of such Courts, respectively, as aforesaid, heretolore made and executed by Executors and Administrators of such deceased British subjects, and other persons as aforesaid, are hereby confirmed, and shall be deemed, held, and taken to be of the same force, validity, and effect in law, as it the same had been made and executed by such deceased persons in their life time.

VI. Provided, nevertheless, and it is hereby declared and enacted, that neither this act, nor any thing herein contained, shall be construed to operate as, or have the effect of changing or altering the logal quality, nature, or tenure of any lands, houses, estates, rights, interests, or any other subject of property whatsoever, or of making the same or any of them to be of the nature of real property, if by law, before the passing of this act, the same or any of them were personal property; but that the law in that respect shall be and continue the same as if this act had not passed.

APPROPRIATION OF UNCLAIMED PRIZE MONEY.

6ти Geo. IV. Сцар. 50.

An Act for regulating the appropriation of certain unclaimed shares of Prize-Meney acquired by soldiers or seamen in the service of the East India Company.

Sec. 1. Prize Money (of soldiers) reflaining in the hands of Agents in India

to be paid over to the East-India Company at the settlements where such agents reside, and to be applied to Lord Clive's fund.

Sec. 2. That belonging to officers or men in the Company's sea service to be paid over in like manner, for the use of Popular Hospital.

Sec. 3. States the time when such payments to the Company are to be made.

Sec. 5. Required accounts of unclaimed shares to be delivered upon oath.

Sec. 12. Not to bar claims to Prize-Money made within six years after the same may have been paid over to the company.

MUTINY ACT EXTENDED TO THE BOMBAY MARINE.

9TH GEO. 1V. CHAP. 72.

An Act to extend the prov sions of the East-India Mutiny Act to the Bomboy Marine.

The Provisions of the Act 4, George IV., Chap. 81, to consolidate and amend the laws for punishing mutiny and desertion in the Company's army, and the articles of war made in virtue thereof, are, by the present Act, extended to the Bombay Marine, the officers in which service are hereafter to hold commissions. and the seamen to be enlisted-To take effect from and after the 5th January, 1829.

THE ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENTS.

9ти GEO. IV. Спар. 73.

An Act to provide for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the East-Indies, until the First day of March, 1833.

- Sec. 1. From and after the 1st March, 1829, Courts for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors shall be established and held at Calcutta, Madrus and Bombay; -Appointment to be in the Supreme Courts of Judicature at those places, respectively. 5. to 7. Relate to the mode of petitioning the Court. Sec.
 - Sec. Assignments to be made on the presentation of the petition. 9.
- What constitutes an act of insolvency on which a creditor may 10. Sec. petition.
- 12. The filing of a petition by an insolvent accounted an act of Sec.

bankruptcy. l5. Creditors whose debts shall be allowed in Court to share with those under the commission of bankruptcy.

Signature to certificate of bankrupt :-- its force and effect. Sec. 17.

Notices of the filing of petitions to be inserted in the gazettes Sec. 20.

of the three presidencies, and in the London gazette.

22. Where no commission of bankruptcy shall issue, the Assignees of a petitioning insolvent may take possession of real or personal estates within the United Kingdom.

Sec. 24 & 25. Protection from arrest, or discharge of debtors from prison.

31. Petitioners must deliver schedules of their property. Sec.

Nothing regarding the adjustment or sale of property shall 43. Sec. effect the mortgage or assignment for debts of any share in any ship or vessel, according to the provisions of the registry act-(6 Geo. IV chap. 110, 646.)

No dividend to be made to joint creditors from separate estate,

until separate creditors be paid in full, nor è converso.

Part of an insolvent's property may be reserved for a limited time to place creditors in India and Eggland on an equal footing.

Court to direct what is to be done with the money of absent Sec. creditors.

Sec. 57 & 58. Periods when the Court may, in certain cases, discharge insolventa.

His Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature in India may make rules for facilitating the relief intended to be given by this act.

An Act, to continue, until the first day of March, on one thousand, eight hundred and thirty-six, an act of the ninth year of His late Majesty for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors of India .- 1st June, 1832.

Whereas, by an act was passed in the ninth year of the reign of his late

Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled an act to provide for the insolvent debicis in the East Indies until the first day of March, one thousand, eight hundred and thirty-three; and whereas, it is expedient that the said act should be continued; be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, "that the said act shall be, and the same is hereby continued in

till the first March, 1836.

Recitedact continued force from the said first day of March, one incusand eight hundred and thirty-three, until the first day of March, one thousand, eight hundred and thirty-six."

· Act may be altered this session.

II. Provided always, and be it enacted, that this act may be amended, altered, or repealed by any act or acts to be passed this present session of Parliament.

9TH WILLIAM IV. CAP. LXXIX.

An act to amend the law relating to Involvent Debtors in India. f14th Aug. 1837. Whereas an act was passed in the ninth year of the reign of

His late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled an act to provide for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies until the first day of March, one thousand, eight hundred and thirtythree; and by another act passed in the second year of the reign p O. 4. c. 73. of his present Majesty King William the Fourth, the said act was continued in force until the first day of March, one thousand, 2 W. 4. c. 43. eight hundred and thirty-six; and, whereas, in and by the said act to provide for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies, certain provisions were enacted as to a commission of bankruptcy issuing against any such insolvent debtor as therein mentioned, and as to the proceedings consequent thereon; and amongst other things it was enacted, that a certificate obtained under such commission as therein provided, should have the same force and effect in all places situate without the limits of the East India Company's charter as if the same had been duly signed in the usual way, after such bankrupt had duly surrendered and passed his last examination; and it was also by the said act amongst other things provided and enacted, that whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of any Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtors, upon the application of any Insolvent, his Assignee or Assignees, or any of his or her creditors, that the estate of such Insolvent Debtor which shall have come to the hands of the Assignee or Assignees shall have produced sufficient to pay and discharge three-fourths of the amount of the debts which shall have been established in such Court, or that creditors to the amount of more than one-half in number and value of the debts which shall have been so established shall signify their consent in writing thereto, it shall be lawful for such Court to inquire into the conduct of the said insolvent, and if it shall appear to such Court that the said insolvent has acted fairly and honestly towards his or her creditors, such Court shall be fully authorized and empowered thereupon to order

that the said insolvent shall be for ever discharged from all liability whatsoever for or in respect of such debts so established as aforesaid, and such Court shall, in the order to be drawn up, specify and set forth the names of such creditors; and after any such order shall have been so reade, no further proceedings shall be had in the matter of the patition before the Court, unless upon appeal made to the Supreme Court of Indicature of the presidency where such Court for the Relat of In-olvent Debtors shall be holden as thereby authorized; and it was by the said recited act also provided, that no such order as last aforesaid, shall prevent any creditor who shall not have been resident within the limits of the charter of the said United Company at any time between the filing of such petition and the making of such order as last mentioned. and who shall not have taken part in any of the proceedings under the said petition, from the bringing any suit or action in the East Indies, for the purpose of obtaining execution against the goods, estate. or effects of such insolvent for any unsatisfied claim of such creditor, nor from bringing any suit or action for such claim in any Court of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or elsewhere without the limits of the said United Company's charter, against such insolvent, in the same manner and with the like consequences and effects as if such order as last mentioned had not been made; and, whereas, it is expedient to extend and add to the provisions of the said acts, so as to give to insolvent debtors, being traders, who shall have acted fairly and honestly towards their criditors, an additional and more complete discharge, and also to render more effectual the means of abtaining such discharge, and at the same time to preserve to such insolvent debious such relief as is already difforded by the 1 & 2 W. 4. 6. 56, said recited acts; and, whereas, under the provisions of the acts passed in the first and second years of his present Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled an act to establish a court in Bankrupten, a fiat is issued in bankruptcy in lieu of a commission of bankrupt; in every cast where the Lord Chancellar, by virtue of any former act had therefore power to issue a commission of insolvent bankrupt; be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent within the mean bankrupt; be it therefore charted by the King a most executent may of the act of Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual 9 G. 4 may peti- and temporal, and commons, in this present Parliament as embled. tion the court for and by the authority of the -ame, that any person who now is, or his discharge as who shall hereafter become an insolvent debtor, within the intent and meaning of the said act of the ninth year of the reigns of His Majesty King George the Fourth, either upon petition filed, or by adjudication on an act of in-olvency as therein provided, and who at the time of such petition being filed or adjudication made as aforeraid, shall have been or shall be a person who, by an act passed

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6. 4. c. 16. in the sixth year of the reign of his late Majesty, intituled an abt to amend the laws relating to bankrupts, or by any act hereafter to be passed; would be deemed a trader liable to become bankrupt, shall be at liberty, at any time not earlier than three mouths from the making of such assignment as in the said act, intituled on act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies. directed, or from any such adjudication of insolvency as therein mentioned (as the case may be), to apply by petition for his discharge to any one of the said courts in the East Indies for the Relief of Insolvent

) G. 4. c. 73.

debtors, in the said last-mentioned Act mentioned, as shall have Notice of such already jurisdiction over the matter of his insolvency; and the petition to be in principal officer of such court shall cause a notice of such period.

to be forthwith inserted in the gazette of the presidency within serted in the Cawhich such court shall be holden; and the chief secretary of the zette of the Presidence and in the Government of such Presidency shall, without delay transmit London Guzette, to the Court of Directors of the said United Company, by different ships, two at least of every such Gazette which shall contain such notice as aforesaid, who shall, without delay, cause such notice to be inserted in the London Gazette; and all creditors of the said Creditors insolvent, either alone or is a portn r with any other person or shall not dissent persons, and either within the limits of the said charter of the said in he deemed to United Company, or elsewhere, who shall not, within fourteen assent. calendar months from the filing of such petition for a discharge as aforestid, have given notice to the said court of his dis ent from such insolvent having his discharge, shall be taken to have assented thereto; and thereupon, and at the expiration of the said fourteen, Court may then calendar months from the filing of such petition for discharge as order aforesaid, if it shall appear to such court that the said insolvent has notes 1 oth disaforesaid, if it shall appear to such court that the said insorvent has such, or a flat in acted fairly and honestly towards his circlinois, and unlessere book honkruptly being to the amount of one-sixth in another and value of the debts that under the general shall have been established in such court shall have given notice of bunkrupt acts. their dissent atoxisaid, or unless a flat in bankruptcy (not being a nat issued under the provisions of the said recited act " to provide tor the React of Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies,") shall have been sued out in England against such insolvent within the time here-inalter provided, such court shall be authorized and empowered to order the du harge of the said insolvent from habitiv for debts, claims, and demands of and again 4 such insolvent; and such order discharge all debts shall operate (save as here-inafter provided) as a release and dis-both in India and charge from all debts, claums, and demands for which such insolvent elsewhore. was hable at the time of his petition for relief being filed, or of any such act of insolventcy committed as aforesaid (as the case may be) and whether within the limits of the chatter of the said I nited Company, or elsewiscie, and whether such debts, claims and demands shall or shall not have been established in such court as aforesaid; provided, nevertheless, that such order shall not operate But not to disas a release or discharge of any person who was partner with such tharge insolvent, or jointly bound or hable with him.

11. Provided alway, and be it further enacted, that in case any if any fiat in bankruptcy shall be issued in England against any such bankruptcy shall insolvent trader as afore-aid, under the provisions of the said act, he issued under intituled as act to provide for the Relief of Inslovent Debtors in the lift of Insolvent East Indies, or under the provisions of any other acts passed or to Debtors in India. be hereafter passed respecting Insolvent Debtors in the East In- then the discharge dies, then und in such gase such order for discharge as aforesaid; to be continued to shall not operate as a discharge of the debt. claim, and demand of any creditor who shall not have been resident within the limits of the charter of the said United Company at any time between the filing of such patition and the making of such order as lastmentioned, nor shall any such creditor be debarred from bringing any suit or action for such debt, claim, or demand in any court of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ircland, or elsewhere without the limits of the said United Company's charter, against such insolvent, in the same manner and with the like consequences and effects as if such order as last mentioned had not been made.

Provided, nevertheless, and be it further enacted, that but on the order in such last-mentioned case, upon any application made to the for discharge becommissioner acting in such fiat as aforesaid, to sign the certificate ing proved to the

Commissioner, the bankrupt's certificate, general charge from

of such insolvent, and after the same shall have been signed and on his signing by the requisite number of creditors under the provisions of such the said act, intituled an act to provide for the Relief of Insolvent certificate is to be Debtors in the East Indies, or any other act passed or hereafter to . dis be passed respecting Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies, then if it shall be made to appear to such commissioner that such order for a discharge has been made by the court in the East Indies as aforesaid, and if such commissioners shall sign such certificate, he shall also certify in writing upon such certificate that such insolvent has obtained such order for discharge in the East Indies, as aforesaid, and thereupon such certificate shall have the same force and effect, as well within as without the limits aforesaid, as a certificate duly obtained under the said act of the sixth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled an act to amend the laws relating to bankrupts, or in any other act passed or to be hereafter passed respecting bankrupts.

6 G. 4. c. 16.

In case there is fect every where.

IV. And be it enacted, that any such Insolvent Trader who shall not be made a bankrupt under the provisions of the said act the order of dis- for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies, or of any charge to have ef other act, passed or hereafter to be passed respecting insolvent debtors in the East Indies, if he shall, after such orders for his discharge shall have been made as a foresaid, be arrested, or have any action brought against him for any debt, claim, or demand for which he was so liable as aforesaid, either within the limits of the charter of the said United Company or elsewhere, shall be discharged upon common bail, and may plead in general that the cause of action accrued before he became insolvent, and may give this act and the special matter in evidence; and such order as aforesa d, duly sealed with the seal of the said court, shall be sufficient evidence in all courts and places whatsoever of all the proceedings precedent to such order being made, and of the same being duly obtained; and if any such insolvent trader shall be taken in execution or detained in prison for such debt, claim. or demand, where judgment has been obtained before such order of the court for his discharge as aferesaid, it shall be lawful for any judge of the court wherein such judgment has been obtained, on such insolvent producing such order as aforesaid, to order any officer who shall have such insolvent in custody by virtue of such execution to discharge such insolvent without exacting any fee, and such officer shall be hereby indenthified for so the e a doing; and any such insolvent trailer who shall be a bankrupt under bankruptry, dis. the provisions of the said tast-inclination and company, shall be so discharge to be con- within the limits of the charter of the said Company, shall be so discharge to be con- within the limits of the charter of the said Company, shall be so discharge to be concharged, and may so plead, and shall have otherwise such relief, within the said limits, as herein-before mentioned; and if he shall liberty to avail himself either of such certificate, or of such order

If certificate ob. pleaded in India

trained, it may be also obtain such certificate as herein-before provided, he may be at of discharge as aforesaid, for the purposes of his discharge within the limits aforesaid.

If a fiat under within

V. And be it further enacted, that in case any fiat in bankruptthe bankrupt act cy (other than a fiat under the provisions of the said act, intituled eight an act to provide for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the East months after pe. Indies, or in any other act relating to the Insolvent Debtors in the charge, the court East Indies) be issued against any such insolvent trader within the to make no order, period of eight calendar months from the time of such petition for relief being filed, or of such adjudication of insolvency being made, as the case may be, and such insolvent trader shall be duly adjudged a bankrupt under such fiat, then and in such case, such' court as foresaid shall not be authorized and empowered to make any

such order for discharge as aforesaid.

VI. And be it further enacted, that after the expiration of such But up flat to it eight calendar months as aforesaid, no fiat shall issue against any sue against a tr such insolvent, upon any petitioning creditors's debt due before the der who madrend filing of such petition for relief, or such adjudication of insolvency vent contr. after the case may be); and in case any flat shall issue against such the cight month. involvent trader as aforesaid upon a peritioning creditor's debt from the petition incurred subsequently to such filing of the petition for relief or to for discharge. such adjudication of insolvency as aforesaid, such fiat shall not in any manner affect, invalidate, or interfere with the proceedings under the in-olvency previously existing in the East Indies, nor shall the assignces under such fiat acquire any right or title to take possession of, demand, sue for, or necover any property or interest, real or personal, wheresoever saturated, which belonged to such insolvent at the time of such petition for relief being filed, or of such adjudication of insolvency as aforesaid, but the assignee or assignees appointed by such Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors shall have the sole and exclusive right and title thereto; and all debts, claims, and demands due and payable to such insolvent at the time of such petition for relief being filed, or of such adjudication of insolvency as aforesaid, shall be established under such insolvency, and shall not be proveable under such last-mentioned fiat.

VII. And, whereas, by the said recited act of the ninth year of Sciffdules of debtthe reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, it is ors in India to be enacted, that all such insolvent debtors as therein-mentioned froumnitted to shall, within the time also therein mentioned, deliver into the court in England, and a schedule containing a full and true account of their debts, estates to be open to inand effects as therein mentioned, and which schedule is there- spection of crediby directed to be forthwith filed in the said court; and, whereas, it tors. is expedient, that the creditors of such Insolvent Debtors residing out of the limits of the said company's charter should have the means of inspecting such schedule with equal facility with creditors of such insulvent debtors residing within the limits of the said charter; be it therefore further enacted, that the principal officer of the said respective Courts for the Relief of Insolvement Debtors shall, without delay, transmit to the Court of Directors of the said company, by different ships, two or more copies of each such schedule, and the said court shall retain the same, and permit any person or persuratibeing a creditor or creditors of any such insolvement debtor to inspect and examine at all seasonable times such schedule, and shall, upon the erequest and at the reason ble costs and charges of any such creditor or creditors (such costs and charges to be regulated by the said court,) provide for him or them a copy or copies of any such schedule.

ANNO SEXTO & SEPTIMO. GULIELMI IV. REGIS. CAP. LIII.

An Act for enabling His Viajesty to grant Admiralty Jurisdiction to the Court of Judicature of Price of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

[13th August, 1836. Whereas it is expedient, that his Majesty's Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca should have jurisdiction as a court of

Admiralty; be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and commons,

Admiralty Jurisdiction existing at.
Fort William extended to Prince of Wales' Island, &c.

in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, by charter or letters patent under the great seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to grant and commit to the said Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, powers and authorntes for the exercise of Admiralty jurisdiction to the

same extent in all respects as his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal is now by virtue of any charter or acts of Parhament

authorized to exercise any Admirally jurn-diction.

By whom the warrant to be countersigned.

II. and be it further enacted, that when it shall please his Majesty to issue any charter or letters patent by virtue of this act, the warrant for such charter or letters patent shall be countersigned by the president of the Board of Commissioners for the affire of India, and by no other person.

Letters patent granting Admiralty Jurisdiction to the Court of Judicature of Prince of Wiles' Island, Singapore, and Malacca; bearing date the 25th of February, 7th William IV. 1837.

William the Fourth, by the grace of Gol, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, to all to whom these presents

Recital of Charter of 27th November, 7 Geo, IV., creating the Court of Judica-ture of Prince of Wales' Island, Sin-

shall come, greeting. Whereas, by letters patent of our royal brother, King George the Fourth, of glorious memory, under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster, the twenty-seventh day of November, in the seventh year of his reign, our said royal brother, of his special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, thid, for houself, his herrs and gapore, and Malacca, successors, give and grant unto the Bast In ha Company, and their successor-hand did for himself, his heirs and suc-

cessors, grant, direct, ordain, and appoint, that there should be within the settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, and the places then or at any time to be subordinate or annexed thereto, a Court of Record, should be called 'The Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca," and did thereby erect, create, and constitute the said Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, to be a Court of Record, and that the said Court of Judicature should be a Court of Over and Terminer and gaod delivery in and for the said settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malaca, an I the places then, or at any time thereaster, to be subordinate or annexed thereto; and dir further will, ordain, and appoint, that the said Court of Judicature should consist of, and be holden, before the Governor or President, and the Resident Councillor for the time being of the station where the court should be held, as two of the judges of the said court, and becore one other judge, who should be called "The Recorder of Prince of Wales, Island, Singapore, and Malacca," to be appointed as therein mentioned, and that such Court of Judicature should have such powers, jurisdictions, and authorities, as in the said letters patent are mentioned. And in the saul letters patent it is provided, that nothing therein contained, or any act which should be done under the authority thereof, should extend, or be construed to extend, to prevent our said toyal brother, his heirs and successors, upon the surrender thereof by the said company or their successors, or upon the polition of the said company or their successors to our said royal brother, his heirs or succers, without surrender thereof to repeal the said letters patent, or any partthereof, or to make such further or other provision by letters patent for the administration of justice, civil and griminal, within the said settlement of Prince of Manage in Malacea, and the places, then, or at any time the management of Englands of thereto, as to our said myst breaker, bis heirs and accommentation the interest in as full and ample manner as if the said letters patent had not been made.

Recital of charter of 26th March, 14 Geo. III. creating the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, And whereas, by letters patent of our revel seal of Great Britain, bearing date at Westminster, Matwenty-inth day of March, in the fourteenth year of his reign, our said royal father of his special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, did, for himself, his heirs and successors, grant, direct, ordain, and appoint, that there should be, within the factory of Fort William at Calcutta, in Bengal,

a Court of Record, which should be called, it the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal ;" and he did thereby create, direct, and constitute the said Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal to be a Court of Record. And by the said letters patent our said royal father did, among other things, grant. ordain, establish, and appoint, that the said Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal should be a Court of Admiralty, in and for the provinces, countries, or districts of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, therein montioned, and all other territories and islands adjacent there-unto, and which then were, or ought to be, dependent thereupon; and did thereby commit and grant to the said Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, full power and authority to take cognizance of, hear, examine, try, and determine, all causes, civil, and maritime, and all pleas of contracts, debts, exchanges, policies of assurance, accounts, charterparties, agreements? Sading of ships, and all matters and contracts, which in any manner whatsoever relate to freight, or money due for ships hired and let out, transport money, maritime usury or bottomry, or to extortions, trespasses, injuries, complaints, demands, and matters, civil and maritime, whatsoever, between marchants, owners, and proprietors of ships and vessels employed or used within the jurisdiction aforesaid, or between others contracted, done, had, or commenced in. upon, or by the sea or public rivers or ports, creeks, harbours, and places overflown, within the ebbing and flowing of the sea and high-water-mark, within, shout, and throughout the said three provinces, countries or districts of Bengal, Behar, and Orista, and all the said territories, or islands adjusent thereunte or dependent thereupon, the cognizance whereof did belong to the jurisdiction of the Admiraly, as the same was used and exercised in that part of Great Britain called England, together with all and singular their incidents, emergents, and dependencies, annexed and connexed sauses whatsoever; and to proceed summarily therein, with all possible dispatch, according to the course of his Admiralty of that part of Great Britain called England, without the strict formalities of law, considering only the truth of the Meratul the equity of the case.

And our said soyal father did thereby further commit to the said Suprema Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, fall power and authority to inquire, hear, try, examine, and datermine, by the oaths of honest and lawful men, being his British subjects resident in the town of Calcutta, therein-before mentioned, and not otherwise, all treasons, markers, piracies, robbettes, felenies, mainings, forestallings, extentions, trispenses, misdemenous, offences, excesses, and essemptines, and maritime summer whatnesses, misdemenous, offences, excesses, and essemptines, and maritime aritems whatnesses, misdemenous, offences, and customs of the Admiralty in that part of Great Britain called England, done, perpetuated, or committed appearance high seas, within the liquir and jurisdiction therein-before manufacture, masters of ships, maritime, overther, putting challenge, and englances, configurations and appearance in ships, maritime affairs, architecture and the property of the law, marriage to the said civil and maritime laws, ordinances, and customs, and their registration demonits, and the lights and maritime affairs, architecture and the part of the law being any fine of maritime affairs, architecture and the property demonits, and the lights and maritime affairs, architecture and the property demonits, and an artist being any fine of customs, and the lights, who registrates and constitute and maritime affairs, architecture and constitute and maritime affairs, architecture and constitute and the lights are according any kind of maritime affairs, architecture and constitute and constitute and maritime affairs, architecture and constitute and cons

to be delivered, and to take recognizances, obligations, stipulations, and cautions, as well to his use as at the instance of other parties, and to put the same in execution, or to cause or command them to be executed, and also to arrest, or cause or command to be arrested, according to the civil law and the ancient customs of hishigh Court of Admiralty in that part of Great Britain called England, all ships, persons, things, goods, wates, and merchandizes, for the premises, and every of them, and for other causes whatsoever concerning the same, wheresoever they should be met with or found in or throughout the said district- and jurisdictions aforesaid, and to compel all manner of persons in that behalf, as the case should require, to appear and answer in the said court, with power of using every temporal coercion, and inflicting mulcts and penalties according to the laws and customs aforesaid, and moreover to compel witnesses, in case they should withdraw themselves, for interest, fear, favour, or ill-will, or other cause whatsoever, to give evidence to the trath, in all and every the cause, or causes as above-mentioned according to the exigencies of the law, and to proceed in such cause or causes according to the civil and maritime laws and customs, as well as of mere office, mixed or promoted at the instance of any party as the case might require, and to promulage and interpose all manner of sentences and decrees, and put the same in execution according to the course and order of the Admiralty, as the same was used then in that part of Great Britain called England.

Recital of 33 Geo.

And whereas, by an act of Parliament made and passed

III. cap.52,sec.156.

And whereas, by an act of Parliament made and passed
in the thirty-third year of the reign of his Majesty King
George the Third, it was amongst other things enacted and

declared, that the power and authority of the said Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, granted to them by the said charger of justice, should extend and be extended to the high seas, and that the said court should, by force and virtue of the now-reciting act, have full power and authority to inquire, hear, try, examine, and determine, by the oaths of honest and lawful men, being British aubjects resident in the town of Calcutta, all treasons, murders, piracies, robberies, felonies, mainings, forestallings, extortions, trespasses, misdemeanors, offences, excesses, and embiratives, and maritime causes, whatsoever, according to the laws and customs of the Admiralty of England, done, perpetrated, or committed upon any of the high seas, and to fine, imprison, correct, punish, chastise, and reform parties guilty and violators of the laws, id like, and as ample manner, to all intents and purposes, as the said court might or could do, if the same were done, perpetrated, or committed within the limits prescribed by the said charter of justice, and not otherwise or in any other manner.

Recital of 53 Geo.

And whereas, by an act of Parliament made and passed in the

III, sec. 155, cap.

fifty-third year of the reign of his said Majesty King George
the Third, intituled, "an act for continuing in the East-dia
Company for a further term the possession of the Pritish

territories in India, together with certain exclusive privileges, for establishing further regulations for the Government of the said territories and the better administration of justice within the same, and for the regulating the trade to and from the places within the limits of the said Company's charter. After reciting that the courts established by the said United Company had no jurisdiction over crimes mantime, and that doubts had been entertained, whether the Admiralty furisdiction of his Majesty's courts at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, extended to aby persons but those who were amenable to their ordinary jurisdiction, by reason whereof failures of justice might arise, it was enacted, that it should and might be lawful for his Majesty's courts at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay exercising Admiralty jurisdiction, to take cognizance of all crimes perpetrated on the high seas, by any person or persons whatsoever, in as full and ample a manner as any other Court of Admiralty jurisdiction established by his Majesty's authority in any colony or settlement whatsoever, belonging to the crown of the said United Kingdom.

Recited of 6 and 7 And whereus, by an act of Parliament made and passed Wat; IV. c. 53. in the seventh year of our reign, and 'initialed," an act for

enabling bis Majesty to grant Admiralty jurisdication to the Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malaces," it is enacted, that it should and might be lawful for his Majesty, by charter or letters patent under the great seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to grant and commit to the said Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, powers and authorities for the exercise of Admiralty jurisdiction, to the same extent, in all respects, as his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal is now, by virtue of any charter or acts of Parliament, authorized to execute any Admiralty jurisdiction.

Court of Judicature at Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, to be a Court of Admirulty.

Now know ye, that we, upon full consideration of the premises, and of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have thought fit to grant and commit, and by these presents we do accordingly, for us, our heirs and successors, grant and commit to the said Court of Judicature at Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malac-ca, that the said Court of Judicature shall be a court of Admiralty, within the settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore,

, and Malacca, and the places now or at any time to be subordinate, or dependant, or annexed thereto. And we do hereby commit and grant to the said Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, full power and authority to take

Their power, and in what causes to proceed.

cognizance of, hear, examine, try, and determine all causes, civil and maritime, and all pleas of contracts, debts, exchanges, policies of assurance, accounts, charter-parties, agreements, loading of

ships, and all matters and contracts, which, in any manner whatsoever, relate to freight or money due for ships hired and let out, transport money, maritime usury or boltomry or to extortions, trespasses, injuries, complaints, demands, and matters, civil and maritime, whatsoever, between merchants, owners, and

be exercised as in Great Britain, without the strict formalities of law.

proprietors of ships and vessels, employed or used within the Extent of juris- jurisdiction aforesaid or between others contracted, done, had, diction, which is to or commenced in, upon, or by the sea, or public rivers, or ports, creeks, harbours, and places overflown with the ebbing and flowing of the sea and high-water mark, without, about, and throughout the settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, and its dependencies, the cognizance whereof doth belong to the jurisdiction of the Ad-

miralty, as the same is used and exercised in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called England, together with all and singular their incidents, emergents, and dependencies, annexed and connexed causes whatsoever, and to proceed summarily therein with all possible dispatch, according to the course of our Admiralty of that part of the said United Kingdom called England, without the strict formalities of law, considering only the truth of the fact and the equity of the case.

Further power in regard to crimes maritims.

And we do further commit to the said Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, full power and authority to inquire, hear, try, examine, and determine, by the ouths of honest and lawful men, being British subjects resident in the said settlement, all treasons, marders, piracies, robberies, falonies, mainings, ferestallings, extortions, trespasses, misdemeanors, offences, excesses, and enormities and maratime crimes whatsoeyer,

according to the laws and presons of the Admiralty of England, done, perpetrated, or committed upon any of the bigo seas; and to fine, imprison, correct, punish, chastise, and feform parties guilty, and violators of the laws, usurpars, de-

To punish offen-

linquents, confirmacious absenters, masters of ships, mariners, rowers, fishers, ship-wrights, and ather watermen, exemping any kind of maritime affairs, according, to

tiet.

and to deliver and discharge them.

May arrest ships. öcc.

to compel persons to appear under penal-

Witnesses to answer according to the law civil and maritime, as it now used in Great Reitain.

To take cognicance of all crimes perpetrated on the high was as fully as the Supreme Court at Fort William or any Colonial court.

Proviso limiting its powers to such persons es are unenable to it in its ordinary jurisdiction.

Affidavits and affirmations in the Court of Admiralty.

the said civil and maritime laws, ordinances, and customs, and their respective demerits; to deliver and discharge persons imprisoned in that behalf who ought to be delivered, and to take recognizances, obligations, stipulations, and cautions, as well to our use as at the instance of other parties, and to put the same in execution of to cause or command them to be executed, and also to arrest or cause or command to be arrested, according to the civil law and the ancient customs of our high court of Admiralty in England, all ships, persons, things, goods, wares. and merchandizes, for the premises, and every of them, and for other causes whatsoever concerning the same, wheresoever they shall be met with or found, and to compel all manner of persons in that

> indicting mulcis and penalties according to the laws and customs afore-aid; and moreover to compel witnesses, in case they should, withdraw themselves for interest, fear, favour, or ill-will, or other cause what oever, to give evidence to the truth, in all and every the cause or causes above-meationed, according to the exigencies of the law, and to proceed in such cause or causes according to the civil and maritime-

> behalf, as the case shall require, to appear and answer in the

said court, with powers of using any temporal coercion, and

laws and customs, as well as of mere office, mixed or promoted at the instance of any party, as the case may require, and to promulge and interpose all manner of sentences and decrees, and put the same in execution, according to the course and order of the admiralty as the same is now used in England.

And it is our further will and pleasure, that the said court of judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, shall, and it is hereby empowered to take cognizance of all crimes prepetrated on the high seas, by any person or persons whatsoever, in as full and ample a manner as our said Supreme, Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal is now, by virtue of any charter or acts

of Parliament, authorized to exerci-e any admiralty jurisdiction, or as any oother Court of Admiralty established by his Majesty's "authority, in any colony or settlement whatsoever beloning to the crown of the said United Kingdom; Provided always, that the several powers and authorities herein

given to the said court to proceed in maritime causes and according to the laws of the admiralty, as herein expressed. shall extend, and be construed to extend, only to such persons as, pursuant to the provisions hereinbefore contained, are and would be amenable to the said court of judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, in its ordinary jurisdiction.

And we do hereby ordain and appoint, that all affidavits taken in the said court of judicature of Prince of Wales' Islandi, Singapore, and Malacea, or before any justice thereof, shall be made on oaths, administered in

such form and manner as is before directed, in the case of witnesses to be examined before the said Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca; and that every quaker or moravian who shall be required to give evidence in any case whatsoever, criminal or civil, may, instead of taking an oath in the usual form, make his or her solumn affirmation or declaration; and that every native of any country within the limits of the charter of the East India-Company, who may be required to give evidence in any case whatsoever, criminal or civile, and who shall object, on the ground of any religious scruple to take an oath in the "mayai form, may, at the discretion of the court, be permitted to make his or her solemn afhimation or declaration, in such manner and form as the court shall

deem sufficiently binding upon his or her conscience, which said affirmation or declaration shall be of the same force and effect in the said Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, or before any justice thereof, as it such Quaker. Moravian, or native had taken such oath in the usual form.

Grant to the East-India Company of all fines. And we, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and more motion, have given and granted, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do give and grant unto the said East-India Company and successors, for ever,

all such fines, amerciaments, forfeitures, penalties, and sums of money whatsoever, as shall be ordered, charged, judged, set, or imposed upon any person or persons whatsoever, in or by the said court, or by the said justices of the peace, or any of them, or otherwise howsoever, by virtue or in pursuance of the powers, grants, privileges, or authorities, in these presents mentioned or contained, upon any person or persons, for or by reason of any contempts, misdemeaners, or offences whatsoever: to have, hold, receive, levy, sue for, recover, and enjoy the same, to the said East-India Company and their successors for ever without any account, or any other matter or thing, to be rendered or paid for the same unto us, our hers or

Power of the court make satisfaction prosecutors. successors; Provided always, that it shall be lawful, and we hereby authorize and empower the said court to order satisfaction to be made to any prosecutors, for any crimes committed or contempts incurred, as to the said court shall seem reasonable and fit, out of any fine or fines to be set or im-

posed upon any person or persons, who shall be convicted before and find, by them; and we will that such satisfaction shall be paid according

with powers to sun for and recover the and we will, that such satisfaction shall be pair according to such order to be given by the said court. And we do hereby, for us, our heirs and successors, give and grant unto the said company and their successors, full power and authority to sue for, recover, and levy all and every the said fines.

amerciaments, forfeitures, penalties, and sums of money, by any action or actions of debt to be brought in the said court, or by such other suits, actions, ways means, and proceedings, as may be lagfully had and prosecuted in our said court, in their corporate name, or by any other lawful ways or means, either in the name of us, our hers or successors, or of the said company or their successors, and to collect, the, seize, and levy the said fines, 'amerciaments, folleitures, penalties, and sums of amoney, in and by these piesents granted or mentioned to be granted, from time to thue, by the proper officers and ministers of the said company and their successors, it to the only proper use and behoof of them and their successors, without any writ, warrant, or other process ont of the Exchequer of us, our heirs or successors, or any other count or courts, of us, our heirs and successors, whatsover and whoresoever to be had and obtained in that behalf, any usage or custom to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding; subject, nevertheless, to such order as shall be made for the sauslagtion of prosecutors, as herein, before directed.

Appeal allowed to the King in Council from the said Court, in citil causes, by petition to that court. And it is our further will and pleasure, and we do hereby direct, establish, and ordain, that if any person or person, shall find him, her, or themselves aggrieved by any judgment decree, order, or rule of the said court of judgature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, in any case what soever, it shall and may be lawful for him, her, and them, to appeal to us, our heirs or successors, in our or

their privy council, in such manner, and under such restrictions and qualifications as are hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, in all judgments, decrees, or decretal orders, made by the said Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, in any civil cause, the party and parties against whom, or to whose immediate prejudice the said judgment, decree, or decretal order, shall be or tend, may, by his or their humble petition, to be preferred for that purpose to the said court of judicature; pray leave to appeal to us, our heirs

or successors, in our or their privy council, stating in such petition the cause or causes of such appeal; and in case such leave to appeal shall be prayed by the party or parties who is or are directed to pay any sum of money, or to perform any duty, the said Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and

performance of Judg-

Malacca shall, and is hereby empowered to award, that such judgment, decree, Security on such Ap- rule, or order, shall be carried into execution, or that sufpeal for costs, and for ficient security shall be given for the performance of the said judgment, decree, rule, or order, as shall be most expedient to real and substantial justice; provided always. that where the said Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales'

Island, Singapore, and Malacca, shall think fit to order the judgment, decree, rule, or order, to be executed, security shall be taken from the other party or parties for the due performance of such order or decree, as we, our heirs or successors, shall think fit to make thereupon; and in all cases we will and require, that security shall also be given, to the satisfaction of the said Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, for the payment of all such costs as the said Court of Judicature may think likely to be incurred by the said appeal, and also for the performance of such judgment or order as we, our heirs or successors, shall think fit to give or make thereupon; and upon such order or orders of the said Court of Judicatule of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, thereupon made, being performed to their satisfaction, the said Court of Judicature shall allow the appeal, and the party or parties so thinking him, her, or themselves aggrieved, shall be at liberty to prefer and prosecute his, her, or their appeal to us, our heirs or successors, in our or their privy council, in such manner and form, and under such rules, as are observed in appeals made to us from our plantations or colonies, or from our islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Aldernev.

The said Court on such Appeal to transmit a copy of all evidence

And it is our furthet will and pleasure, and we do here" by duect and ordain, that in all such cases, the said Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, shall certify and transmit, under the seal of the said Court of Judicature, to us or our heirs or successors, our or their privy council, a true and exact copy of all the evidence, proceedings, judgments, decrees, and orders, had er made in such cases appealed.

In criminal suits the Court may allow or deny Appeal and regulate the terms.

And it is our further will and pleasure, that in all indict ments, informations, and criminal suits and causes whatsoever, the said Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, shall have the full and absolute power and authority to allow or deny the appeal

of the party pretending to be aggrieved, and also to award, order, and regulate the terms upon which such appeals shall be allowed, in such cases in which the said Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, may think fit to allow such appeal.

Reservation of power And we do hereby also reserve, to ourself, our heirs and in the King to refuse an successors, in our of their Privy Council, full power and authority, upon the humble petition of any person or persons aggrieved by a judgment, decree, or decretal, or other order or rule of the said Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, to

refuse or admit his, her, or their appeal therefrom, upon such terms, and under such limitations, restrictions, and regulations, as we or they shall think fit, and

to reform, correct, or vary such judgment, decree, or order, and to execute Judgas to us or them shall seem meet; and we do futher direct and ordain, that the said Court of Judicature of ments and Orders of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, shall, His Majesty. in all such cases, confirm and execute, or cause to be

executed, such judgments and orders as we shall think fit to make in the premises, in such manner as any original judgment, decree, or decretal, or other order or rule by the said Court of Judicature at Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca should or might have been executed.

No appeals to be ullowed, unless the petition shall be preferred within six months, and unless the matter in dispute shall exceed 1,000 pagodas. Provided always, that no appeal shall be allowed by the said Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, unless the petition for that purpose shall be preferred within six months from the day of pronouncing the judgment, decree, or decretal order complained of, and unless the value of the matter in dispute shall exceed the sum of one thousand pagodas.

In witness whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made parent, witness ourself at Westminster, the 25th day of February, in the seventh year of our reign.

By writ of Privy Seal, EDMUMDS.

carbinated as afterestation of a various of any securities to the said Court, subject each listed as afterestal, it is shall appear to the said Court, subject to such control as aforesaid, that the permission to such nith beca servant to quit the presidency to which he shall belong hath beca improperly granted or obtained; and such such servant, or the representatives of such officer or servant, to refund, each of the recoverable shall be a debt due to the said Company, and shall be recoverable by them in any Court in like manner, as any debt man to any Court in like manner, as any debt man be tecoverable after shall be recovered by them.

peal for costs, and for performance of Judg-

or successors, in our or their privy council, stating in such petition the cause or causes of such appeal; and in case such leave to appeal shall be prayed by the party or parties who is or are directed to pay any sum of money, or to perform any duty, the said Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca shall, and is hereby empowered to award, that such judgment, decree,

Security on such Ap- rule, or order, shall be carried into execution, or that sufficient security shall be given for the performance of the said judgment, decree, rule, or order, as shall be most expedient to real and substantial justice : provided always, that where the said Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales'

Island, Singapore, and Malacca, shall think fit to order the judgment, decree, rule, or order, to be executed, security shall be taken from the other party or parties for the due performance of such order or decree, as we, our heirs or successors, shall think fit to make thereupon; and in all cases we will and require, that mounty shall also be given, to the satisfaction of the said Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, for the payment of all such costs as the said Court of Judicature may think likely to be incurred by the said appeal, and also for the performance of such judgment or order as we, our heirs or successors, shall think fit to give or make thereupon; and upon such order or orders of the said Court of Judicatule of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, thereupon made, being performed to their satisfaction, the said Court of Judicature shall allow the appeal, and the party or parties so thinking him, her, or themselves aggrieved, shall be at liberty to prefer and prosecute his, her, or their appeal to us, our heirs or successors, in our or their privy council, in such manner and form, and under such rules, as are observed in appeals made to us from our plantations or colonies, or from our islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney.

The said Court on such Appeal to transmit a copy of all evidence

and Malacca, shall certify and transmit, under the seal of the said Court of Judicature, to us or our heirs or successors, our or their privy council, a true and exact copy of all the evidence, proceedings, judgments, decrees, and orders, had or made in such cases appealed.

In criminal suits the Court may allow or deny Appeal and regulate the terms.

And it is our further will and pleasures that in all indict ments, informations, and criminal suits and causes whatsoever, the said Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, shall have the full and absolute power and authorny to allow or deny the appeal

And it is our furthet will and pleasure, and we do here

by duect and ordain, that in all such cases, the said Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore,

of the party-retending to be aggrieved, and also to award, order, and regulate the terms upon which such appeals shall be allowed, in such cases in which the said Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, may think fit to allow such appeal.

Reservation of power And we do hereby also reserve, to ourself, our heirs and in the King to refuse an successors, in our of their Privy Council, full power and authority, upon the humble petition of any person or persons aggrieved by a judgment, decree, or decretal, or other order or rule of the said Court of Judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, to refuse or admit his, her, or their appeal therefrom, upon such terms, and under such limitations, restrictions, and regulations, as we or they shall think fit, and

His Majesty.

to reform, correct, or vary such judgment, decree, or order, and to execute Judg- as to us or them shall seem meet; and we do futher ments and Orders of direct and ordain, that the said Court of Judicature of Prince of Waler' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, shall, in all such cases, confirm and execute, or cause to be

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In witness whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent, witness ourself at Westminster, the 25th day of February, in the seventh year of our reign.

By writ of Privy Seal, EDMUMDS.

THE APPENDIX.

PART II

Acts of the Supreme Covernment.

TORT WILLIAM, LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, Nov. 14, 1836.

REGISTERS AND SUDDER AMEENS.

ACT NO. XXIX., DATED NOVEMBER 11.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the 1st day of December, 1836. It shall be competent to the Court of Sudder Adawlut of Fort St. George, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, to augment or diminish at discretion, the number of

Sudder Amcens within that presidency.

II. And it is hereby enected, that such parts of any of the regulations in force as authorize the Registers of the Zillah Courts and Sudder America within the presidency of Fort St. George, to receive any fee or commission for judicial duties performed by them, be receased; provided always, that this rule small not be construed to prohibit the receipt of fees for the registry of Deeds.

SUPPRESSION OF THUGEE.

ACT No. XXX., DATED NOVEMBER 11,

1. It is hereby enacted, that whoever shall be proved to have belonged, either belone or alter the plassing of this Act, to any gang of thugs either within or without the territories of the East India Company, shall be punished with maprisonment for life with hard labor.

11. And it is hereby enacted, that every person accused of the offence made punishable by this act, may be tried by any court which would have been competent to try him if his offence had been committed within the rillah where that court sits, any thing to the contrary in any regulation contained notwithstanding.

court sits, any thing to the contrary in any regulation contained notwithstanding.

111. And it is hereby enacted, that no court shall, on a trial of any person accused of the offence made punishable by this act, require any futwa from any law officer.

GRANTS OF MONEY OR LAND REVENUE.

ACT No. XXXI., DATED NOVEMBER 28.

It is hereby enocted, that the provisions of regulation IV. of 1831, of the Madras Code, relating to grants of money or land revenue made by the British Government, shall be extended to all similar grants within the territories subject to the presidency of Foil St. George, which having been made by any Native Government, have been confirmed or continued by the British Government.

SUGAR DUTY.

ACT No. XXXII., DATED NOVEMBER 28.

I. It is hereby enacted, that if any person after the first day of December 1836, lands or attempts to laud in any part of the territories subject to the Government of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal any Sugar which is not the growth of a British possession into which foreign sugar cannot be legally imported, such sugar shall be seized and confiscated by the collector of the customs or by any other officer thereunto authorized by the Governor of the said presidency, unless the district in which such sugar is landed or in which an attempt has been made it, land such sugar, be a district in which the Governor General of India in Council has authorised the importation of such sugar.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that if any owner of Sugar the produce of the said territories, or duly authorized agent of such owner, desires to obtain a tertificate of origin from the collector or assistant collector of the land or enstore revenue of any district within the said territories, or from any other officer appointed by the Governor General of India in Council to give such certificates, such owner or agent shall in the presence of the officer from whom he desires to obtain such certificate, make and subscribe a declaration in the form contained in the schedule hereunto annexed marked A.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that if the district be one into which the Governor General of India in Council has not by any order authorized the importation of foreign sugar or of sugar the growth of any British possession into which foreign sugar can be legally imported, the officer before whom such a declaration as is aforesaid shall have been made, shall grant under his hand and seal to the declarant a certificate in the form contained in the schedule hereunto annexed.

marked B.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that every person who intends to ship sugar from any place within the said territories for any part of the United Kingdom, shall be entitled to produce to the collector of customs at that place, or to any other officer who may have been appointed by the Governor General of India in Council to act on such occasions in place of the collector of customs, a certificate such as is above described, and also in the pre-cite of the content in whom he has so produced such certificate to make and subscribe a declaration in the form contained in the schedulo hereunto annexed marked C.

V.--And it is hereby enacted, that the officer to whom such a certificate shall have been so produced, and before whom a declaration in the last mentioned form shall have been so made and subscribed, shall grant to the person who has made the last mentioned declaration a certificate in the form contained in the schedule

hereunto annexed marked D.

VI.--And it is hereby enacted, that any person who shall in making any declaration under the authority of this act, knowingly affirm an nutrath, shall on conviction thereof better such egart as would be competent to try such person for perjury, be punished by fine to an amount not exceeding five thousand rupees, and imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

SCHEDULES.

A.

I, A. B., solemnly declare that all the Sugar hereunder described is to the best of my knowledge and belief the produce of the district of ______.

Description of the Sugar to which the declaration relates.

Quantity.	Quality.	Number and den Packag	omin ation of
	managangang magambata pina kacamata		, i
		``	
		(Signed)	A, B.

B.

I, C. D., collector of land revenue (or rollector of custom revenue or being an efficer appointed by the Governor General of India in Council to art in this behulf) for the district of ———, do hereby in conformity with the provisions of Act No. XXXII. of 1836, grant this certificate under my band and seal that the sugar hereinunder described is of the produce of the district of ———, and that the importation of foreign sugar and of sugar the growth of any British possessions into which foreign augar can be legally imported is prohibited in the said district of

Description of the Sugar to which this certificate relates

Quantity.	Quality.	Number and denomi- nation of the Packages,	Name of the Declarant on whose declaration the certificate is given.
L.S.		C.	(Signed) C. D.

I, E. F, shipper of the sugar hereinunder described, solemnly declare that all the sugar hereinunder described, is to the best of my knwledge and belief the same sugar to which the certificate now produced by me relates.

Description of the Sugar to which the declaration relates.

Quantity.	Quality.	Number and denomination of Packages.	Name of Ship in which the Sugar is Shipped or to be Shipped:	Name of the Master of the Ship.
				Ì
			(Signed)	E. F.

D.

I, G. H, collector of customs, (or being an afficer appointed by the Governor General of India in Council to act in this behalf) for the port of ______, certify under my hand and seal, that there has been produced to me by E. F. the shipper of the Sugar hereunder described, a certificate under the hand and seal of C. D., collector of land revenue, (or collector of custom revenue, or being an afficer uppointed by the Governor General of India in Council to act in this behalf) for the district of _____, in the territories subject to the government of the presidency

G. H.

Pie

J., S.

of Fort William in Bengal, which certificate certifies that the said Sugar is of the produce of the said district, and that the importation of foreign sugar or sugar the growth of any British possession into which foreign sugar can be legally imported, is prohibited in the said district-

Description of the Sugar to which this certificate relates.

Quantity.	Quality.	Number and denomination of Packages.	Name of the Ship.	Name of the Master of the Ship.
<u> </u>		<u> </u>		
<u>. </u>	<u> </u>			

(Signed) RECOVERY OF ARREAR OF ASSESMENT.

ACT No. I. OF 1837, DATED FEBRUARY, 6.

It is hereby enacted, that from the 1st day of March next, it shall be lawful for any one Instice of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, to 19816 a warrant of distiess for the recovery of arrears of assessment occurring under the act of Parliament 33 George III. cap. 52, and every such warrant shall have the same force as if it were under the hands and seals of two such Justices.

RATES OF TOLL.

ACT NO. II. DATED FEBRUARY, 6. 1. It is hereby enacted, that from the 1st day of March next, Regulation IX, of 1830, and Regulation XI. of 1831, of the Bombay Code, and Act No. XVIII. of 1836, of the Governor General of India in Council, be repealed. 11. And it is become enacted, that the following rates of toll shall, from the said day, he levied in the Company's currency at the toll gate of the Bhore Ghaut on venicles and animals both in going and returning : On every four, wheeled carriage on springs,..... Rupee On every two-wheeled carriage on springs, except native hackeries Rupea On every native hackery on springs,... Annas On every labor cart and labor hackery not on springs, and having wheels of less diameter than three feet six inche-, and tyers less in breadth than three inches, if drawn by two bullocks,..... 4 Rupes On every such labor cart and labor hackery drawn by four bullocks. Ruvee ()n every labor cart and labor hackery not on springs, and not having wheels or less diameter then three feet six inches and tyers less in breadth than three inches if drawn by two bullocks,..... l i Annas On every such labor cart and labor hackery drawn by 4 bullocks ... Annas On every elephant, Rupee On every camel, Rupes On every saddle horse and harness horse,..... Anna Pie On every tattoo, Appas () A every score of sheep or goats,.....

On horned cattle per head,

 On every beggary carrying a load for hire.
 2
 Pie

 On every mule not used for riding.
 3
 Pie

 On every mule used for riding.
 1
 Anna

 On every ass.
 1
 Pie

 Onevery palax or small netwe palauquin.
 ‡
 Rupee

III. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to the Governor in Council of Bombay to appoint persons for the collection of the tolls aforesaid, which persons shall, in the execution of such their office, be liable to the same responsibility as would attach to them if they were employed in the collection of the

land revenue.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the persons employed in the collection of the tolls afore-aid in case of non-payment of the toll on any property, to stop such property or such part thereof as may be adequate to the discharge of the toll due, and that every Police officer when thereunto required shall be assisting to the persons employed in the collection of the tolls afore-aid in

the discharge of their duties.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that in case any toll due shall remain unpaid for the space of 24 hours after such detention of property as is afore-and, it shall be lawful for such person as the Governor in Council of Bombay shall appoint to act in that behalf to direct the sale of the property detained, and to reserve out of the proceeds of such sale a sum equivalent to the toll due, and also in cases in which it shall appear to that person that the payment of the toll has been contumaciously refused to reserve a fine not exceeding 5 rupces; and that the surplus, it any, shall be repaid to the owners of the property on application.

VI. Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be taken to deprive the owner of any properly detained as aforesaid of his right of action in the civil court of the zillah for any injury which may have been done to him under color of

carrying this act into execution,

VII. Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall be held to prevent the Governor in Council of Bombay from granting any exemption from payment of the said tolls, or from granting a farm of the said tolls.

TRANSFER OF SUITS.

ACT No. III. DATED MARCH 13.

It is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for each of the courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, within the Territories subject to the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, to direct by an order authenticated by the official singularies of the Register of such Court of Sudder Dawanny Adawlut, that the commance of any original suit or of any appeal which may be brought before any zilluh or city court subordinate to such court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, shall be transferred to any other zillah or city court subordinate to the same court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

II. Provided always, that whenever either of the said courts of Sudder Dewanny Adamint shall, in the exercise of the power given by the preceding clause, direct the transfer of the cognizance of any suit, such court of Sudder Dewanny Adamint shall cause the reasons for such transfer to be recorded on its proceedings.

LANDED PROPERTY.

Act No IV. DATED APRIL 17TH. .

T. It is hereby enacted, that after the 1st day of May next, it shall be lawfu for any subject of 11s Majesty to acquire and hold in perpetuity or for any term of years property in land or in any emoluments issuing out of land in any part of the terftories of the East India Company.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that all rules which prescribe the manner in which such property as is aforessid may now be acquired and held by natives of the said territories, shall extend to all persons who shall under the authority of this Act, acquire or hold such property.

CONTRACT OF SERVICE WITH NATIVES OF INDIA.

Act No V. DATED MAY 1.

- I. It is hereby enacted, that from the 1st day of June next, no native of Indiaexcept as hereinalter excepted, who makes a contract of service to be performed
 without the said territories, shall be received in pursuance of such contract on board
 of any vessel at any place within the territories subject to the presidency of Fort
 William in Bengal without an order from the Governor of the said presidency, or
 a permit from an officer authorized by the Governor of the said presidency to act
 in that behalf.
- II. And it is hereby enacted, that before any such permit shall be granted by any such officer, such native and also the person with whom such native has contracted, or an authorized agent of that person shall personally appear before that officer, and shall exhibit a memorandum of the contract (written both in English and in the mother tongue of such native, or in some language understood by such native,) which memorandum shall specify the nature, the term, and the wages of the service, as settled by the contract.
- 111. And it is hereby enacted, that no such permit shall be granted unless the contract of service shall be made determinable on the expiration of one term of not more than five years, to be reckoned from the date of the contract, or of successive terms, none of which shall exceed five years, and unless such contract shall contain a stipulation that such native shall be conveyed back to the port at which he is embarked, free of charge to himself at the expiration of his service.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said officer to examine the said native and the person with whom that native has contracted, or the agent of that person, touching the terms of the contract, and shall cause those terms to be distinctly explained to the said native.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that if the said officer shall be satisfied that the said native fully understands the terms of the contract and is desirous to fulfil the same, the said officer shall make and sign on the back of the written memorandum aforesaid a note to the effect, that the said written memorandum has been inspected by him the said officer; and such note shall be a permit authorizing the said native to embark, and the memorandum of contract with the permit so written thereupon, shall be delivered to the native to be kept by him during his service.

Vin And it is hereby enacted, that if application is made for permits authorizing more than twenty natives to embark on board of any one vessel, it shall be lawful for the officer aforesaid to summon the person in charge of that vessel, and to examine that person as to the accommodations, food, and medical attendance provided for such natives on board of that vessel, and to inspect that vessel, or by an order under his hand to depute any other person to inspect the same.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that the officer aforesaid shall not grant permits authorizing a greater number of natives than twenty to embark on board of any one vessel, unless he is satisfied that the accommodations, food, and medical attendance provided for such natives on board of that vessel will be sufficient for their health.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that the officer aforesaid shall keep a register of all natives to whom he shall grant such permits as aforesaid, which register shall specify thair names, the periods of the contracts, the dates of the permits, the places of their destination, and they vessel on boord of which the were permitted to embark.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that for every such permit it shall be lawful for the officer aforesaid, to require that a fee not exceeding one rupes shall be paid by the person with whom the native to whom the permit relates has contracted of

by the authorized agent of that person,

X. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever being in charge of any vessel at any place within the territories subject to the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, shall knowingly suffer any such native as is aforesaid, to emback on board of the vessel, in pursuance of any such contract as is aforesaid, without either an order from the Governor of the still presidency, or such a permit as is aforesaid being produced to him by the native so embacking, shall, on conviction thereof, before a magistrate, be punished with a fine not exceeding 200 Rs. for every native so suffered to emback, and in default of payment of such fine, with imprisonment for a term not exceeding thirty days for every native so suffered to emback.

X1. Provided always, that nothing in this act contained, shall be taken to apply to any native scaman who shall embark on board of any vessel in pursuance of a contract to navigate that vessel or to any person who shall embark as a menial

servant.

MALGOOZAR.

ACT NO. VI. DALLD MAY 1.

I. It is hereby enacted, that every malgoozar in the province of Cuttack, and every body of malgoozars in the said province having as such body, joint engagements with the Government, and being persons acknowledged as the proprietors or possessors of a permanent interest in the mehaul, for which they have engaged shall be answerable for the jumma fixed by the terms of the settlement now existing for every mehaul of such malgoozar or body of malgoozars, until a new settlement of such mehaul shall be completed and confirmed according to the provisions of Regulation VII. of 1322, and Regulation IV. of 1833 of the Bengal code.

11. Provided always, that if any such malgoozar or body of malgoozars shall, before the 1st day of August, 1837, notify to the collector of the district within which any mehaul of such malgoozar or body of malgoozars as afore-aid, may be situated, that it is the intention of such malgoozar or body of malgoozars to relinquish the existing engagements of such malgoozar or body of malgoozars in respect of such meh cul at the expiration of the term for which those engagements have been made, it shall be lawful for such malgoozar or body of malgoozars to relinquish the said engagements at the expiration of the said term.

KING'S MERCY.

ACT NO. VII. DATED MAY, 1.

It is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for any of the courts established by his Majesty's charters, in any case in which such court shall have recommended to his Majesty the granting of a free pardon to any convict, to permit such convict to be at liberty on his own recognizance-

POWERS OF BRITISH RESIDENTS IN TRAVENCORE.

ACT NO. VIII. DATED MAY, 8.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the 1st day of July, 1837, the districts of Anjengo and Changancherry shall from a separate jurisdiction, which shall belong to the western divition of the Territories, subject to the Government of the Presidency of Fort St. George.

11. And it is hereby enacted, that from the said day, the British resident in Travencore shall exercise the powers of Judge and criminal Judge within the said jurisdiction, sending to Calicut the patties and proceedings in cases to be tried by the court of Circuit, and that the said resident shall also exercise within the said jurisdiction, all the powers of a Migistrate, any thing contained in the Regulations of the Madias code to the contrary notwithstanding.

PARSEE INDERITANCE ACT.

ACT NO. IX. DATED MAY 15.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the 1st day of June, 1837, all immoveable property situate within the jurisdiction of any of the courts established by his Majesty's charter shall, as far as regards the transmission of such property on the death and intestacy of any Parsee having a beneficial interest in the same, or by the last will of any such Parsee, be taken to be and to have been of the nature of

chattels real and not of freehold,

LI. Provided always, that in any suit at law or in equity which shall be brought for the recovery of such immoveable property as is aloresaid, no advantage shall be taken of any defect of title arising out of the transmission of such property upon the death and intestacy of any Parsce having a beneficial interest in the same, or by the last will of any such Passee if such transmission took place before the said first day of June, 1837, and if such were either according to the rules which regulate the transmission of freehold property, or else took place with the acquiescence of all persons to whom any interest in that property would according to the Rules which regulate the transmission of chattels real, have accrued upon the death of such Parsee.

ADMINISTRATION OF STRAIGHTS SETTLEMENTS.

Act No. X. Dared May 22.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the date of the passing of this act, Regulation I. and IX. of 1830, passed by the Governer General in Council of Prince of Wales' Islands, Singapore and Malacca, and likewise Regulation I. of 1831, passed by

the Vice President in Council, shall be repealed,

II. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council to appoint one or more commissioners for the purpose of maguring into, and deciding upon, claims to hold lands within any of the settlements of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, whother the said claims be founded on grants or titles registered in conformity with the provisions of any of the regulations repealed by the foregoing clause or not; provided, nevertheless, that every person holding land in any of the settlements aforesaid, under a grant or title registered in conformity with the provisions of the said regulations, shall be cutitled to hold such land for such terms, and on such conditions as are specified in such grant or title.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that on the arrival of any such commissioner in any of the said settlements, it shall be lawful for such commissioner to require that all claims and applications to hold lands in that settlement, which may be pending before the resident councillor, collector or superintendent of land revenue, shall be transferred to the said commissioner, to be dealt with by him according to the

powers vested in him by authority of this act.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for any such commissioner. whenever he may be within any of the said settlements, to cause a survey or measurement to be made of any lands within that settlement, in such manner as he may deem proper, and to require by a summons under his hand any person resident within that settlement to attend before him, and to produce any document relating to the right to any land or interest in land within that settlement, and it shall further be competent to the said commissioner to examine any such person upon oath touching the right to any such laud or interest in such land,

V. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever any such commissioner being within any of the said settlements, shall in prosecution of the duties assigned to him by this act discover, that any person owning or occupying lands within that settlement, under any grant or stille registered in conformity with any of the regulations repealed by section I., shall be in possession of more land than is specified In such grant or title, it shall be competent to the commissioner aforesaid to declare

the land so held in excess to be liable to separate assessment.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that if any person shall hold or occupy land within any of the settlements aforesaid, by a grant or title, which shall not have been registered in conformity with the provisions of any of the regulations repealed by the act, and such person shall prefer a claim to hold or occupy the same, or if such claim shall arise out of any proceeding or inquiry held by the commissioner under this act, it shall be competent to the said commissioner to investigate the claim, and in every case in which the said commissioner shall be of opinions. that the claim is a fair one, the said commissioner, shill make a decree assigning the land to which there may be such fair claim to the purty who has such fair. claim on such conditions, and for such term as may be prescribed under the Rules. laid down for the guidance of the said commissioner, and such decree shall constitute a good title as against the Government to the land therein assigned, on the conditions and for term therein specified.

And it is hereby enacted, that whenever the commissioner aforesaid under the power vested in him by section IV. of this act, shall require the author dance of any person or the production of any document by any person, he shall cause such person to be served with a notice under the hand of the said commissioner, stating the purpose for which the attendance of such person is require d, the documents (if any) which such person is to bring with him, and the period within which such person is to attend, and if such person cannot himself be found, the notice shall be affixed at his usual place of residence.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that if any person shall wilfully omit to obeyany lawful summons to attend before the said commissioner, or to produce any document which he is required by the said commissioner in the exercise of the lawful powers of the said commissioner to produce, or to answer any lawful question put by the said commissioner, it shall be competent to the said commissioner to impose upon the person so wilfully omitting, for every such wilful omission, a fine not exceeding 50 Rs. commutable if not paid, to imprisonment by order of the commissioner in the civil jail for a period not exceeding one month.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever shall forcibly resist or cause to be resisted any such commissioner or any person employed by such commissioner, in the performance of any thing which such commissioner is by this act authorized to perform, or to cause to be performed, shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or fine, or both, in addition to any punishment to which such offender may be liable by reason

of any other offence committed in the course of such resistance.

And it is hereby enacted, that whoever being under examination before any such commissioner either on oath or on a declaration received instead of an eath, knowingly and deliberately affirms that to be true which he knows to be false, touching any point material to the question which the commissioner if in vestigating, shall be taken to be guilty of perjury, and be dealt with accordingly.

XI. And it is hereby enacted, that all orders and decrees passed by any such commissioner by which the possession of any land within any of the settlements

aforesaid shall be altered or affected, shall be final.

.. XII. Provided always, that if any party objects to any decree or order of the said commissioner on the ground that such decree or order deprives that party of a logal right to land or to some interest in land, it shall be lawful for that party the any time within an weeks after the making of such decree or order, to move the Court of judicature of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malcca, to quash w such decree or order, which court shall try the question whether such decree or order be or be not inconsistent with any legal right of the party moving, and if the said court shall decide that such decree or order is inconsistent with any such legal right, the decree of order of the Commissioners shall be quashed by the said court and shall be of no effect.

XIII. And it is hereby enacted, that the said Court of judicature shall not deckie whether a decree or order of any such commissioner shall or shall not be quashed except when the recorder is sitting in the said court if there be at that

time a recorder.

ACTS OF THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT.

- XIV. And it is hereby enacted, that no decree or order of any such commissionershill be executed until six weeks shall have elapsed from the date of such director order; and it is further hereby enacted, that if any application qualities made to the said Court of judicature as provided for in section All, of this act, in that case the decree or order with respect to which such application is made, shall not be executed until such application shall be finally disposed of his the said Court.
- XV. And it is hereby enacted, that if no such application to the Recorder's Court as aforesaid, shall be made within the period fixed in section XII. of this act, the said commissioner shall proceed to execute the order or decree passed by him in the same manner as the ducrees of the Recorder's Court are executed; and all sheriffs, magistrates, constables, and other public officers, are hereby enjoined and required to be aiding and assisting in the execution of the same.

XVI. And it is hereby enacted, that every commissioner appointed under this act, shall be guided in the performance of the duties confided to him under the provisions of this act by such instruction as he shall from time to him tective from the Governor of Bengal.

BOMBAY CODE.

ACT No. XI, DATED MAY 29.

It is hereby cuarted, that articles I and 2 of regulation 1 of 1820, of the Bombay code, be repealed.

PROVISION FOR THE OWNERS OF THATCHED HOUSES.

Act No. XII. Dated June 5.

- I. It is hereby enacted, that every house and out-house built within the city of Calcutta, after the 1st day of November, 1837, shall be covered with an outer roof of moonbustule materials, and that, if any house or out-house be built in contravention of this provision, the owner of such house or out-house shall, on conviction before a magistare, be pugnished with a fine not exceeding 100 rupees.
- II. And it is nerely en icted, that it shall be lawful for the superintendent of the Police of the said city, from the date of the passing of this act, to tender to the owner of any house or out-house within the said city, which house may have been built before the said 1st day of November, 1837, and which may not be covered with an outer root of incombustible materials, a sum of money to definy the expense of covering such house or out-house with such an outer roof, and that if the owner of such house or out-house shall accept the sum so tendered, and shall angage that such house or out-house shall be covered with such an outer roof within a certain time, and shall not within that time cause such house or out-house to be covered with such an outer roof, such owner shall, on conviction before a magistrate, he punished with a fine not exceeding ten times the sum so accepted by such owner.
- III. And it is hereby enacted, that if any house or out-house shall be built in contravention of the provision contained in section I. of this act, or if any owner of a house or out-house shall refuse to accept a sum of money tendered by the said superintendent in the manner described in section II. of this act, it shall be lawful for the said superintendent to cause such or ont-house to be covered with an outer roof of incombustible materials without the consent of the owner thereof, and to cause such alterations to be made in the walls of such house or out-house, as may enable such walls to support such outer roof, and to defray the expense out of any funds which may be put at the disposal of the said superintendent for that purpose other by the Government or by any private person, or body of private persons.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever shall wilfully obstruct the said dauperintendent, or any person acting under the authority of the said superintendent, in the exercise of the powers given to the said superintendent by section III.

of this act, shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be punished with a fine not exceeding 100 repees, in excess of any punishment to which the person so obstructing may be liable by reason of any other offence which he may commit in the course of such obstruction.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that all fines levied under the authority of this act shall be paid into the general treasury, and shall be applied to the purpose of

defraying expenses incurred in carrying this act into execution.

COURT MARTIAL.

ACT NO. XIII. DATED JUNE, 5.

It is hereby enacted, that no trial by Court Martial which may have been held prior to the passing of this Act at any Military Station, within the territories subject to the Government of the presidency of Bombay, shall be deemed to have been illegal on the ground that such Millitary Station had not been proclaimed in the manner directed by section 1X, Regulation XXII. of 1827, of the Bombay code.

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN GOODS IN BRITISH VESSELS.

ACI No. XIV. DATED JUNE 12.

It is hereby enacted, that whenever any toreign state in Asia or Africa shall permit within the dominions of such state, the importation or exportations of Goods in British Vessels on the same terms on which it permits the importation or exportation of Goods in Vessels belonging to the subjects of such foreign state, it shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council, by an Order in Council, to direct than goods may be imported into the territories of the East India Company, or exported thence in Vessels belonging to the subjects of such Foreign state, on the same terms on which such Goods are imported into the said Territories, or exported thence in British Vessels.

TAX FOR CLEANSING AND REPAIRING TOWNS.

ACT No XV. DATED JUNE 19.

- I. It is hereby enacted, that from the 1st day of July, 1837, it shall be lawful for the seven. Magistrates and Joint Magistrates within the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, to appropriate a portion of the tax levied under regulation XXII. 1816 of the Bengal code, to the purpose of cleaning and repairing the towns in which that tax is levied.
- 11. And it is hereby enacted, in lieu of the maximum rate prescribed by the Sunnud of appointment referred to in section X, of the above mentioned Regulation, that after the 1st day of July, 1837, it shall be competent to the Punchante appointed by the said Sunnud. to fix the rate of assessment to be levied from the Proprietor or Principal occupier of any shop or habitation at two Company's rupees per mensem.

Ill. And it is hereby enacted, that no person whatever shall either by reason of place of bitth, or by reason of descent, be exempted from the payment of any Assessment under Regulation XXII. of 1816 of the Bengal code or under the

Act.

CUSTOM HOUSE REGULATIONS.

ACT NO. XVI. DATED JULY 3.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the 15th day of July, 1837, Regulation XV. 1817, of the Bengal code, shall be repealed.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that when the Customs duties fixed to be levied upon goods exported by sea from any port of Bengal or Orissa shall be ad valorem, the value ofanch goods shall be declared by the exporter in the manner prescribed

by Regulation VI. 1833 of the Bengal rode for goods imported into Calcutta by sea, and the provisions of that regulation for cases of disputed value(excepting section IV. thereof, which prescribes the levy of duty when the goods are taken for Gowernment) shall apply to goods intended to be exported by sea in like manner as for imported goods, and the value so to be declared by the exporter shall include the packages or materials in which the goods may be contained.

111. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal from time to time by notice in the Official Gazette to fix a value for any article hable to ad valorem duty, and that the value so fixed by the Governor of the said Presidency shall, till altered by a similar notice, be taken to be the value of such article for the purpose of levying duty

on the same.

1V. And it is hereby enacted, that every master of a vessel, who shall remove from such vessel or put on board thereof any goods, or cause or suffer any goods to be removed thence or put on board thereof between sun-set and sun-rise, or on any day when the Custom House is closed for business, without leave in writing obtained from the Collector of Customs, shall be punished with a line not exceeding 500 rupees.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that when upon application from the commander of any vessel the Custon House officer shall be removed from on hoard thereof buder the provisions to that effect contained in Section XVI. of the Act XIV. of 1836, it the commander of such vessel shall before a Custom House officer have again been placed in such vessel, put on board of such vessel or cause or suffer to be put on board of such vessel any goods whatever, such commander shall be punished with a fine not exceeding 1,000 Rupees, and the goods shall be liable to be reslanded for examination at the expence of the shipper or shippers upon requisition to that effect from the Collector of Customs.

V.I. And it is hereby enacted, that the commander of every vessel who is bound to receive a Custom House officer on board of such vessel shall also be uound to receive on board one servant of such officer, and to provide such officer and such servant with suitable shelter and accommodation, and likewise with a due allowance of nesh water, and with the means of cooking on board, and if any commander of a ve-cel shall willuffy disobey the directions contained in this Section

he shall be punished with fine not exceeding 500 Rupees.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that no cargo-boat laden with goods intended for exportation by sea shall make fast to, or lie alongside of any vessel unless there shall be on board the boat or have been received by the Custom House officer on board of the vessel, a Custom House operant or order for the shipment of the goods. And the goods on board of any boat that may so be alongside or be made fast to a vessel it such goods be not covered by a Custom House pass accompanying them, or previously received by the Customs officer on Loard the said vessel shall be liable to confiscation

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that when goods shall be sent from on board ship for the purpose of being landed and passed for apportation, there shall be sent with each boat-load or other separate dispatch, a boat-note specifying the number of packages and the marks and numbers or other description thereof, and such boat-note shall be signed by an officer of the vessel and likewise by the Customs officer that may be on board, and if any imported goods be found in a boat proceeding to land without a boat-note or if being accompanied by a boat-note they be found out of the proper track between the ship and the Custom House wharf, or other wharf or ghaut at which they have been permitted to be landed, the boat containing such goods may be detained by any inspector or by any other officer of the preventive service of the Custom House duly authorized by the Collector of Customs, and unless the cause of deviation be explained to the satisfaction of the officers of Customs, the goods shall be liable to confiscation.

1X. And it is hereby enacted, that when goods shall be brought to be passed through the Custom House, either for importation or exportation by sea, if the pack-

ages in which the same may be contained shall be found not to correspond with the description of them given in the application for passing them through the Custom House, or if the contents thereof be found not to have been correctly goseribed in regard to sort, quality, or quantity, or dury goods not stitled in the application be, found concealed in or mixed up with the specifical articles, all such packages with the whole of the goods contained therein, shall be trable to confiscation.

X. And it is hereby enacted, that if any person after goods have been landed and before they have been passed through the Custom House, removes or attempts to remove them with the intention of delianding the revenue, the goods shall be

liable to confiscation.

X1. And it is hereby enacted, in in diffication of the article of schedule B, of Act No XIV. of 1836, which provides that when sugar or rum shall be exported or British bottoms to any British possession, no duty shall be levied thereupon; and if on foreign bottoms, a duty of 3 per cent, only shall be levied, that the said exemption from duty and advantage of rate shall not hold or apply to the case of sugar exported to any British tossession or settlement on the continent of India including the port of Bombay), but duties shall be levied on such exports in the same minner as upon sugar and rum exported to other places and the amounts of duties so levied shall be credited, in the adjustment of any import duty to which the sugar so exported from Bengal may be subject at any place of import within the possessions of the East India Company.

X11. And it is hereby enacted in modification of section NVIII, of the Act XIV, of 1836, that when goods shall be shipped after port clearance, it the same be imported goods entitled to drawback, such drawback shall be forfeited, but no

separate duty shall be levied thereon.

XIII. And it is here by enacted in modification of section XV. of Act XIV. of 1836, if goods landed at the Custom House by not claimed and cleared from the Custom House within three months from the date of entry of the ship in which such goods were imported, it shall be competent to the collector to sell the goods on account of the duties, freight and other charges incurred, and due thereon.

NIV. And it is hereby enacted, that no payment shall be made of drawback upon any goods exported from any port of Bengal or Onsea anless the export be made within two years from the date of the import in the Custom House Registers, nor unless the claim to receive such drawback or mode at the time of exportation, nor unless the amount due thereupon be demanded within one year from the date of entry for shipment in the Custom House Registers.

XV. And it is hereby en icted, that diamback shill not be allowed upon goods shipped in dhonies and native craft not navigated by pilots and not having

Custom House officers an board.

XVI. And it is hereby enacted in modification of Section LI Regulation IX of 1810, that the Board of Customs, Sult and Opium shall have power to fix, and from time to time after the rates of whartage and bodown rent charges, and to determine the time for which goods shall be allowed to remain or the wharfs on in the godowns of the Custom House, free of charge, while the goods are being passed for import and export by sea.

XVII. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the collector of customs, whenever he shall see fit to require that goods brought by sea and stowed in bulk shall be weighed on board ship before being sent to land and to levy duty

according to the result of such weighing.

XVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever shall intentionally offer any obstruction to the weighing directed by the preceding section—shall be punished with a fine not exceeding 500 rupees.

POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.

ACT No. XVII. DATED JULY, 24.

I. to be the Bombay code, shall be repealed

11. And it is hereby enacted, that the exclusive right of conveying letters by post for hire from place to place within the territories of the East India Company, shall be in the Governor General of India in Council.

. III. Provided always, that it shall be competent to the said Governor General of India in Council, and to any authority thereunto empowered by the said Governor General in Council, to grant to any person or persons a license permitting such person or persons to convey letters by post for line from place to place within the said territories, and that it shall be lawful for any person or persons having such a livense to convey letters in conformity with the terms of such livense.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governor General in Council, and for any authority which may have granted any such license as is described in the preceding Section, to revoke such license at pleasure.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever otherwise than under the authority of the said Governor General in Council, or in conformity with the terms of such a license as is atoresaid, knowingly conveys any letter by post for him from place to place within the said territories, or receives any letter or packet of latter, in order to such conveyance, or delivers any letter according to its direction knowing the same to have been so conveyed, or is accessary to such conveyance, receipt or delivery, shall be punished with fine not exceeding bity its, for every letter so conveyed, receipt or delivery, and or delivered.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that inland postage duties shall be levied on the conveyance of letters and packets by the Government spost at the rates set to thin the schedule marked A, which is annieved to this Act, and that the full postage shall be paid either on receipt or on delivery at the option of the sender, and that, if the thing conveyed be transferred from a post office in one presidency to a post office in another presidency, no additional charge shall be made on account of such transfer.

V11. And it is hereby enacted, that when there is a banghy established on a line of road, no person shall be entitled to demand that any letter or packet exceeding 12 tolas in weight shall be conveyed by the letter post on that him of road.

VIII. And it is hereby en ieted that when there is no banghy established on line of road letters and pocketsers ending 12 tolas in weight, and not exceeding 40 tolas in weight, shall be convexed on that line of road by the letter post, and every such letter or packet shall be charged with the postage of a letter or packet of the same description of 12 tolas weight sent by letter post.

1A. And it is hereby enacted, that no packet of the description mentioned in Table 2 of Schodale A, shall contain any writing which is necessarily part of the documents which such packet is stated to contain, by attestation, on the cover of such packet, and that who ever shall send any such packet by the Government Post, knowing that it contains any writing not necessarily part of the documents which such packet is stated to contain by attestation on the cover, shall be punished with a fine of firity rupees.

X. And it is hereby enacted, that no packet of the description mentioned in Table 3 of Schdule A, shall contain any writing whatever, except the direction on the cover, and that whoever shall send any such packet by the Government post, knowing that it contains any writing other than the direction on the cover, shall be purelished with a fine of fifty rupees.

shall be punished with a fine of fifty rupees.

XI. And it is kereby enacted, that proof sheets marked as such may be sent by letter post at the rates set torth in table 3 of schedule A. provided they be brought to the dispatching office open, and be sealed in presence of the person in charge of such office.

All. And it is hereby enacted, that the sale overnor General in Council shall frame a scale of distances as nearly as practicable according to the distance by the nearest and between post office stanons, and that the rates of inland postage shall be calculated according to this scale.

XIII. And it is hereby enacted, that steam postage, according to such rates as may from time to time be fixed by the Governor General in Council, shall be beind on all letters and packets sent or received by any government steamer, and that

such steam postage shall be in excess of any inland postage to which such letters

or packets may be liable.

XIV. And it is hereby enacted, that ship postage, according to the rates fixed in schedule B, annoyed to this Act, shall be levied on all letters or puckets sent or received by sea through any Government Post Office, and not hable to steam postage.

- XV. And it is hereby conceed, that when any vessel arrives by sea at any place within the said territorics, at which there is a Government Post Office, the commander of such vessel shall, as speedily as possible, cause every letter and picket on board of such vessel which is directed to that place, and which was not specially entrusted for separate delivery, to be delivered either at the Post Office or to some officer of the Post Office authorised to receive the same; and that if there be on board any letter or packet directed to any other place, and not specially entrusted for separate delivery, the said commander shall, as speedily as possible, report the same to the Post Master General or Post Master of the place at which he has arrived, and shall act according to such directions as he may receive from such Poster Master General or Post Master, and that the receipt of such Post Master General or Post Master, and that the receipt of such Post Master shall discharge such commander of all responsibility in respect of such letter or packet.
- XVI. And it is hereby enacted, that every commander of a vessel who shall wilfully disobey any of the directions contained in the preceding section shall be punished with a fine not exceeding 1,000. Rupees.

XVII. And it is hereby enacted, that for every letter or packet delivered by a commander of a ship, in conformity with the directions of section NV, of this act, the officer in charge of the Post Office shall pay to the said commander the sum of one anna.

AVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever any letter or packet is transhipped for transmission to any other place within the said territories the commander of the vessel, which originally brought such letter or packet shall be entitled to receive one aims for overy such letter or packet, and that the commander of the vessel into which the letter or packet is transhipped, shall be entitled to receive half an aims from the person in charge of the Post Office at the place of blivery; provided, that the said last-mentioned commander delivers the same in a mornity with the directions contained in section XV, of this Act.

NIN. Provided always, that no payment shall be made to the commander of any vessel on account of the delivery of any letter or packet unless the claim of such commander shall be preferred before the vessel leaves the place at which the letter or packet was delivered, or before the expiration of three months from the

date of the arrival of the packet at the place of ultimate delivery.

NX. And it is hereby enacted, that the commander of every vessel leaving any place in the said territories by sea, shall receive on board of such his vessel every letter and packet which he shall be required to receive by any officer of the Post Office, and shall sign a receipt for such letters and packets; and that every commander of a vessel who shall wilfully disobey any direction of this clause shall be punished with a fine not exceeding 1,000 rupees.

AN1. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever any letter or packet, the postage which has not been paid, shall be delivered by any person employed the Post Office the person to whom it is delivered shaft not be bound to pay the postage if he returns the letter or packet unopened, but if he opens the same, he shall be bound to pay the po-tage due thereon; provided always, that the letter or packet shall appear to have been maliciously at for the purpose of annoying the person to whom it is directed, the Post Master General or Post Master of the office, from which the delivery took place, shall remit the said postage.

XXII. And it is hereby enacted, that every letter or packet which is rejected unopened by the person to whom it is directed, shall be returned by post to the sender, and that the said sender shall be bound to pay the return postage thereon,

unless direct postage has already been paid thereon.

XXIII. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever any letter or packet, the sender of which is unknown, shall be rejected unoponed by the person to whom it is directed, such letter or packet shall be opened by the officer in charge of the Post Office, from which such letter or packet was delivered to that person.

ANIV. And it is hereby enacted, that if any person shall refuse to pay any postage which he is legally bound to pay for any letter or packet, it shall be lawful for the officer in charge of the Post Office, from which such letter or packet was delivered to withhold from the person so refusing till such postage be paid, any letter directed to that person upon which postage has not been paid by the sender.

NAV. And it is hereby enacted, that all letters and packets which have remained three months unclaimed at any Post Office shall be transmitted to the General Post Office of the presidency.

ANVI. And it is hereby enacted, that at intervals, not exceeding three months, lists of all unclaimed letters and packets which are in the General Post Office of any

presidency, shall be published in the otheral gazettee of that presidency.

NXVII. And it is hereby enacted, that every letter and packet which may have remained eighteen months and amed in the General Post Office of any presidency, shall be opened by the Post Master General of that presidency, and that all valuable property which such letter or packet may contain, shall be paid into the Government treasury for the benefit of any party who may have a right thereto, and that when twelve months shall have elapsed after the opening of such unclaimed letter or packet, it shall be lawful for the said Post Master General, if such letter or packet still continues to be unclaimed, to it estioy the same.

XXVIII. And it is becoby once ed, that the privilege of sending and receiving all letters and packets by letter post, free of postage, and of sending and receiving letters and packets by banghy on the public service free of postage, shall be allow-

ed to the persons hereinatter metationed, viz.

His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

President and Secretaries of the Board of Control.

The Chairman, Deputy Chairm in and Directors of the East India Company. Secretary, Deputy Secretary and Assistant Secretary at the India House.

The Governor General.

PART II.]

Governors of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

The Gavernor of Ceylon.

The Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces.

The Cloef Justices of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

The Bishops of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

The Members of the Supreme Council.

The V suber of Council of Madras and Bombay.

The Puisne Judges of the Supreme Courts of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

The Recorder of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca.

The Commander in Chief of His Wajesty's Naval Forces.

The Commander in Chief of the Army in India.

The Commander in Chief of the Army at Madras and Bombay.

And that the letters and packets sent by any of the persons aforesaid shall be franked in such manner as may be directed by the Governor General of India in Conneil.

XXIX. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to the said Governor General of India in Council, by an order in Council, to grant to any person or body of persons the privilege of sending or receiving letters or packets either by letter post or banghy, free of postage, on such anditions under such rules as the said Governor General in Council may direct.

XXX. And it is hereby enacted, that if any Post Master General or Post Master shall suspect that any letter or packet lying for delivery at his Post Office contains any contraband article or any article on which duty is owing to Govern-

ment, or that any letter or packet lying for delivery at that Post Office contains any writing in contravention of the provisions of sections IX, and X, of the act, it shall be lawful for such officer to summon the person to whom the letter or packet is directed to attent at that Post Office, by smuself or agent within forty-eight hours after the arrival of the letter or packet at that Post Office, and to open the letter or packet in the presence of the person to whom the letter or packet is directed, or of that person's agent; and if that person shall not so attend by himself or agent, then to open the letter or packet in the absence of that person.

XXXI. And it is hereby enacted, that the Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any thing entrusted to the Post Office for conveyance, and that no person employed by the Government in the Post Office department shall be responsible for any such loss or damage unless that person had caused such loss or damage unless that person had caused such loss or damage maliciously or fraudulently.

XXXII. And it is hereby enacted, that all fines incurred under any of the preceding provisions of this act may be levied on conviction before any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, or hefore any person exercising the nowers of a Magistrate; provided always that no person not a Post Master General or Post Master, shall be competent to institute any prosecution for any violation of any of the preceding

provisions of this Act.

* XXXIII. And it is nereby enacted, that whoever being in the employ of the Government in the Post Office department, or being in the employ of any person or persons who may contract with the Government to convey letters or packets by Post for live, shall fraudulently appropriate any letter or packet which may have been entrusted to him or any thing contained in any such letter or packet, or shall open any such letter or p.cket, or any bringhy box, with the intention of fraudulently appropriating any thing there, nontained shall be punished with impresonmen with or without hard labor for a term not exceeding seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

XXXIV. And it is hereby enacted, that whoover being in such employ as is described in the last Section, and being entrasted to receive money for postage duty, shall fraudulently appropriate the same, shall be punished, on conviction before a Magistrate, with imprisonment with or without hard labor for a term not

exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

XXXV. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever being in such as is employ as is described in Section XXXIII. shall fraudulently put any wrong mark on any letter or packet, or shall fraudulently after or cause to disappear any mark which is on any letter or packet, shall be punished, on conviction before a Magistrate, with imprisonment with or with hard labor for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also liable to fine.

XXXVI. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever being in such emylog as is described in Section XXXIII. and being entrusted with the preparing or keeping of any document, shall, with a fraudulent intention, prepare that document incorrectly, or alter that document, or secrete or destroy that document, shall be punished, on conviction before a Magistrate, with unprisonment with or without hard labor for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

XXXVII. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever being in such employ as is described in Section XXXIII, puts any letter or packet into the wallets of the Post Office, intending thereby to defraud the Government of the postage duty on such letter or packet, shall be punished, on conviction before a Magistrate, with imprisonment with or without hard labor for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

XXXVIII. And it is hereby conteted, that the tola weight mentioned in this act is the tola of 180 grains troy, being the standard weight of the Company's rupee.

XXXIX. And it is hereby enacted, that this Act shall have effect from the lat.

XXXIX. And it is hereby enacted, that this Act shall have effect from the 1st day of October, 1837, and that no postage duty shall be levied under the authority of this act on any letter which shall be received at any Post Office before the said 1st of October 1837.

Schedule A of Postage Duties on Letters, Parcels, News pap e 1s, and of Banghy Postage.

Letters.

Mills.	Sivert.	Dorn	LE.
	Not exceeding One Tola.	Exceeding One To	ola and not ex o Tokas.
	Annas.	Rupces,	Annas.
20	i i	0	2
50	2	0	4
100	3	()	ti
150	1 1	0	8
200	5	0	10
250	(i	υ	12
300	7	0	14
-100	8	1	0
500	9	1	- 2
600] 10	1	4
700	11	1	6
800	12	1	8
900	13	i 1	10
1,000	14	1 .	12
2,200	15	1	14
1,400	1 Rupce.	2	0

And upwards-Single Postage being added for each additional Tola.

~**→** ⊕ **→** 2.

taw Papers, Accounts and Vonthers attested as such with the full signature of the School.

Murs.	SINGLE.	Dov	BI F.
	Not exceeding 31 Tolas.	Exceeding 35 Tol ceeding 6	
	Annas.	Rupers.	Aunas.
20	1	0	2
50	2	0	4
100	3	U	6
150	4	0	8
200	5	0	10
250	6	0	12
300	7	O	14
4(x)	a	l i	0
500	9	i	2
GOO	10	ì	4
700	l ii	1	6
800	12	l i	8
900	1 13	l î	10
1,000	14	l i	12
2,200	15	l i	14

And upwards - Single Postage being added for garry 3 additional 1 olas.

Schedule A of Postuge Duties on Letters, Parcels, Newspapers, &c. and of Banghy org

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Neuspapers, Pamphlets and other printed or engraved Papers, packed in thort covers open at each end.

	Newap	Newspapers, Pamphlets, &c., Printed in India. Weight,	is, &c.,	Imported Newspapers, Pamphlets, &c. Neight,	fewspapers, lets, &c. ght,
DISTANCE.	Not exceeding 3½ Tolas.	Exceeding 34 Toles and not exceeding 6 Lolas.	6 Bacecoling 6 Tacecoling 9 Second 10 Second 1	gnibnətxə 10N .estloT d	O Freeding 6 Tolas and not exceeding 12 Colles.
·	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.
Not exceeding 20 miles,		63 44 50	ကမာ	- 96	04¢
·tu•	Single Postage	Single Postage being added for every addi- tional 3 totas.	or every addi-	Single Postage being added for every additional 6 Tolas.	e being added

Parcels sent by the Public Banghy not erceeding 600 Tolus in weight, nor 15 inches long by 12 deep and 12 broad, or 2160 cubic inches in sise. Schedule A of Postage Duties on Letters, Parcels, Neuspapers, yc. and of Banghy Postage.

Distance.										=	WEIGHT	HT.											
Not ex-									Įź.	Not Exc	(FEDI	EXCREDING TOLAS.	OLAS										
Ceeding Miles.	25		100		150	- K	200	250	•	300		350		400	-	450	-	200	_	550	'	009	8
	Rs. A	As.	Rs. As.	R.	As,	R.	A.	R s.	Ą.	Rs.	A 8.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs. A	As.	R3.	R
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Wards.		-		_	-		_				-								-				

Schedule A of Postage Duties on Letters, Parcels, Newspapers, No. and of Baughy Postage.

5.

Books, Pamphlets, Pickets of Newspapers and any written, printed or engraved papers sent by the public Ranghy, not exceeding 40 Folus in Il eight and packed in short covers open at each and.

Not exceeding Miles.	Not exceeding 20 Tolas.	Exceeding 20 Tolas and not exceed ing 40 Tolas.		
	Annus.	Rupers.	Annas.	
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200	} 3	O O	6 🕳	
300	4	U	8 7	
400	5	0	10	
500	6	0 .	12	
600	7	1 0	14	
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900] 10	i	. 4	
1,000	1 11	i	6	
1,100	12	ī	Ř	
1,200	13	î	10	
1,300	l iá	l i	12	
1,400	15		14	
Upwards.	1 Rupee.	$\dot{2}$	ő	

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В.

Ship postage to be levied in addition to Land postage on letters received or sens by Sea. .

LET	TFRS.	Newspapers, Pamphlets and other printed Papers pack-	Parcels not exceed-
Outward.	luward.	ed in short covers open at each end.	ing 300 Tolus Weight.
Not exceed-	Not exceed-	Not exceeding 6 Tolas Weight.	Not exceeding 100 Tolas Weight.
Annas.	Annas. 3	Annas. 1 An Anna being added for every additional 6 Tolas Weight.	Annas. 2 I'wo Annas being added for every additional 100 Tolas up to 300 Tolas, beyond which no Parcel will be received.

SUPPRESSION OF THUGGEE.

ACT NO. XVIII. DATED ALGUST 7.

It is hereby enacted, that any person charged with murder by Thuggee, or with the offence of having belonged to a gang of Thugs, made punishable by act No. XXX. of 1836, may be committed by any magistrate or joint magistrate within the Territories of the East India Company, for trial before any criminal Court competent to try such person on such charge.

COMPETENCY OF WITNESSES.

ACT NO. NIX. DATED ACG. 7.

It is hereby enacted, that no person shall, by reason of any convertion for any offence whatever, be incompetent to be a witness in any stage of any close, cord or comman, before any Court in the Territories of the East India Company.

TRANSMISSION OF FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

Act No. XX, DALL September 4.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the first day of October, 1837, all immoveable Property streate within the jurisdiction of the Court of judicature of Prince of Wales' Island. Singapore and Malacca, shall, as far as regards the transmission of such property on the death and intestacy of any person having a beneficial interest in the same, or by the last Will' of any such person, be taken to be, and to have been, or the nature of chattels real and not of freehold.

11. Provided always, that in any suit at law or inequity which shall be brought for the recovery of such innoceable property as a sufficient of any detect of title arising out of the transmission of such property upon the death and interact of the property of a such property of the last will of any such present having a beneficial interest in the same, or by the last will of any such present, if such transmission took place before the such first day of October, and it such transmission were according to the rules which regulate the transmission of freehold property, or were according to the Law of the nation to which the deceased person belonged, or took place with the requiescence of all those to whom any interest in that property would, according to the rules which regulate the transmission of chattels real, have accorded to the death of that purson.

111. Provided also, that in all cases were such immoveable property derived from a deceased person, shall have been, before the said first day of October conveyed for a valuable consideration by any person who would be entitled to convey the same according to the Rules which regulate the transmission of ficehold property, or according to the law of the nation to which the deceased person belonged, the person who so equivered shall be entitled to retain to his own use the consideration received for such conveyance.

DISPENSATION OF OATIL-TAKING-

ACT NO XXI. DATED SEPT. 25.

I. It is leately enacted, that from the first day of October 1837, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of any presidency of which there is a council, and for the Governor of any presidency of which there is no council, to dispense with any oath which by any Regulation of that presidency or by any Act of the Governor General of India in Council is now required to be taken, and that it shall be lawful forthe Licutenant Governor of the N. W. Provinces to dispense with any oath which by any Regulation or any Act of the Governor General of India in Council now in force within those provinces is now required to be taken.

11. Provided always, that the dispensing power given by this Act shall not extend to any Oath now required by law to be taken in any stage of any judicial

proceeding.

111. And it is hereby exacted, that whenever any oath is dispensed with under the authority given by this act, the person who but for such dispensation would have teen bigality required to take such oath shall, in the presence of the functionary by whom but for such dispensation such oath would have been administered, make and subscribe a declaration in writing to the same effect with such oath.

1V. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever shall, in any declaration made and subscribed according to the provisions of this Act, knowingly state any intruth such that if that untruth had been stated on oath, the person stating it would have been guilty of perjury, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or fine, or both.

POWERS VESTED IN THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE OF THE LOWN OF MADRAS.

HE TOWN OF MADRAS.

ACT No. XXII. DAIFD SEPT. 25.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the first day of November 1837, neither the criminal Judge nor the magistrate of the zillah of Chingleput shall have any jurisdiction in respect of offences committed within the collectorate of Madras against any regulation relating to the public revenue.

11. And it is hereby enacted, that the whole jurisdiction now belonging to the said criminal Judge, and also the whole jurisdiction now belonging to the said Magistrate in respect of such offences, shall from the first day of November 1837, belong to the superintendent of the Police of the town of Madras, and to every one of the depunes of the said superintendent, and shall be exercised by the said superintendent and by every one of the said deputies, according to the rules by which the said criminal Judge and the said Magistrate are now bound to exercise the same.

111. Provided always, that in the exercise of this jurisdiction the said superintendent of Police and the said deputies shall not be subject to the orders of the Court of Circuit for the centre division of the Madras terminies, nor be bound, by any rule in the Madras code of Regulations to, fairnish any calendar, ' portio that court, but shall be immediately subject to the orders of the Court of Foujdarry Adawlut, and shall fairnish to the Court of Foujdarry Adawlut such lists or calendars of charges preferred before them, or of persons sentenced to punishment by them, as the said Court of Foujdarry Adawlut may direct.

1V. Provided also, that it shall be lawful tor the said superintendent and every one of the said deputies, in cases in which the said criminal Judge or the said magistrate would now be empowered to commit any person to the jail of Chingle-

put, to commit such person to any jail within the collectorate of Madras.

V. Provided also, that the provisions of clause 5th of section VIII. of regulation XV. of 1803 of the Madras code, shall be applicable to all convicts on whom sentence of imprisonment shall have been passed by the said superintendent of police, or by any of the said deputies in the exercise of the jurisdiction transferred to them by this Act.

PRINCIPAL SUDDER AUMEENS VESTED WITH THE SAME

POWERS AS THE CRIMINAL JUDGE.

ACT NO. XXIII. DATED OCT. 2.

It is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, by an order in council, to invest Principal Sudder Ameeus at stations where jail deliveries are held, with the same powers of commitment in cases of perjury as are exercised by the criminal Judges under section 111, regulation VIII. of 1829 of the Madras code.

APPOINTMENT OF A SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE FOR THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

ACT No. XXIV. DATED OCT. 2.

I. It is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal to appoint a superintendent of police for the Territories under his government or for any part thereof, and for the Lieutenant Governor of the N. W. Provinces to appoint a superintendent of Police for those provinces,

or for any part thereof.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever a superintendent of Police shall be appointed under this Act, such parts of section 7, regulation 1. 1829, of the Bengal code, as vest the Commissioner of revenue and circuit with the duties and powers belonging to the superintendent of Police, shall cease to have effect in the territories which may be comprised within the jurisdiction of such superintendent,—and such superintendent shall be guided in the execution of the duties of his office by the rules contained in regulation X. 1808, and other Regulations of the Bengal code, subsequently enacted, in regard to the said office, in so far as they may not be modified or repealed by this act.

111. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever such a superintendent of Police as aforesaid shall be appointed for any jurisdiction, section 3, regulation 1 X, 1831.

of the Bengal code, shall cease to have effect within that jurisdiction.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that the superintendent of Police appointed under this act, shall exercise all the powers that may be now legally exercised by the Commissioners of circuit, in virtue of the authority vested in them by section 3, regulation I. 1820, of the Bengal code, in regard to the appointment, suspension and removal of any ministerial or Police officer, subordinate to any zillah or city

magistrate, or joint magistrate.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever the whole administration of criminal Justice shall, under the provisions of act. No. VII. of 1835, he vested in any Session Judge, such Session Judge shall receive and try any appeal made to him from any order of any adhalt or city magistrate, or joint magistrate, whether such order may have been passed in a criminal trial or in any judicial proceeding whatever—provided, that it shall not be competent to such Session Judge to interfere with any order passed by a adhalt or city magistrate, or joint magistrate, regarding the appointment, suspension, or removal of any ministerial or police officer, the revision of which has by section IV. of this act been entrusted to the superintendent of police.

VI. And it is bereby enacted, that the decision of a session judge in appeal from the order of a zillah or city magistrate, or joint magistrate, in any judicial proceeding other than a criminal trial; and also the orders of the superintendents of Police in regard to the appointment, suspension, or removal of a ministerial or Police officer of a zillah or city magistrate, or joint magistrate, passed under the provisions of sections 4 and 5 of this act respectively, shall not be open to revision

by the Nizamut Adawlut.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever the whole administration of criminal Justice shall, under the provisions of act No. VII. 1835, and section V. of this act, be vested in any Session Judge, such Session Judge shall possess the same control and superintendence over every jail under the management of any zillah or city magistrate, or joint magistrate, subject to his jurisdiction, and over the others of every such jail as may have been exercised by the Commissioners of Creuit under the provisions of section 3, regulation 1. 1829, or of any regulation, act, or circular order of the Nizamut Adawlut, which may have been passed or issued since the promulgation of the said regulation.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that the act shall come into operation on the lat of January 1838, except so much thereof as authorizes, the appointment of superintendents of police which shall come into operation from the day of the

passing of this act.

MORDIFICATION SEC. AVIII REG. V. 1831.

ACT No. XNV. DATIL OCT. 2.

1. It is hereby enacted, in modification of section N. 111, regulation V. 1831 of the Bengal code, that from the first day of November 1937, no all lab or city Judge within the territories subject to the Presidency of Foir William in Bengal, shall be precluded by reason of the amount or value of the property for the recovery of which a suit is intituted, from referring that suit to any principal Sudder Ameen.

11. And it is hereby constell, that so much of clause second, section NNI, regulation VII, 1822, and section NIN, regulation VIII, 1831 of the Bengal code, as provides that suits of the description therein referred to, shall not be cog-

nizable by, or referrible to any Sudd r Ameen or Moonsill be repealed.

111. And it is here by exacted, that it shall be competent to every zillah or citiy judge within the said territories, to refer for trial and decision any original suppreferred under the provisions of clause first, section NNN, regulation 11, 1819 of the Bengal code, to any p incipal Sudder Ameen, any thing in the existing Regu-

lations to the contrary notwithstanding.

.1V. And it is bereby macted, that in all suits exceeding the amount or value specified in clause first, section XVIII. regulation V. 1301, which shall in det the authority of section 1, of this not, be referred to a principal Sudder Ancen, the appeal from the decision of such Principal Sudder Ancen shall be direct to the Court of Sudder Dewarmy Adawlut, and shall be conducted in all respects as ording to the said Court of Down my Adawlut, and may application for a toxics of judgment on such decision shall be made by the said Principal Sudder Ancer directly to the said Court of Sudder Dewarmy Adawlut, and shall be conducted in all respects as if it were an application for a review of a decision of a Zillah Judge.

A. And it is hereby chacted, that whenever a Aitlah or City Judge within the said Territories in the exercise of the discretion vested in him by Section VII. Regulation V. 1831 of the Bengal code, shall refer for trial to a Sudder Ameen or Principal Sudder Ameen, a suit within the competency of a Moonsiff to decide, such suit shall be sail ject to the same rules in regard to strong dufas, and to the same rules in regard to appear as the said suit would have been subjected to had it been

received and tried by the Moonsiff in the first or ance,

VI. Provided always, that when any such suit shall have been decided by a Principal Sudder Ameer, the appeal from such decrion shall be to the Zillah or city Judge, and shall be tried by him only, and that the decision of the Zillah or city Judge on such appeal, shall be final, any thing in the existing regulations to

the contrary notwith-tanding.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever a Zillah or City Judge within the said Territories shall refer for trial to a Principal Studier Ameen a suit within the competency of a Sudder Ameen to decide, such suit shall be subject to the same rules in regard to appeal, as the said suit would have been subject to, had it been referred to, and nied by the Sudder Ameen in the first instance,

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to either of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut within the territories subject to the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, by an order nucler the signature of the register of such Court, to authorize the Judge of any Zillah or City Court suboid inate to such Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut to transfer to a Principal Sudder Anneen any civil proceedings, whether miscellaneous or summary, which may be depending at the time when such order is issued, or be thereafter instituted, in the Court of the said Zillah or City Judge, and all proceedings so transferred shall be disposed of by the said Principal Sudder Anneen according to the rules prescribed in the regulations for the guidance of the Zillah and city Judges in the like cases, —provided however that an Appeal from the order of the Principal Sudder Anneen

in such cases shall lie in the first instance to the Zillah or city Judge, and speci.

ally to the Sudder Dewanny Adamiut.

IN. And it is hereby enacted, that Clause Second, Section II. Regulation VII. 1832, be repealed, and that in all cases in which an Appeal from the orders or decision of the Principal Sudder Ameen to a Zillah or city Judge is authorized by law such Appeal shall not be received, unless the same be preferred within the period of thirty days from the date of the order or decision of the said Principal Sudder Ameen, to be calculated according to the rules prescribed in Clause Tes, Section VIII. Regulation XXVI. 1814, or unless it shall be proved, that the appellant was prevented by circumstances beyond his control from presenting his Appeal within the above mentioned period.

X. And it is hereby enacted, that Clause First, Section XXV. Regulation

V. 1831 of the Bengal code, be repealed.

XI. And it is hereby enacted, that the rule contained in the Second clause of Section XXV. Regulation V. 1831, be extended to the Ministerial Officers of the Moonsiff's courts.

XII. And it is hereby enacted, that all Ministerial Officers of the courts of Moonsiffs, Sudder Ameeus, and Principal Sudder Ameeus shall be nominated and appointed by those courts repectively, subject to the general control of the Zillah and city Judges and Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, within those jurisdiction the said courts may be situated.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

ACT No. XXVI. DATED OCT. 16.

It is hereby enacted, that from the day on which it shall be notified by an rof the Governor General of India in Council, published in the Official Governor the said Governor General has quitted his Council for the purpose of proceeding to the North Western Provinces till the time at which the said Governor General shall next, after the said notification, rejoin his council, the said Governor General shall have all the powers of Governor General in Council, except the power of making laws or regulations.

DUTY ON SALT MANUFACTURED AT BOMBAY. .

ACT No. XXVII, DATED OCT. 30.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the 15th day of December 1837, there shall be paid to the Government on every mound of 3,200 tolas of salt that may be delivered from any salt work in the territories subject to the Government of the Presidency of Bombay, a duty of eight annas, except only in cases in which the Governor in Council, Bombay may grant a remission of such duty.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that from the said day Salt shall not be manufactured at any place within the said territories, unless the person conducting the manufacture shall have given notice in writing to the Collector of the district in which the place of manufacture may be situated, of his intention to manufacture Salt at that place; and every such notice shall centain a true and accurate description of the rulution of the works and of the name by which they are known, and if the person giving the notice manufactures salt at more places than one, of the distance at which those places are from each state.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that upon receiving such notice as is prescribed in the last preceding Section of this Act, the Collector of the District shall, by an order under his seal and signature, departs one or more efficers, who shall be stationed for such time as the said Collector shall direct at every such place of minutes facture.

1V. And it is hereby exacted; that every officer stationed at any self width in the manner described in the last preceding Section of this Act, shall be entitled to have free passage over all parts of such works at all times, and to take; at any

shoe, account of the quantity of Salt manufactured and stored at such works, and to put on any portion of such Salt which may be stored such a mark as may be prescribed by the Collector of the district, and to prevent the removal of such salt

until the duty thereon has been paid.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever the duty due under this act on any portion of salt has been paid to the Collector of the district within which such salt was produced, such Collector shall deliver to the person who has paid such duty a receipt and order in the form marked A annexed to this Act, which receipt and order shall specify the amount of duty paul, and the quantity of salt which the person who has paid that duty is entitled to remove, and the place whence and the person to whom that quantity of salt is to be delivered.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that on the production of such a receipt and order as is described in the last preceding Section of this Act to the officer stationed at the salt works whence the salt to which such receipt and order relates is to be removed, that officer shall fill up the blanks which are marked therein as intended to be filled up by that odicer, and shall tear off and retain that part of the receipt and order which is marked as intended to be torn off, and shall deliver the remaining part of the receipt and order to the person who removes the salt, and the part of the receipt and order so delivered to the person removing the salt shall

be a pass authorizing the removing of that salt.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of Bombay to establish chokies as near as conveniently may be, to works where salt is neapplactured, and to authorize any of the officers stationed at such chokies to stop and detain any salt which is removed otherwise than in comformity with the foregoing rules, and to search any load which may pass any such chokee, and which may be suspected to contain salt, and to take and cancel every pass under which salt shall be suffered to pays.

And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Collector of a district to direct that any salt works within that district of which notice shall not have been given in the manner described in section II. of this act shall be destroyed.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Collector of a district to direct the confiscation of any, salt which may have been removed from any works within that district otherwise than in conformity with the foregoing rules, of which is found clandestinely stored for the purpose of evading the duty

imposed by this act.

X. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever shall manufacture salt at any work. whereof notice shall not have been given to the Collector of the district in the manner required by this Act, or shall remove or aid the removing of any salt from any salt works, otherwise than in conformity to the provisions of this Act. or shall with a fraudolent intention counterfeit any mark which a Collector of a district may have ordered to be put on salt in store, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or both.

XI. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever intentionally obstructs any officer in the exercise of any powers given by this Act to such officer, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or-tine not exceeding one

thousand rupees, or both.

XII. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever being an Officer appointed under the authority of this Act, shall accept or obtain, or attempt to obtain from any person any property as a consideration for doing or forbearing to do any official not, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or · fine, or both.

XIII. And it is hereby enacted, that wheever being an Officer, appointed under the authority of this Act, practises or attempts to practise any fraud for the purpose of injuring the revenue, or abets or connives at any such fraud, or at any attempt to practise any such fraud, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not deceding two years, or ane, or both.

XIV. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of Bombay, by an order in council, to transfer the superintendance of the salt revenue of any district from the Collector of that district to any other functionary, and that whenever such a transfer shall take place all provisions of this Act which apply to such a Collector, shall be applicable to the functionary to whom, the superintendance of the salt revenue has been so transferred.

PERMIT No. 1 OF ZILLAH SURAT.

(THIS PART TO BE TORN OFF AND RETAINED BY THE OFFICER.)

and this order canceled and this order canceled Saft Officer.

Certified that the	sum of Rupees	250 on accou	nt of Governme	m
Duty on five hundred	maunds of Salt	lus been par	d at the Office	o
for the Di				
of in the year -	The Salt is	to be deliver	ed ·hy at 1	he
works in	pergunna	on or	before the 20)u
instant.		•		

The Government officer at those works, Lala Mussa Ram, is to allow the same to be delighted, provided this order is presented on or before the said twentieth day of December in the year 1838.

Maunds 500

10th December 1838.

A. B. Collector.

(Tear off here)

Passed this 20th December 1838, from Salt works belonging to ————— maunds of salt five hundred to be carried away on banjaree bullocks (here enter number). This pass will protect the dispatch to Doodea until sunset of the 21st December,

To be tom off and delirered to the language.

REPEAL OF PART OF SEC. VII. REG. X. OF 1829.

Act No. XXVIII. DATED Nov. 20.

It is hereby enacted, that so much of Section VII. Regulation X. of 1829 of the Bengal code, as directs that the officer to whom the management of the stamp duties may be transferred shall be a covenanted officer, be repealed.

THE PERSIAL LANGUAGE.

Act No XXIX. DATES Nov. 20.

It is hereby enacted, that from the first day of December 1837, it shall be lauful for the Governor General of India in Council, by an order in council, to dispose, either generally, or within such local finits as may to him seem meet, with any provision of any regulation of the Bengal code, which enjoins the use of the Persian language in any Judicial proceeding or in any proceeding relating to the revenue, and to prescribe the language and character to be used in such proceedings.

II. And it is bereby enacted, that from the said day it shall be lawful for the said Governor General of India in Council, by an order in council, to delegate all or any of the powers given to him by this Act, to any subordinate authority, the der such restrictions as may so the said Governor General of India in Gouncil.

seem meet.

POWERS OF AUMEENS OF POLICE:

Act No. XXX. DATED Nov. 20.

It is hereby enacted, that from the fifteenth day of December 1837, all Aumeens of Police who have been or may be appointed according to Section XI. Regulation XI. of 1816, of the Madras code, to act with the Police powers vested in tubuldars by that Regulation, shall possess all Police powers and criminal judicial powers which are vested in tubuldars within the territories subject to the presidency of Fort St. George, by any law or regulation whatever, and shall be subject to all provisions to which, by any law or regulation, tubuldars are subject, in respect of any of those powers.

THE COINAGE.

ACT No. XXXI. DATED Nov. 20.

I. It is bereby enacted, that so much of Act No. XVII. of 1835, as directs that certain coins issued from the Mints within the territories of the Liest India Company shall bear on the observe the head of the reigning Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britian and Ireland, shall be suspended, till the Governor General of India in Council shall, by an order in council declare those parts of the said act to be again in force.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that till the said Governor General in Council shall make such an order in council as is aforesaid, the said coins shall bear on

their observe the head of his late Majesty, William the Fourth.

REPEAL OF ACT No. V. or 1837.

ACT No. XXXII. DATED Nov. 20.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the fifteenth day of December 1837, Act No. V. of 1837, he repealed.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that from the said day, no native of India except as hereinafter excepted, who makes a contract of service to be performed without the territories of the East India Company, shall embark, in pursuance as such contract, on board of any vessel, at any place, within the said territories, without an order from the Government of the Presidency to which such place may belong, or a permit from an officer authorized to act in that behalf by the Governor in Council of the Presidency, if there be a council of that Presidency, but if there be no council, then by the Governor thereof.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that before any such permit shall be granted by any such officer, such native and also the person with whom such native has contracted, or an authorized agent of that person, shall personally appear before that officer, and shall exhibit a memorandum of the contract written both in English and in the mother tongue of such native which memorandum shall specify the na-

ture, the term, and the wages of the service, as settled by the contract.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that no such permit shall be granted, unless the contract of service shall be made determinable on the expiration of one term of not more than five years, to he reckoned from the date of the contract, or of successive firms, none of which shall exceed five years; and unless such contract shall contain slipulation that such native shall be conveyed back to the port at which he is embarked, free of charge to himself, at the expiration of his service.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said officer to examine the said native, and the person, with whom that native has contracted, or the agent of that person, touching the terms of the contract, and shall cause those terms

to be distinctly explained to the said native.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that if the said officer shall be satisfied that the said native fully understands the torms of the contract, and is desirous to failfil the

same, the said officer shall make and sign on the back of the written memorandum aforesaid, a note to the eff or that the said written memorandum has been imported by him the said officer; and such note shall be a permit, and the right and such note shall be a permit, and the said unstitude of the memorandum of contract, with the permit an written thereupon, shall be delivered to the native, to be kept by him during his apprice.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that it application is made for persuas, authorizing more than twenty natives to embark on board of any one vessel, it shall be lawful for the officer afore-aid to summon the person in charge of that vessel, and to easy amine that person as to the accommodations, food and medical attendance provided for such natives on board of that vessel, and to inspect that vessel, or by an order under his hand, to depute any other person to inspect the same.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that the officer aforesaid shall not grant permits authorizing a greater number of natives than twenty to embatk on board of any one vessel, unless he is satisfied that the accommodations, food, and neclical attendance provided for such natives on board of that vessel, will be sufficient for their health.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that the officer aforesaid shall keep a register of all natives to whom he shall grant such permits as aloresaid, which register shall specify their names, the periods of the contracts, the dates of the permits, the places of their distination, and the vessel on board of which they are permitted to embark;—and also the names of the parties with whom the contracts are made, and of the agents of such parties as appear by agents, and of the masters of the vessels on which such natives are permitted to embark.

X. And it is hereby enacted, that for every such permit it shall be lawful for the officer aforesaid, to require that a fee, not exceeding one rupee, shall be paid by the person with whom the native to whom the permit relates has contracted, or by

the authorized agent of that person.

XI. And it is here by enacted, that whoever being in charge of any vessel, at any place within the territories of the East India Company, shall knowing-ly suffer any such native as is aforesaid, to embark on bound of that vessel in pursuance of any such contract as is aforesaid, without either an order from the Government of the Presidency to which such place may belong, or such a permit as is aforesaid being produced to him by the native so embarking, shall on conviction thereof before a Magistrate be punished with a fine not exceeding two handled supees for every native so suffered to embark, and in default of payment of such fine, with improminent for a term not exceeding thirty days to every native so suffered to embark.

XII. Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained, shall be taken to apply to any native seaman, who shall embark on board of any vessel in pursuance of a contract to navigate that vessel, or to any person who shall embark as a menial servant.

APPLICATION OF CLAUSES 20 AND 30 SEC. IV. REG. IV. OF 1821, TO PETTY THEFTS AND OFFENCES.

Act No. XXXIII. DATED Nov. 20.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the fifteenth day of December 1837, the provisions of clauses Second and Third, section IV. regulation IV. of 1821, of the Madrag code, shall apply to all petty offences cognizable by heads of district Police, as well as to perty thefts.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever any head of district Police shall, under those provisions, report any case whatever to a Magistrate for final or orders, such head of district Police shall state precisely in his report the description and executed to the purediment which is his opinion is proper to be inflicted in that case; and the said Magistrate, if he give orders at variance in any respect with that opinion, shall record his reasons for varying from it.

POWER OF PRINCIPAL SUDDER AUMEENS.

ACT No XXXIV. DATED Nov. 20.

1. It is hereby enacted, that from the filteenth day of December 1837, Section. 11. Regulation VIII of \$8.27, of the Madias code, shall be repealed; and that it shall be lawful for Magistrates, under the Government of the Presidency of Fort. 51. George, to send persons for trial, committal, or confinement to Principal Sudder Anneens; any provision of any Regulation to the contrary notwitistanding.

11. Provided atways, that it shall not be lawful to send any European or American, for such purpose, to a Principal Sudder Aumeen; but that Magistrates shall send Europeans and Americans, for trial, committal, or confinement, to the criminal

Judges, as beretofore.

TRANSLATED DOCUMENTS OBTAINABLE.

ACI No. XXXV. DATED NOV. 20.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the lifteenth day of December 1837, all provisions of any regulation of the Madras code, which direct that any translations of decrees passed by the Court of Sudder Adawlut, or by the Provincial Courts, or by the Court of Allah Judges, or by the Auxiliary Courts, under the Presidency of Fort St. George, shall be attached or appended to those decrees or shall be formished to parties in the suits wherein those decrees are passed, shall be repealed.

11. And it is hereby enacted, that from the said day, an abstract of every such decree, containing a succiect statement of the grounds or judgment, shall, on the day of the promulgation of the decree, be entered in the dury of the court passing the decree; and every party in the suit wherein the decree is passed, shall be entitled to be furnished with a copy of that abstract, on application for a copy thereof, or with a translation of that abstract in a current language of the district

or country, on application for such a translation.

111. And it is hereby enacted, that from the said day, all rules now in force within the Presidency of Fort St. George, for determining from what days the limited periods for appealing from decrees of the Sudder Adawlat, or of the Provincial Courts, or of the Zillah Judges, or of the Zillah Registers, shall be computed, shall be repualed; and that such limited periods for appealing from any such decree shall be computed from the day on which the decree is sealed and signed agreeably to Sec. XXVII. Regulation 111. of 1802, of the Madras code: Provided always, that ir, within such limited periods aforegaid, an application be made by a Praintiff or Defendant for a copy of the decree, or for a copy of translation of the abstract mentioned in the clause last preceding, or for both a copy of the decree, and a copy or translation of the abstract, and if the decument or documents so applied for be not delivered or tendered on the same day to the party applying, then, for every day of such delay not attributable so that party, a day shall be added to the period allowed for appealing in as far as the right of that party is concerned.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that the day on which the time for appealing will expire, shall be centified at the end of every document furnished to any party

henording to the last preceding clause.

FY: And it is hereby enacted, that on the day on which any such decree is sealed and signed, the day on which the original limited period for appealing will expire shall be proclaimed in open court.

EMBEZZLEMENT OF PUBLIC MONEY.

ACT No. XXXVI. DATED Nov. 20.

1. It is hereby enacted, that from the fifteenth day of December 1837, the jurisdiction rested in Collectors, subordinate Collectors and assistant Collectors, by

Regulations IX, of 1822 and VII. of 1828, of the Madras code, in cases of embezzlement of public money, and of the falsunation, destruction, or conventment of any public account, record, voucher, or document, relating to public mo-'ney, shall extend to cases of the embezzlement of any public property, or the faistfication, destruction, or concealment of any public account, record, voncher, or document relating to any public property, by any person any of the classes designed in the third clause of Section II. of the said Regulation IX, of 1822.

And it is hereby enacted, that from the said day, all provisions of either of the said Regulations IX. of 1823 and VII. of 1828, which apply to cases of the embezzling of public money shall apply to cases of the embezzling of any public property whatever, by persons of any of the classes described in the third Clause of Section II. of the said Regulation IX. of 1822; and that all provisions of either of those Regulations, which apply to cases of the falsification, destruction, or concealment of any public account, record, voucher, or document relating to public money, shall apply to cases of the tal-ification, destruction, or concert. ment of any public account, record, voucher, or document, relating to any public property whatever, by persons of any of the said classes,

TRANSFER OF SUITS.

ACT No. XXXVII. DATED NOV. 20.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the first day of January 1838, so much of Section 26 Regulation X111. 1827, of the Bombey code, as requires that the Special Cours for the trial of persons charged with offences of a political nature shall forward their proceedings to the Governor in Council, be repealed; and those courts shall from the first day of January 1838, forward their proceedings to the Foundarry Adamlut.

And it is hereby enacted, that the Foujdarry Adambut, on the receipt of any trials referred to them under this act, shall proceed thereupon according to the rules in force with respect to other trial- referred to them; except that they shall in every instance report their sentence, with the whole of the proceedings held upon the case; to the Governor in Council, and shall wait the orders of Govern-

ment before they direct their sentence to be carried into execution,

LOCAL AGENTS.

Acr No. XXXVIII. DATED Nov. 20,

It is hereby enacted, in modification of the provision contained in Section IX. Regulation XIX. of 1810, of the Bengal code, that no person shall, by season of his not being in the civil, military, or medical branch of the service, be incapable of being appointed a local agent under that Regulation.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

ACT No. --- DATED Nov. 18.

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the 15th January, 1838, all Regulations of the Bombay Code passed before the year 1827 and now in force, with the exception of Sections I., II., and III., Regulation VI., 1799, and of Clause 2, Section VII., Regulation IX., 1800, and of Sections XIV., XVII., XX. XXI., and XXV., Regulation 1., of 1805, and of the whole of Regulations II., 1310 and VI., 1814, shall be repealed.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that Chapters I., II., VI., VIII., and IX., of Regulation XX., 1827 of the said Code, together with the Appendices A, B, C, E, H. I. J. K of that Regulation, the Regulation H., 1831, Regulation KIIK, 1831, Regulation I., 1832; Regulation IV., 1833 and Regulation IV., 1834 of the said code, and all such parts of any Regulations of the said code as prescribe the

tery of transit or inland ensume duties, or as require the payment of any fee whatever on account of any vessel-which may enter any port in the territories subject to the Hombay Pre-tilency, and likewise the provisions of any kind contained in those or in any other regulations, for fixing the amount of duty to be levied on goods imported or exported by sea at any place within the limits of the Bombay presidency, or the drawback payable on the same shall be repealed.

111. Provided always, that nothing contained in the two preceding sections of this act shall be constructed to prevent the key of any town duty, or of any tolling and tax, or of any toll on any bridge, road, canal, or causeway for tepair and maintanance of the same; or of any t c lot the ejection and maintanance of light-houses.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that duties of customs shall be levied on goods imported by sea into any place in the territories subordinate to the Government of the presidency of Bombay, after the said 15th January next, according to the rates specified in schedule A annexed to this act, and with the exceptions specified therein, and the said schedule with the notes attached thereto shall be taken to be a part of this act.

V. And it is hereby further enacted, that duties of customs shall be levied upon country goods exported by see from any ports of the Bombay presidency after the said 15th January next, according to the rates specified in schedule B anaccetto this set, with the exceptions therein specified, and the said schedule with

the notes attached thereto shall also be taken to be a part of this act.

VI. Provided, however, that the ships of any European nation having firman privileges in the port of Surat, shall not be subject to turther duties of import or export than may be prescribed by their firmans respectively, any thing in the

schedules or in this acc not withstanding.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that duties of customs shall be levied on goods passing by land into or out of foreign European settlements, situated on the line of coast within the limits of the presidency of Bombay at the rates presembed in the schedules of this act, for goods imported or exported on foreign bottoms at any British port in that presidency.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of the presidency of Bombay to declare by actice to be published in the Gazette of that presidency, that the territory of any native chief, not subject to the jurisdiction of the Courts and civil authorities of that presidency shall be deem-ted to be foreign territory, and to declare goods passing into or out of such territory lights either to the duty fixed for British or for foreign bottoms as the said Governor.

nog in Council may think fit.

IX. And it is hereby enacted, that for the levy of duties of customs as above provided on goods exported by land to or imported by land from such foreign territories customs' chokees may be established at such places as may be determined by the said Governor in Council, and every officer at every such chokee shall have power to detain goods passing into or out of any such foreign territory, and to examine and ascertain the quantities and kinds thereof, and such goods shall not be allowed to pass across the frontier line out of or into the territory of the East India Company until the owner or person in charge thereof shall produce and deliver a certificate shewing that the customs duty leviable thereupon has been paid is fall.

".X. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governor is Council to appoint such officers as he may think fit to receive money on account of customs duties and to grant certificates of the payment thereof, and that such a certificate being delivered to any chokee officer shall entitle goods to cross the frontier into or out of the East India Company's territories, provided that the goods correspond in description with the specification thereof contained is such certificate, and that the certificate shew the entire amount of duty leviable on those goods to these been duly paid. And if upon examination the goods brought to any chokes he found not to correspond with the specification entered in the certificate presented with the same," the difference shall be noted on the





face of the certificate, and if the payment of duty certified therein, shall not cover the entire amount of duty leviable on the goods as ascertained at such examination, the goods shall be detained until a further certificate for the difference.

ence shall be produced.

A1. And it is hereby enacted, that said Governor in Council shall give public notice in the Official Gazette of the presidency of Bombay of the appointment of every other appointed to receive customs duties on goods crossing the land frontier of the said-foreign territories, and the officers so appointed shall on receipt of money tendered as customs duty be bound to give to any merchant or other person applying for the same a certificate of payment, and to enter therein specification of goods with the values and description thereof according to the statement furnished by the person so applying, provided only, that the proper duty leviable thereupon according to the descriptions and values stated, be covered by the payment made.

X11. And it is bereby enacted, that no certificate shall be received at any chokee that shall bear date made than thirty days before the date when me goods arrive at the chokee. Provided however, that any person who has taken out a certificate from any authorized receiver of customs duties shall at any time within the said period of thirty days on satisfying such receiver that such certificate has not been used and on delivering up the original be entitled to receive a renewed certificate, with a fresh date, without further payment of duty.

XIII. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governor in Council to prescribe by public notice in the Official Gazette of the Presidency of Bombay by what routes Grods shall be allowed to pass into or out of any such foreign territory, as is described in Sections VII. and VIII. of this Act, and after such notice shall be given, goods which may be brought to any chokee established on other routes or passes than those so prescribed shall, it provided with a certificate shall be detained and shall be liable to confiscation by the Collector of customs, unless the person in charge thereof shall be able to satisfy the said Collector that his carrying them by that route was from ignorance or accident.

All. And it is hereby quacted, that goods which may be passed or which an attempt may be made to pass across any frontier guarded by chokees between sunset and sunuse, or in a claudestine manner, shall be served and confiscated.

XV. And it is hereby enacted, that any choice officer who shall permit goods to pass across the frontier when not covered by a sufficient certificate, or who shall permit goods to pass by any probabiled route, or who shall wrong-tully detain goods for which there shall be produced a sufficient certificate, shall be hable on conviction, before the Collector of customs, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, and to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, commutable if not paid to imprisonment for a further period of six months.

XVI. And it is hereby enacted, that if any chokee officer shall needlessly and vexatiously injure goods under the pretence of examination, or an the course of the examination such officer shall, on conviction before the Collector of cu-tons, or before any Alagistiate or Joint Alagistrate, be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, and to a fine not exceeding five hundled rupees, commutable if not paid to imprisonment for a further period of six months.

AVII. And it is hereby enacted, that all goods imported by sea into any port of the Presidency of Rombay from any Foreign European settlement in India, or from any Native State, the Inland traits of which has been declared by the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Bombay, under Section VIII. of this Regulation, to be subject to the duties levied on foreign bottoms, shall be liable to the same duties as are imposed by Schedule, A on imports on foreign bottoms.

XVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that no goods whatsoever entered in either of the Schedules of this Act, as liable to duty, shall be exempted from the paymant of such duty ered any part thereof, except under special order from the Governor in Council of the presidency of Bombay. Provided always, that it shall and range

be lawful for the Collector of customs, or other officer in charge of a Custom House to pass free of duty any baggage in actual use at his direction, and if any person shall spply to have goods passed as such baggage the Collector acting under the orders of the Government shall determine whether they be baggage in actual use or goods subject to duty under the provisions of this act.

XIX. Provided always, that when goods are imported at any port of the Bombay presidency from any other port in that presidency under certificate that the export duty specified in Schedule B. has been duly paid thereon, or that there has been a re-export, and that the import duty specified in schedule A has been duly

paid, the said goods shall be admitted to free entry.

XX. Provided also, that when duties of customs shall have been paid on any goods at any port in any part of the territories of the East India Company not subject to the presidency of Bembay, and when such goods shall subsequently be imported at any port of the presidency of Bombay, credit shall be given at such last meetioned port for the sum that may be proved by the production of due certificates to have been so paid.

XXI. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of the presidency of Bombay from time to time by notice in the Othicial Gazette of that presidency, to fix a value for any article or number of articles hable to advalorem duty, and the value so fixed for such articles shall still altered by a similar notice, be taken to be the value of such articles for the purpose of levying

duty on the same.

XXII. And it is hereby enacted, that when goods liable to duty for which a value has not been fixed by such a notice as is above directed, or for which a fixed duty has not been declared by the schedules annexed to this act, are brought to any Custom House in the presidency of Bombay, for the purpose of being passed for importation or exportation, the duty leviable on such goods shall be levied ad valorem, that is to say, according to the market value of such goods at the place and time of importation or exportation as the case may be.

- XXIII. And it is hereby enacted, that the market value for assessment of duties on ad valorem goods shall be declared by the owner, consignee or exporter, or by the agent or factor for any or these respectively, upon the face- of the application to be given in by him in writing for the passing of the goods through the clustom blouse, and the value so declared shall include the gackages or materials in which the goods are contained, and the application shall truly set forth the name of the ship in which the goods have been imported or are to be exported, the name of the master of the said ship, the colours under which the said ship sails, the number, description, marks, and contents of the packages and the country in which the goods were produced.
- XXIV. And it is hereby enacted, that every such declaration when duly signed shall be submited to the officer of customs a sponnted to appraise goods at the Customs House, and if it shall appear to him that the same is correct he shall countersign it as admitted; but if any part or the whole of the goods shall seem to him to be undervalued in such declaration, he shall report the sinie to the Collector of customs who shall have power to take the goods or any part thereof as purchased for the Government at the price so declared, and whenever the Collector of customs shall so take goods for the Government payment thereof shall be made to the consignee or importer, if the goods be imported within fifteen days from the date of the declaration, the amount of import duty leviable thereon being first deducted, and if the goods be intended for exportation the entire value as declared shall be said without deduction on account of customs duty.
- XXV. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Conneil of the presidency of Bombay to declare by public notice in the Official Graette of that presidency what places within the same shall be ports for the landing and shipment of merchandise, and any Goods that may be landed, or switch an attempt may be made to land at any other port than such as shall be sained and conficulted.

XXVI. And it is hereby enacted, that when any vessel shaft errive is any port of the presidency of Bombey, the master shall deliver a true manifest of the cargo on board made out according to the form annexed to this Act and marked. O, to the first person duly empowered to receive such manifest than may comes on board, and it no such person shall have come on board before the anchor of the said vessel is dropped then the manifest shall be forwarded to land on board of the first boat that leaves the vessel after dropping anchor, and it the port be up a rivee or at a distance from the land first made, then it shall be lowful for the said Governor in Council, by an order published in the Orlicial Gazette of the presidency, to fix a place in any such river or port beyond which place it shall not be lawful for any inward bound vessel, except such country craft as are described in section L. of this act to pass until the master shall have forwarded in such manner as, may be ordered by the said Governor in Council such a manifest as is required by the said.

XXVII. And it is hereby enacted, that if the manifest so delivered by the master shall not contain a tull and true specification of all the goods imported in the vessel the said master shall be liable to a fine of one thousand rupees, and any goods or packages that may be found on board in excess of the manifest so delivered, or differing in quality or kind, or in marks and numbers from the specification contained therein shall be liable to be serzed by any customs officer and confiscated, or to be charged with such increased duties as may be determined by the

Collector of customs under the orders of Government.

XXVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that it may inward bound vessel shall remain outside or below the place that may be fixed by the said Governor in Council for the first delivery of manifests, the master shall deliver a manifest as herein-before prescribed, to the first person duly empowered to receive such manifest that may come on loard, and if any vessel entering a port for which there is a Custom House established, shall lie at anchor therein for the space of twenty-four, hours the master whereof shall refuse to deliver the said manifest in the manner above prescribed, he shall for such refused be hable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, and no entry or port clearance shall be given for such vessel until the fine is paid.

XXIX. And it is hereby enacted, that no vessel shall be allowed to break build until a manifest as required by this act, and another copy thereof to be presented at the time of applying for entry inwards if so required by the Collector of customs shall have been received by the said Collector, nor until order shall have been given by the said Collector for the discharge of the cargo, and that the said Collector may further refuse to give such order if he shall see fit until any port clearances, cocketts or other papers known to be granted at the places from which the yessel is stated to have come shall likewise be delivered to him.

XXX. And it is hereby enacted, that no goods shall be allowed to leave any vessel or to be put on board thereof until entry of the vessel shall have been duly made in the Custom House of the port, and until order shall have been given for discharge of the cargo thereof as above provided, and it shall be the duty of, every eustoms officer to seize as contraband any goods which have been removed or put on board of any vessel in contravention of the above provision, or which any attempt shall have been made to remove from or to put on board of any vessel in contravention of the above provision. And after entry of the vessel at the Custom House in the form such part of the cargo as may not be declared for re-exportation in the same vessel shall be sent to land and export cargo shall be lated on board according to the forms and rules that may be prescribed for the port of this act, or by order of the Governor in Council of the presidency of Bombay, and if an attempt be made to land or put on board goods or merchandize in contravention of the forms and rules so prescribed the goods shall be lisble to statute and confictation.

XXXI. And it is hereby enacted; that if goods entered is the manifest of a websel shall not be found on board that vessel, or if the quantity found bashout and
the deficiency be not duly accounted for or if goods hear but of the vessel he act

landed at the Custom House, or at such other place as the Collector of customs shall have prescribed, the master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees for every missing or deficient package of unknown value, and for twice the amount of duty chargeable on the goods deficient and unaccounted for; if the duty can be ascertained. Provided however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Collector of customs from permitting at his discretion the master of any vessel to amend obvious errors or to supply omissions from accident or inadvertence by furnishing an amended or supplemental manifest.

XXXII. And it is hereby enacted, that there shall in every port of the Bombay presidency be one or more places appointed for the landing and shipment of goods, and goods shall not be landed at any other place without the special order in writing of the Collector of customs for the port, and if any goods be landed, or an attempt be made to land any goods at any other than the said authorized places with-

out such order they shall be seized and conh-cated.

XXX111. And it is hereby enacted, that if the Governor in Council shall see fit for the security of customs at any port to maintain special establishments of hoats for the landing and shipping of merchandize, or to license and register the cargo boats plying in any ports then after due notification thereof, it shall not be lawful for any person to convey goods to or from any vessel, in such port otherwise than in the boats so authorized and prescribed, except under special permit from the Collector of customs at the port, and any goods that may be found on board of other boats than those so authorized for the port shall be liable to be seized by any officer of customs and shall be liable to confiscation.

XXXIV. And it is hereby enacted, that when the Governor in Council of the presidency of Bombay shall see fit to maintain at any port an establishment of officers to be sent on board of vessels to watch their unlading and lading, then after due notification shall have been given that such establishment is so maintained at any port the Collector of customs at that port shall have power at his discretion to send one or more officers of such establishment to remain on board of any vessel in such port by night and by day until the vessel shall leave the port or it shall be

otherwise ordered by the Collector.

"XXXV. And it is hereby enacted, that any master of such vessel at such port who shall refuse to receive such officer with one servant on board when such officer shall be so deputed as above provided, or shall not afford such officer and sleeping accommodation while on board, and likewise furnish them with a due allowance of fresh water if necessary and with the means of dooking on board, shall be liable to fine not exceeding the sum of one hundred enpecs for each day during which such officer and servant shall not be received

and provided with suitable shelter and accommodation.

AXXVI. And it is hareby enacted, that whenever a Collector of customs shall see cause to direct that any vessel shall be searched he shall issue his warrant or written order for such search addressed to any officer under his authority and upon production of such order the officer bearing it shall be competent to require any cabins, lockers, or bulkheads to be opened in his pre-ence, and if they be not opened upon his requisition to break the same open, and any goods that may be found concealed, and that shall not be duly accounted for to the satisfaction of the Collector of customs shall be liable to confiscation and any master or person in charge of a vessel, who shall resist such officer or refuse to allow the vessel to be searched when so ordered by the Collector of customs, shall be liable to to viction for every such offence to a fine of one thousand rupees.

**EXXXVII. And it is hereby enacted, that every master of a vessel who shall

remove from such vessel or put on board thereof any goods, or cause or suffer any goods to be removed from thence or put on board thereof between species and suprise or on any day when the Custom House is closed for business without leave in writing obtained from the Collector of customs, shall be punished with

a fine not exceeding five hundred rupece.

XXXVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that no cargo boat laden with goods intended for exportation by sea shall make fast to or lie alongside of any vessel on board of which there shall be a customs officer stationed unless there shall be on shoard the boat, or have been received by the said customs officer a Custom House permit or order for the shipment of the goods, and the goods on board of any boat that may so be alongside or be made fast to a vessel, it such goods be not covered by a Custom House pass accompanying them, or previously received by the customs office, on board, the said vessel shall be hable to confiscation.

XXXIX. And it is hereby enacted, that when goods shall be sent from on board of any vessel having a customs officer on board for the purpose of helage landed and passed for importation there shall be sent with each boat load or other separate despatch a boat note, specifying the number of packages, and the marks and numbers or other description thereof, and such boat note shall be signed by an officer of the vessel and likewise by the customs officer on board, and if any imported goods be found in a boat proceeding to land from such a vessel without a boat note, or if being accompanied by a boat note they be found out of the proper track between the ship and the proper place of landing, the boat containing such goods may be detained by any officer of customs duly authorized by the collector, and unless the cause of deviation be explained to the satisfaction of the Collector of customs, the goods shall be liable to confiscation.

XL. And it is hereby enacted, that when goods shall be brought to be passed through the Custom House either for importanon or exportation by sea, if the packages in which the same may be contained shall be found not to correspond with the description of their given in the application for passing them through the Custom House, or if the contents thereof be found not to have been correctly described in regard to soit, quality, or quantity, or if any goods not stated in the application be found concealed in or mixed up with the specified articles, all such packages with the whole of the goods contained therein, shall be liable to confiscation.

XLI. And it is hereby enacted, that if any person after goods have been landed and before they have been passed through the Customillouse, removes or attempts to remove them with the intention of deli tuding the revenue, the goods shall be hable to confiscation unless it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of customs that the removal was not sanctioned by the owner or by any person having an interest in or power over the goods.

All1. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Collector of customs, whenever he shall see fit, to require that goods brought by sea and stowed in but shall be weighed or measured on beard ship before being sent to land and to

levy duty according to the result of such weighing or measurement.

ALIII. And it is hereby enacted, that on application by the exporter of any Salt that has paid the excise duty fixed by act No. AAVII of this year, a certificate shall be granted by the Collector of customs at the place of export, under authority of which certificate the quantity of Salt specified sherein shall be landed at any other port of the said presidency of frombuy, and shall be passed from such port into the interior without the levy of any further duty either of excise or of customs.

XLIV. And it is hereby enacted, that when a customs officer shall be sent on board of any vessel to superintend the delivery of cargo, twenty days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, shall be allowed for the dischange of the import cargo of vessels not exceeding an hundred tons burthen, and thirty days, acclusive of Sundays and holidays, for the dischage of the import cargo of vessels exceeding that burthen, and the said periods shall be calculated from the day when the customs officer first went on board. And if the whole cargo be not discharged by the expiration of the above-mentioned periods, the mester shall be charged with the wages of such officer, and other expenses for any further period that such officer may be detained on board. And if the owners, importers, or consigness do not bring their goods to land within the periods above fixed, it shall be the daty of the magneter so to do.

XLV. And it is hereby enacted, that when there shall be no customs officer sent aboard vessels discharging cargo, it shall be lawful for the Collector of customs to fix a period, not being less than twenty days, for the discharge thereof and clearence of the vessel inwards; and if any goods remain on board after the time to fixed or after the time ablowed in the last preceding section of this Act, the Collector may order the same to be landed and warehoused for the security of the duties chargeable thereon, and of any freight and primage and other demands that may be due thereon, giving his receipt to the Masier for the same. Provided always, that in all cases it shall be lawful for the Collector or other afficer in charge of the Custom House, with the consent of the master of the vessel.to cause any packages to be brought on shore and to be deposited in the Government warehouses for the security of the duties and charges thereon, although twenty days may not have expired from the entry of such vessel; and in case any goods brought to land from any wessel be not claimed and cleared from the Custom House within three months from the date of entry of the ship in which such goods were imported, it shall be competent to the collector to sell the same on account of the duties and other charges due thereon, and the balance remaining after deducting the said duties and charges shall be held in deposit and paid to the owner on application.

XLVI. And it is hereby enacted, that when a customs officer shall be sent on board of any vessel discharging cargo, a further period of fitteen days, Sundays and holidays excluded beyond the twenty days above specified, shall be allowed for putting on board export cargo if the vessel shall not exceed six hundred tons burthen, and twenty days it it exceed that butthen, when the lading and unlading thereof shall be continuous, and the master or commander shall in such case not be charged with the wages and expenses of the customs officer on board tratil after the expiration of such additional period. And if a vessel having discharged its import cargo, shall be laid up, the customs officer on board shall certify that no goods remain on board except necessary stores and articles for use. and when a vessel so laid up shall be entered at the Custom House for receipt of export cargo a customs officer shall be sent on board, and it the said last mentioned officer shall certify that no goods are on board except as above excepted, twenty days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, as above, shall be allowed from the date of such certificate for the lading outwards of a vessel not exceeding six hundred tons, and thirty days for vessels exceeding that builtien, after which periods respectively the master shall be charged with the wages and expenses of the customs officer.

on board to the date of the vessel's sailing from the port.

*XLVII. And it is hereby enacted; that when upon application from the master of any vessel the customs officer shall be removed from on board thereof under the provisions to that effect contained in the last preceding Section of this act, if the master of such vessel shall belore a customs officer have again been placed in such vessel, put on board of such vessel, or cause or suffer to be put on board of such vessel any goods whatever, such master shall be punished with a fine, not exceeding one thousand rupees, and the goods shall be liable to be a fine, not exceeding one thousand rupees, and the goods shall be liable to be select from the collector of customs.

XLIX. And it is hereby enacted, that when a vessel having cleared out from any port shall put back from stress of whether, or it shall for any damage or from other cause be necessary that the cargo of a vessel that has cleared out shall be

unshipped or relanded, a customs officer shall be sent to watch the vessel and take charge of the cargo during such relanding or removal from on board, and the goods on board such vessel shall not be allowed to be transhipped or re-experted free of duty by reason of the previous settlement of duty at the time of first export? unless the goods shall be lodged in such place as shall be allowed by the Collector. of customs, and shall remain while on land, or while on board of any other vessel. under special charge of the others of customs until the time of re-export, and ail charges attending such custody shall be borne by the exporter. Provided however that in all cases of return to port alter port clearance, on account of damage or tos. stress of weather, it shall be lawful for the owner, or for the master to enter the vessel and land the cargo under the rules for the importation of goods, and the export duty shall in that case be refunded and the amount paid in drawback be reclaimed, and if goods on account of which drawback has been paid be not found on board the vessel, the master shall be hable to a fine not exceeding the entire value thereof unless he account for them to the satisfaction of the Collector of customs.

L. And it is hereby enacted, that when goods shall be relanded before the lading of any vessel is complete and before port clearance has been granted, the duty levied upon such goods shall be returned to the exporter, but no refund shall be made of outy paid on the export of any goods after port clearance shall have been granted for the vessel on which the guous were exported, unless the vessel shall have put back for stress of weather or for damage, and the goods shall have been relanged under the tule contained in the last preceding section of this act.

11. And it is hereby exacted, that patternars, dhouses, botelios, and other shall crait from the Maldive or Luccadive is lands, or from the Native ports of Kattywar, Cutch and Scinde, shall be treated in the ports of the Dombay presidency like the coasting craft of the British territory, provided that they conform to such special regulations as to the place of anchoring and mode of landing and shipping goods as may be made by the Covernor in Council of Bombay for such vessels in the several ports of the Bombay presidency.

LII. And it is hereby enacted, that no drawback shall be allowed on goods shipped on such native crait as are described in the last preceding section of this act;

Lill. And it is hereby enacted, that goods exported in the same vessels if manuested for re-export, shall not be subject to import or export duty, and if any goods brought to any port to any vessel be transhipped in such port, they shall in all cases be subject to the same duty as if they had been landed and passed through the Custom House for re-exportation in the vessel into which they may be transhi ped.

LIV. And it is hereby enacted, that no tran-hipment shall be made of any goods except under special order to writing from the Collector of customs of the port, and an officer of customs shall in all cases be deputed to superintend the removal of

the goods from vessel to vessel.

LV. And it is hereby enacted, that at every port subordinate to the Bombay presidency, the port of Bombay excepted, an anchorage see shall be levied once at each post according to the builden on all country crait above the builden of (100) one hundred maunds, at the rates heremunder specified.

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.,	250	 300	 5	0
	300	 350	 5	8
"	350	 400 & upwards,	 6	0

LVI. And it is hereby enacted, that in all cases in which under this act, goods are liable to confiscation, the collector of customs of the place where those goods may be shall be competent to adjudge such confiscation.

LVII. And it is hereby enacted, that if any person in charge of a vessel shall have become liable to any fine on account of any act or omission relating to customs, the Collector of customs shall be competent, subject to the orders of the Governor in Council of the presidency of Bombay, to refuse post clearance to such

vessel until the fine shall be discharged.

- LVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for any Collector of customs, or other officer who may be authorized to adjudicate customs cases, if he shall decide that a secaure of goods made under the authority of this act was vexatious and unnecessary to adjudge camages to be paid to the proprietor by the customs officer who made such vexatious setzure, besides ordering the immediate release of the goods; and if the proprietor accept such damages no action shall thereafter lie against the officer of customs in any Court of Justice on account of such seizure; and it such adjudicating officer shall decide that the setzure was warranted, but shall deem that the penalty of confiscation is unduly severe, it shall be lawful for him to mitigate the same to the extent of the levy of double duty; and it the said officer shall adjudge confiscation, it shall further be lawful for him to order that the proceeds of the sale of the goods, a proportion not exceeding one-half shall be distributed in rewards amongst such officers as he shall deem entitled thereto, and in such proportion as he may direct to each respectively.
- LIX. And it is hereby provided, that all officers of customs shall as heretofore be amenable to the civil Courts of the presidency or island of liombay by action for damages on account of any executive acts done in their official capacity at the suit of the parties injured by such acts provided, however, that no suit shall he against a Collector of customs or other officer for any judicial award is a matter of customs passed under the preceding section of this act.
- LX. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever intentionally obstructs any officer in the exercise of any powers given by this act to such officer, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or both.
- LX1. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever, being an officer appointed under the authority of this Act, shall accept, or obtain, or attempt to obtain from any person any property as a consideration for doing or forbearing to do any official act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or fine, or both.
- LXII. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever, being an officer appointed under the authority of this act, practises or attempts to practise any fraud for the purpose of injuring the customs revenue, or abets or connives at any such fraud, or at any attempt to practise any such fraud, shall be pumbled with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or fine, or both.
- LXIII. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of Bombay, by an order in Council, so transfer any of the powers given to a Collector of customs by this act to any other functionary, and to make any rules consistent with law for the carrying of this act into effect, and to establish auch bunders and appoint such officers as he shall think fit, and to fix rates of wharfage wand of rent to be paid for goods deposited or suffered to lie in the godowns of the Gustom House.

SCHEBULE A.

Rates of Duty to be charged on Goods imported by Sengato any Part of the President Bombay.

No.	Enumeration of Goods.	When imported on British Bottoms.	When imported on. Foreign Bottoms.
ī	Bullion and Coin,	Free,	Pire
2	Premous States and Pearls,	Date,	Ditto.
3	Grain and Pulse	Ditto	Ditto.
3	Horses and other living Animals,	Ditto	Ditto.
6	lce,	Ditto.	Ditto, . '
•	Coul Coke, Bricks, Chaik, Stones, (Mar-	Ditto.	Ditta
7	bin and Wrought Stanes excepted,) \$		D1154.
•	Banks printed in the United Kingdom or in any British Possession	Duto,	A per cent.
8	Foreign Rooks	3 per cent	
9	Warme Stores the produce or manu >	a het caus	6 per cent.
	Purcing Books, Warms Stores, the produce or manu facture of the United Kingdom or of	3 per cent	A new cont
	any British Possession,	o par committees,	- p. s cours
16	Do do. the p oduce or manufacture of	l	
	eay other place or country,	6 per cent	13 per cent.
11	Metals, wrought or unwrought, the pro-		
	duos or manufacture of the United	3 per ceat	6 per cent.
12	Lingdom or any British Possession, .)		1
-	increase and an inverse rate rate bas &	6 per cent.	is our cant.
13	duce or manufacture of any other place \$		
	Tin, the produce of any other pince than the United Kingdom or an Bri-		00
	tisk Posession,	14 het cour	so per cent.
14	Woollons, the produce of manufacture		
	of the United Kingdom or any British	2 per cent	4 her capt.
	Possession		
15	Do., the produce of any other place or?		
16	country.	4 per cent	# het come.
To	Cotton Wool not covered by certificate 2	0	C1 - 2
	Cutton Wool not covered by certificate of the payment of Export July at	9 as. per md. of 80 Tolas to the scor.	A us Tolue to the se
17	any other Part of nameny,)	Toma to the more.	(C no named all other files
•	Corton and Ailk Piece Goods, Cotton	1	
	Twist and Yarn, the produce of the	3) per cent	7 per cent.
	United Kingdom, or of any British		
18	Possessian,	7 per cent	14 ner cent
18	Osium covered by a Pass.	Free	Free.
20	On not covered by a Puns	174 ra. ne ar of 88 Toles.	24 re west of 30 Tolas
21	o to at an analytic at them	C4 ss. per md of 80 3	. S as per me of 80
22	Sait not covered by a Pass,	Telns per seer	Toles per seet.
22	Alam,	19 per cent	10 per com
24	Camphor	Talsa per md of 80 } Talsa per seer . \$ 19 per cent	30 per cent.
4	Carain,	10 per cent	30 per cont.
26	1 loves,	Ita ber cent	I to her cour.
27	Cuffee,	74 per cent	14 per come.
28	Coral,	le per cent	Til net men.
20	Popper,	18 per sent	20 per cont.
30	Ruttans,	74 per sent,	ID new count.
31	Tea as to as as as as	if per cent	29 per cent.
13	Vermillion,	16 per esat	20 per cente
3,	1 Wines and Literature	Life was named	26 per cent.
~1	Spirits, consolidated Duty, including a	1	a constant restrict
	darret mater materninis etta. Rie Le-	9 us, pr imitte lal gallon	I t' la pubaren Legen-
	lice,		1
	And the daty on spirits shall be reteable		2.1.
	iners seed in the strongth exceeds London		
	proof, and when imported in boities, frequent boities simil he deemed seast as the		W. A. W.
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	Tobacco, come or at the come	Se Todo mermer	Labor not marrie

SCHEDULE A .- (Continued.)

Bases of Duly to be charged on Guode imported by Sea into any Port of the Presidency of Homba.

Enumeration of Goods.	When imported on British Bottoms	When imported on Foreign But oms.	•
Which duty shall be the minimum Cuatoms duty eviced on law Tobacco and all are partising thereof in all the ports of the Bomboy Presidency, but it at the rate of 5 per ceta, on the actual value, a higher duty then I rupee 8 amas per red should be leviable on any preparation of Tobacco, the duty shall be levied and values at that rate if imported on British buttons, and at 10 per cent, on Pareign buttoms. And the Customs duty laid upon Tobacco shall be allowed in set Iting for the special day levied on the import of this sprice into the faland of this article into the faland of			-
Bombay, which special duty shall be ic vied at 180 rate of 9 rupees for the Indian mound, All splicies not lockwied in the above ?		7 per cent.	

And It the Gallecter of united as the lace remone to south whether the goods liable to a different rate of duty according to the place of their production rome from the country from which they are declared to come by the importer it shall be tawful for the Collector of contours to call on the happerler to furnish explaines as to the place of manufacture or production, and if such evidence shall not satisfy the said Collector of the truth of the december to goods shall be charged with the highest sate of duty, subject always so an appeal to the Governor in Connect at Bondow.

And upon the receipert by sea of roots in outest, excepting Opinin, and Sall, and all goods of the growth, production or or indicators of the continent of further provided the receipert by made within two years or the discretions of one of outer of Haber Bests er, and the goods be identified of the autofaction of the Code, or of outernay, there shall be remined one cight of

the amount of duty bested and the remainder above, equal or drawback, But no exporter of imported goods soud by entired to the object units the drawback be

But no exporter of imported goods sould be made of the lawback and set the drawback be claimed at the time of the respect, not any payment be made of the which indees the amount claimed be demanded within one year from the date of entry of the goods for 10 export in the Custom blouse Registers.

SCHEDILE B

Rates of duty to be charged on Goods experted by Self from any Port or Place in the Presidence of home in

No.	Enumeration of Goods.		1 1. 1.		Exp	orted on Loreign Rettoms
	Builton and Coin,				Pre	
2	Precious stones and Pends,	Ditto			. Di 10	
3	Books Maps and Drawings printed in ?	D-tto.			. 0	
4	Horses and living spinis,	Ditto			Date	
5	Opinion covered by a Pass	Date	,		. Ditta	
5	Ditte not revered by a Pass,	Prob	bited		Prob	bite I
7	Guton Wool expected to Europe, the United states of America or any Bri tish posession in America.	Free.			160	er and of 8
	On do. expiried to places other than	9 715	p. md. c	t 86 Lu.	ne 5 - 1	. 2 ns per mel o
,	sel having paid the excise of 8 annua	. Wree				
10	Tobacco.	1510	. 8 as pr	md. of	80' \$ 1	äns pr md e Se Tules pracir
	All country articles not enterrated or		ceut.			

Abd spon the reexpert to Europe, the United States of America or to any British palaeaxion in America or from any other port of the Bombay Presidency, of Cotton, that has been fisported under certificate of the payment of the duty specified in thus schedule, provided that the reexport to made in British bottoms within two years from the date of such certificate, and the amount he compand within one year from the date of such certificate, and the amount he compand which one year from the date of except as per Custom House Begisters, the whole amount he expert duty levied at the first place of expert shall be refunded.

Tariff Value. Colours, uts.

Invoice Value

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SCHEDULE C.

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-		18. B. Artelingemen iff to be specified, excepting auch as Ironmongery, Hard. ware, Clau. ware, Enthou ware, Cullery, Perfumery, Confectionary, Stationary	÷

THE APPENDIX.

PART III.

Civil Berbice Regulations.

EAST INDIA COLLEGE.

NOMINATION OF STUDENTS.

REGULATION AND PREPARATORY INSTRUCTIONS.

No candidate for the College can be nominated thereto, until he has completed the sixteenth year of his age. And no person who has been dismissed from the Army or Navy, or expelled from any place of education, will be nominated to the College.

The parents or guardians of every candidate for the College will be required to address the following letter to the nominating Director:

Sin,—I beg to assure you, on my honour, that my————, to whom you have been so good as to give a nomination to the College, has not been dismissed from the Army or the Navy, and that he never has been expelled from any place of education. I have the honour to be, &c.

Candidates for the College must produce the undermentioned documents, previously to their being nominated as students.

An extract from the Parish Register of their birth or baptism, properly signed by the minister, churchwarden, or elders; and in addition thereto,

A certificate agreeably to the following form, signed by the parent, guardian or near relation.

"I do hereby certify, that the foregoing e 'ract from the register o' baptisms of the Parish of _______, in the county of _______, contains the date of the birth of my______, who is the bearer of this, and presented for a nomination as a statedent at the East India Callege, by ______, Esq.; and I do further declare, that "I received the said presentation for my_______ gratuitously, and that no money or other valuable consideration has been or is to be paid, either directly, or indirectly for the hine; and that I will not pay, or cause to be paid, either by myself, by my sold or by the hauds of any other persons any pecuniary or valuable consideration whatsoever, to any person or persons who have interested themselves in prosecuting the said presentation for my______, from the Director abovementioned."

"Witness my hand, this ________ing of _____, in the year of our Lord ____"
In the event of no Parish Register existing or to be lound, an attidavit of such circumstance is to be made before a magistrate, to the following effect, viz.

"I—, presented as a student for the East India College, by _____, do a make oath and swear, that I have caused search to be made for a Parish Register whereby to ascertain my age, but am unable to produce the same, there being a made to be found; and further, I make oath and swear, that from the information of my parents (and other relation.) which information I verily believe to be true, and that I was born in the Parish of _____, in the county of _____, on _____, in the year.

That I was born in the Parish of _____, in the county of _____, on _____, in the year.

Sworn before me this . }

"Witness my hand, this day of in the year of our Lord

The parent, guardian, or near relation, must then add his certificate as to the truth of the affidavit, which must be similar to that ordered to be annexed to the

extract from the Parish Register.

The abovementioned certificate, (and affidavits, in cases where an affidavit shall be required,) are to be annexed to the petition to be written by the candidate, and they are to sign a declaration thereon, that they have read these printed instructions. The same declaration is to be signed by the parent, guardian, or near relation of the capitalates, respectively.

Candidates are to produce certificates from the person under whom they have received their education, stating the nature of that education, and the proficency they have made therein; and also certifying as to their mental ability, conduct.

disposition and character.

Candidates will be interrogated, in an open committee of College, as to their character, connexions and qualifications conformably to the General Court's resolution of the 6th July, 1809.

The nature of this interrogation may be known on application to the Clerk to the committee of the College.

A student publicly expelled the College will not be admitted into the Company's

civil or military service in India, or into the Company's military seminary.

No person can be appointed a writer in the company's service whose age is less than eighteen or more than twenty-two years, nor until he shall have resided one term, at least, in the College, and shall have obtained a certificate signed by the Principal in behalf of the college Council, of his having conformed humself to the

statutes and regulations of the College.

On a s'udent's appoinment to be a writer, legal instrument is to bu entered into by some one person. (to be approved by the Court of Directors,) bin ling himself to pay the sum of £500, as liquidated damages to the Company, for breach of a edvenant to be entered into, that the student's nomination both not been in any way bought or sold, or exchanged for any thing convertible into a pecumiary benefit.

The rank of students leaving the College is determined by the certificate of the College council, which is granted with reference to the industry, proficiency, and

general good behavious of the students.

Such rank to the effect only in the event of the student's proceeding to India within three months after they are so ranked. Should any student delay so to proceed, he shall only take rank among the students classed at the last examination previous to his departure for India; whether that examination may have been held by the College council or by the London Board of examiners, and shall be placed at the end of that class in which rank was ori ginally assigned to him.

TERMS OF ADMISSION FOR STUDENTS.

One hundred guiness per annum, for each student; a majority whereof to be paid at the commencement of each term, there being two in the year, besides the expense of books and stationary.

Student to provide themselves with a table spoon, tea spoon, knife and fork, half a dozen towels, tea equipage, and a looking glass, also with not less than two pair

of sheets, two pillow cases, and two breakfast cloths.

The candidate will be examined in the classics and arithmetic, and if they be not found to possess a competent knowledge of at least-two of the Latin ciamics, the easier parts of the Greek Testament, saul the principles of Grammar, as well as the common rules of Sithmetic, and together with sulgar and decimal fragilets, they will be remanded until the commencement of the next term.

Ten guineas to be paid on heaving College by each student, for the use of the

philosophical apparatus and library.

COLLEGE TERMS.

· 1st. Commence 19th January and ends 31st May In each Year. 2nd. ditto 27th July and ends 6th December.

The days for receiving petitions at the East-India House from candidates for admission in to the College, are the two Wednesdays immediately preceding the 19th January and 27th July, in each year.

N. B. - The Students are to provide themselves with proper academical habits.

COLLEGE TIME ALLOWED TO RECKON.

The East India Company having established a College in England, for the appropriate education of young men designed for their Civil Service in India, and it will therefore be expedient that moler certain cucumstance the time spent by such young men in the said College, after they shall have attained the age of 17 years, entitles them to the same provileges as they would have been entitled to, if they had been resident such time in India; and it has been enacted, that all time, not exceeding two years, as shall be bond fide spent in the Gollege, in the regular course of such education, by any persons, after they shall respectively have attained the age of 17 years, provided they shall bond fide spent, either before or after 17 years of age, two years at least, in the said College, in the regular course of such education, and shall afterwards go to India, in the civil service of the said (company, shall be appointed as to the offices, places, and appointments, which such persons are entitled to be appointed to, and to hold, as so much time actually spent in India.

PRIVILEGES TO CIVIL SERVANTS.

Para. 20. We perceive by the abstract of the act of the 53d of the present Majesty, chap. 155, nanexed to your hist of Civil Servants, dated 31st say, 1814, that according to your construction of that act a Civil Servant may now upon his arrival in India receive £1,500 a year, but this is most assortedly a mistake, the act above-mentioned has shortened the period two years, which it was required previously to the passing of that act, for a servant to have resided in India to conable him to receive more than 1,500, 3, 00 or 4,000 pounds a year, but it has not shortened the period which it was required previously thereto, for a servant to have resided as above-mentioned, to enable him to receive more than £500 a year, consequently, that remains the same as it was before the act of the 53d was passed, namely three years. Allowing, with respect to the servants, educated at Hertford College, the time not exceeding two years, passed in that institution after they were seventeen, to be considered as time passed in India, and this will be your guide in future.

And, whereas by virture of an act passed in the forty-seventh year of the reign of His said like Majesty, all such time as shall be bond if it spent in the College established in England by the East India Company, for the education of their Civil Servants by any person after they shall respectively have attained the age of seventeen years, is accounted as to certain offices, places and employments. which such persons are entitled to hold in India, as so much time actually spent in India, provided, that such persons shall either before or after seventeen years of age spend two years at least in the said College; and, whereas, it is expedient, that the privileges so granted, should, under certain elements on may have spend less time than two years in the regular course of education at the said College; be if therefore enacted, that all such time not exceeding two years as shall have been or will be bonk fide spent in the said College in the regular course of such education as aforesaid by any persons after they shall respectively have attained the age seventeen years, who shall have proceeded or shall hereafter proceeded to India in the Civil Service of the said Company shall be accounted as to all offices, . see and amployments to which such persons are entitled to be appointed and bid the salary, perquisites and emoluments whereof shall not exceeded the sum is thousand live hundred pounds.

In adjusting the original rank of the writers of 1808-9, and subsequent years. I have made it to commence from the 30th April, of the years they severally stand appointed to finding it very difficult to adjust it, according to the old established table or form, the date of the arrival to this country of the first writers of each sequency before any of the writers nominated to a preceding season, which, according to the old rule, would make the arrival of a writer of a subsequent season establish the original rank of all the writers of a preceding season. These difficulties will be obviated by the pre-ent arrangement without creating any inconvenience.

PURCHASE OR SALE OF APPOINTMENTS FORBIDDEN.

Any person who shall be nominated to a attuation in the service of the East India'Company, and who shall have obtained such nomination in consequence of purchase of any corrupt practice whatever, either, direct or in lirect, by humself or
by any other person, with or without his previte, shall be rejected from the service
of the Company, and ordered back to England, if he shall have proceeded to India
before a discovery of such corrupt practice be made; and if such another shall have been so corruptly procured by himself, or with his privite, he shall be rendered incapable of holding that or any other situation whatever in the Commany's service, provided always, that it a fair disclosure of any corrupt transaction or practice of the nature before discribed, wherein any Director has been concerned, shall
be voluntarily in the by the purty or parties engaged in the same with such Director, she appointment thereby procured shall be confirmed by the Court.

VACANCIES HOW TO BE FILLED UP.

A strict adherence to the probibitious contained in an act made in the thirtythird (ear of the late Reign, in respect to the filling up and supplying vacancies in the civil service of the E. I. Company, has been found impracticable, without detriment to the Public Service, or injury to the just claims and meritorious exertions of individuals, and a modification of the said Act having been in part adopted in the Act of the Forty-eventh of the same Raign, relative to the Schola's education at Hertford College; it has been smarted, that any Othice, Place, or Employment, the Salary and Perguistics whereof shall exceed the sun of Fitteen Hanfred Pounds. may be granted to, and conferred upon any Civil Servant who shall have been actually regident in India, in the Company's Service for the space of Four years anticelent to such Vacancy; and if the Salary, Perquisies, and Emotuments, shall exceed the sum of Phree Thousand Pounds per annum, such Office, may be conferred upon any of the said Servants who have been actually resident in India seven years, at least, in the whole; and if the Salary, Perquisites, and Emoluments of any Other, Piace or Employment, shall exceed Four Phousand Pounds per annum, such office, including that of the Council, may be granted to or conferred upon any of the said Servants who shall have been actually resident in India in the Company's Service for the space of Ten years, at least, to the whole.

ENTITLED TO HOLD BY THE ABOVE ACT.

Abstract of on Act of Parliament pussed 53d of George III limiting the salaries, Perquisites, and Emoluments of the Company's Servants, holding one, or more Offices, Places, or Emoluments in the civil line, according to the period of their Actual Residence in India, in the Company's Service: Vule Section 82.

N. B. passed at Hertford College, after attaining the age of seventeen years, to be considered as time passed in India.

Actual	£. Sierling	Exchange.	Sicca Rupeer	Sieca Rupees
Residence.	per Annum.		Per Annum.	Per Month.
Prom 1 to 4 years 4 to 7 — 7 to 10 —	3,000	> a 1s. 3d ?	129,301 11 6	1,220 14 6 2,441 18 0 3,265 14 0

APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Persons applying for leave of absence on account of indisposition, are to accompany such application, with a certificate of the state of their health, from the Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon of their station, agreeably to the form inserted below and marked A.

When an extension of leave of absence may be deemed necessary, such officers, if they have proceeded to any station immediately dependent on this Presidency, without coming to Calcutta, are to attend the Senior Surgeon, whether civil or antibiary, of such station, and to obtain from him a certificate conformably to the accompanying form marked B, to be renewed monthly; and if the officers in question shall have come to Calcutta, they are to obtain from the Surgeon attending them a similar certificate of sickness, to be also renewed monthly, and which must be confirmed by the concurrent testimony of the Superintending Surgeon of the Présidency, or, in his absence by one of the Members of the Medical Board.

When such officers may find it necessary to proceed to sea, or to Europe, for the recovery of their health, they are to obtain a certificate to that effect from the Surgeons attending them, which must be confirmed by one of the Members of the Members of the Surgeons attending them, which must be confirmed below, and marked C and D. Should the absence of such Officers, when permitted to proceed to Sea, and not to Europe, exceed the period for which they may have obtained the sanction of the Governor General in Council, they are to obtain a satisfactory testimonial from the chief Medical authority of the Presidency or colony, to which they may have proceeded, that the state of their health rendered such extension of their absence indispensibly necessary.

The certificate so obtained are to be submitted for the consideration of Govern-

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Form of certificate A, by the Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, when a Civil Servant

is obliged to quit the station from bad health.

1, A. B. Surgeon at the civil Station do hereby certifiy, that C. D. Register, or at is in a bad state of health, and I solemnly and sinferely doclare, that according to the best of my judgment, a change of air is extentially necessary to his recovery, and do, therefore, recommend, that he may be permitted to proceed to

of this 18 Sorgeon,

Form of certificate II, to be renewed monthly by the sentor surgeon of a dependent station, or at the presidency by the surgeon in immediate attendance on a sick civil servant, and to be confirmed in the latter case by the superintending surgeon of the presidency, or in his absence by one of the members of the Medical Board.

B. surgeon at do hereby certify, that C. D. register, or has gived here on the in a bad state of health, and solemnly and sincerely declare, that, according to the best of my judgment, he is still in such a state as to render it improper, that he should yet return to resume the duties of his office.

this day of 18 Surgeon.

There of certificates C. and D. by the surgeon or assatant surgeon in immediate attendance on a sick vivil servant, when such servant may be compelled to see, or to Europe for the benefit of his health. There certificates must be confirmed by a member of the Medical Board.

FORM C.

J. & B. suggest, at

do hereby certify, that C. D. Register, or

ak is in a lad state of health, and I think it highly advisable for bits
to presend to (the Cape of Good Hope, or as the case may be), by the first op-

day of 18 Surgeon.

FORM D.

I, A. B. surgoon, do hereby certify, that C. D. Register, or at is in a very bad state of health, and I think a voyage to (the Cape of Good Hope, or as the case may be,) necessary for his recovery.

thia

day of.

18

Surgeon.

Rules regarding the absence of Civil Servants from their stations, on leave. General Department, 18th December, 1832.

- 1. Civil Servants absent from their stations on leave, granted on account of private affairs, for a continuous period of more than one month, whether in the same or different official years, are liable to a deduction of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ d from their salaries for the whole term of such absence; but, if the period for which they have obtained leave of absence, whether on medical certificate or on account of private affairs, do not exceed one month in each official year, they are not liable to any deduction.
- 2. I vil Servants absent from their stations under leave, granted on medical certificate, for a period exceeding one month in each official year, if their salary do not exceed sicca rupees 2,000 per mensem, are liable to deduction of 1-8th for the whole of the first, and of 1-6th for the remaining period of absence. This rule, however, only applies, when officers receiving less than 2,000 rupees per mensem, are absent beyond the limits of the presidency, as Madras, the Cape, Penang, &c. Absentees to Simlah and other places within the limits of the presidency, are subject to the higher scale of deductions, specified in the next rule following, viz 1-6th for the lat year and 1-4th for the eneming six months.

3. Civil Servant whose salary may exceed sicca rupees 2,000, if absent under leave granted on medical certificate, whether within or beyond the limits of the presidency, for a period exceeding one month in each official year, are liable to a deduction of 1-6th for the whole of the first year, and of 1-4th for the re-

maining period of absence.

- 4. From the operation of the two preceding rules are excepted persons, whose salaries may not exceed sicca rupes 500, when the leave of absence has been granted to them on medical certificate. They are liable to no deduction for the lat year, and for the runaining period of absence to deduction of 1-6th.
- 5. If the salary of the individual exceed the sum of \$00 rupees per mensem only in such small degree, that deductions made under rule 2 would induce the remaining portion below that sum, those deductions shall only be enforced to such an extent so to bring the salary for the first year to the sum of \$00 rupees, and for the remaining period to a sum equal to 1-6th less than in that amount, as prescribed in rule 4.
- 6. The deductions specified above are to be computed from the data in which the absentee may deliver over charge of his office to the person applied to relieve him; but in case, when he may be absent from theyond the limits of the presidency, should be exceed the period of eighteen months from the date of sual departure, he will forfeit his allowances above the subsistence money of his rank, and actually vacate his appointment, which will be disposed of an the Governor General in Council may see fit. On returning from beyond the limits of the presidency, (if within the eighteen months,) the usual period is greated to the absentees for rejoining his station, during which he is subject only to the leaser deduction, i. e. 1-0th of his salary.
- 7. Officers applying for leave of absence on account of sickness, will forward medical cartificates with their applications.

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8. All applications for leave of abscuce are to be forwarded by assistants, and other subordinate officers through their immediate superiors. The Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit will submit immediately to Government applications from officers subordinate to them, with such observations as they may deem necessary. Their own applications will be submitted through the Sudder Board of Revenue. In urgent cases of illness, the above rule may be dispensed with, and the applications be made directly to Government.

Additional rule respecting repetition of absence on leave to visit the hills.

Judicial and Revenue Department, 2d October, 1832.

Instance have lately occurred of officers in the civil employment of Governmen, obtaining leave of absence on medical certificate to visit the hills during that periods of the year when residence in the places is most trying to the constitution. This has sometimes been repeated for several successive seasons, and much prejudice to the public service has honce resulted, it has therefore become necessary to impose some further restraint upon the practice, and with this view the following is passed:

Officers obtaining leave of absence on medical certificate to visit the hills within two years from the grant of a similar leave, shall be subject to reduction of 1-3d of their allowances. A third leave of absence, of a similar nature, within a further period of two years, shall involve the loss of appointment and reduction of

the allowances to those of a civil servant out of employ.

Additional rule respecting absence to sea or beyond the limits of the Bengal presidency.—General Department, 18th October, 1832.

A second leave to sea or to the territories beyond the limits of the Bengal presidency, on sick certificate, after one exceeding six months, cannot be granted with forfeiture of the appointment held by the individual applying for such 2d leave, unless a period of not less than three years shall have elapsed between the resumption of office after the first leave of absence, and the departure from the station on the second leave, the above rule it is to be understood has reference only tof cases of leave of absence, in which the party goes to sea or beyond the limits o the Bougal presidency.

Rules empowering the Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit in the Lower and Western Provinces, to grant leave of absence to European Officers subject to their control.

1st. In conformity with the previous orders of Government on this subject it is to be distinctly understood, that all applications for leave of absence from persons in charge of offices immediately subject to the costrol of a Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, must be made to that officer. All applications from Joint Magistrate, Deputy Collectors and Assistants, must be made to their immediate superiors, who will forward the same with any remarks he may think proper for the orders of the Commissioner.

2ndly. The Commissioner is authorized to grant leave, not exceeding one nonth in each official year, to European officers of all grades under his control and make arrangements for the conduct of the duties of the vacant pffice, and it will not be necessary to report each case to Government. The Commissioner will furnish annual statements exhibiting the names of persons to whom the indulgence has been granted, the several periods allowed, and the total number of days leave of absence to each in the year. It is, however, to be understood, that an officer absent from his station for a continuous period of more than, one much under leave granted by a Commissioner, will be liable to a deduction of one-third from his valary for the whole term of his absence, although such term may not be in excess of one month in each of two official years.

India. The Commissioner will use his discretion in refusing leave, the inconvenience to the public service or the difficulty of providing for the duties of the

office will be sufficient reasons for refusal, and the Commissioner should without the indulgence from persons whose public conduct may not, in his estimation,

entitle them to his favorable consideration.

4thly. Applications for leave not coming within Rule 2, must be submitted to Government by the Commissioner with his opinion in favor of or against compliance with the application, and in either case he will invariably state the are langement he would propose for the conduct of the duties of vacant office if the application should be sanctioned by Government. He will also on such occasions state whether any and what previous leave has been granted to the applicant, within the official year by himself.

5thly. If an officer should have been absent from his station within the year, on sick certificate, or on leave granted by Government with or without such certificate, the Commissioner is not authorized to grant leave beyond the number

of days to complete the one month.

Othly. The Commissioner will be careful to report to the Civil Auditor in every case the dates of granting leave, of its commencement, and of the resumption by the officer of his dates, as also the arrangements which he may make for the charge of the vacant office during the period of leave given.

General Department, the 29th April, 1835.

The Hon'ble the Court of Directors have been pleased to authorize the period of leave of absence to Civil Servants, on sick certificate, for the purpose of proceeding to the Cape of Good flope or to other places beyond sea, to be extended once, but only once in each case from eighteen months to two years; the allowance of the party to be subject to a deduction at the same for the last twelve of the twenty-four months as is now fixed for the last six of the eighteen months.

2d. Civil Servants will not be allowed to go America or to other places beyond the limits of the East India Company's charter, and retain their offices, or to draw any Indian allowances upon their return. The Hon'ble Court have been pleased to permit their going to America, and their receiving the allowances

prescribed under the furlough regulations.

3d. It is also hereby notified, with reference to an application made to Government in 1833, from certain Bengal servants absent at the Cape of Good Hope, for permission to draw their allowances during their absence, that the Hon'ble Court have not complied with that request, being precluded by law from authorizing the payment of Indian allowances, to any servant during his absence within the limit of the charter.

Judicial Department, the 12th October, 1835.

Resolution.—The Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to resolve, that the following Rule be adopted in modification of the 1st paragraph of the Rules prescribed by General Orders in the General Department, dated 18th December, 1832.

Rule.—Civil Servant employed in the Behar province who may, refraining from availing themselves of the annual leave for one month, on "secount of private affairs without deduction from their allowances now permitted to civil officers, shall be allowed after the second year of uninterrupted service, a leave of two months without deduction from allowances, on account of the first month of such leave, so as to enable them to visit the presidency, on account of their private affairs; and, in like manner, servants employed under the Agra presidency, shall be allowed a leave of three months after the third year of animerrupted service, with a similar exemption from deduction on account of the first month of such feave; provined however, that such leave shall not be graved accept upon sufficient cause being shown to the safistaction of Government for the segment of the duction of the duction of the safe to provide for the duction of the duction of the safe to provide for

Rula .- 15th June. 1835.

With respect to gentlemen holding offices in one presidency and officiating in the other, (a practice, which is considered desirable as much as possible, to avoid,) their salaries will be charged to the presidency in which they hold office, and their" deputation allowance to that within which they are officiating.

Rote,-13th July, 1835.

Assistants in charge of Residencies during short absence of their superiors. summoned on daty, are not entitled to deputation allowance.

RULE,-2d February, 1836.

The offices of Head Assistants with its additional salary of Co.'s Rs. 300 per measure, reprier local; so that the aggregate allowance of Co.'s Rs. 700 per mensem, may be drawn by officers of that grade only, whilst they actually employed in the district to which they severally stand appointed. In the event of their deputation to another district they are to carry with them only the salary of Co.'s Ha. 400 per mensem, as assigned to Assistants in general.

The rule now prescribed is not to effect the allowance of Head Assistants, who are now, or who may hereafter be, permitted to be absent from their station, either under medical certificate or on private affairs.

Resolution of 16th August, 1836.

The Right Honorable the Governor General has been pleased to resolve, that the situation of Head Assistant be abolished from this date.

In the stead of that appointment His Lordship has determined to constitute a lower grade of dependent Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector upon the same salary as is now assigned to Head Assistant, viz 700 Rs. per mensem.

DEDUCTION FROM SALARIES.

Government has established the following rules, in respect to the deduction to be made from the salaries of persons absent from their statious, whether on account of bad health, or on account of their private affairs, likewise on other points connected with such absence.

A deduction of one-sixth, except in the case below stated, to be made from salaries or authorised empluments of all civil servants compelled to leave their

atations on account of sickness, during the whole period of their absence,

This rule, however, se not to apply to Zillah or City Registers, or to other individuals whose allowances may not exceed 500 rupees per measure. It is not intended to make any deduction from the salaries of civil servants holding such

appointments, when absent from their stations, on account of bad health.

In cases in which the salaries, or authorized empluments, of civil servants exceed the sum stated under the foregoing head only in such a small degree, that a deduction at the rate of one-sixth would reduce the remaining proportion below 500 rupees per mensen, it, is the intention of Government, that the deduction should not be carried to the fall extent of one-sixth, but merely so far as will leave to the individual the monthly sum above mentioned, of sicca rupees 500.

A deduction at the rate of one-sixth to be made from the salaries or sufficient emoluments of all civil servents, stationed within the division of Bareilly and Baneres, or an they are ordinarily denominated the Western Provinces, who may, will the senetion of Covernment, be absent from their stations on account of their private affairs, during any period not exceeding eight weeks in the year.

a deduction of one-eight to be made from the salaries or authorized emoluments of all elvis dervents stationed in the Lower Provinces, who may, with the sauction of Lievertiment, be absent from their stations, on account of their private affairs, during any period not exceeding six weeks in the year.

A deduction of one-third to be made from the salaries or authorized emolumenta of civil servants, who may be absent from their stations, on account of their private affairs, (and not on account of sickness,) for a period of time respectively exceeding these specified under the two foregoing heads, numbered according, as the rules contained under these heads may apply to the cases.

DEPUTATION ALLOWANCE TO CIVIL SERVANTS.

Deputation allowance is granted to civil servants in conformity with the orders of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, dated 1st March, 1827, when deputed to act at a distance from their own stations, in any capacity. A certificate must be furnished of the date on which they receive charge, as the allowance is not to commence till that period: and also, a certificate, on his delivering over charge, (the allowance ceasing on that day,) which must be furnished to the Civil Auditor, accompanied by the first and last bills when sent for audit.

DEPUTATION ALLOWANCE.

To civil servants out of employment, nominated to act in the temporary charge of offices at the presidency, or elsewhere.

		Addl. subsistence money	T otal.
Not exceedig. Sa. Rs. 1,500	400	Writer, or Factor, 162 Junior Merchant, 244	562 or 6 44
More than Sa. Rs 1,500 but not exceeding S1. Rs 2,800		Junior Merchant, 244 Senior Merchant, 325	944 or 1,025
Exceeding Sa. Rs. 2,800	1,000	Senior Merchant, 325	1.825.

To civil servants, when in charge of offices distinct from those to which they are permanently appointed.

When the average monthly employments are as follows:	same station not	List a different	station, per mensam	
Not exceeding, per mensem, Sa. Rs. 1,500.	Sicca Rupses 150	Sicca Rupees.	300	
Mere than Siece Repres 1,500 but not exceeding Se. Rs. 2,800	Sieca Rupsea. 250	Siega Buppes.		以 以 其
Exceeding Sa. Us. 2,800	Sicce Rapes : 350	Sices Repess.		

The extra allowances, specified in the foregoing Statements are intended to preclude all claims on the part of the Individual officiating to commission, which is considered to belong to the fixed incumbent, even during his absence, subject of course, to the prescribed deduction.

The extra and deputation allowances above specified are to be considered anplicable to civil servants in every branch of the service, with the exception espe-

cially provided for below.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL will determine the amount of the extra deputation allowances to be granted to persons officiating as Secretaries to Government, or as Residents at foreign courts, as circum-tances may, in each instance, render advisable. The same course will likewise be pursued, when officers may be constituted for the attainment of local or temporary objects, similar to

those at present held by the ! ommissioners in Behar.

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When the Register of a provincial court, or the Assistant to a Magistrate, shall be perminated to the charge of the office of Register of a zillah or city court, at the same elation as that to which he is permanently attached to inceive the fees authorized by the regulation on all suits ac ually decided by himself, as well as the fees for registering deeds, an arrangement which renders any further extra allowance unnecessary.

In those cases in which the gentleman appointed to officiate in the situation mentioned under the preceding hend may belong to a different station, an extra

allowance is to be granted at the rate of 5 rupees per diem.

Judge or Magistrate of a zillah or city court, Collector of Land Revenue or of Customs, Commercial Resident, Sult Agent, or his Assistant, and Optum Agent, or his Deputy.

Whenever the services of any of the officers enumerated above may be required in the interior of their districts, or at any place within the limits of their respective local duties, no extra allowance for travelling, or on other account is to be granted.

The foregoing rule is not, however, to be considered applicable to the Superintendants of salt chokies, who, on the ground or established usage, will be authorused to charge in a contingent bill the bond fide expenses incurred by them in traveiling through the extensive tracts of country respectively committed to their superintendence.

Magistrate, Collector of Land R-venue, ditto of Customs, Opium Agent, and Commercial Resident.

When a Register to Provincial Courts, or Assistant to any of the officers enumerated above, shall be deputed into the interior of the districts to which they are attached, or employed at any place within the limits of their respective local duties, they are to receive an extra allowance, at the rate of sieca rupees 10 per diem.

When a Register, or Acting Register of a zillah or city court, shall be deputed or employed in the manner stated under the foregoing head, he is to receive an

extra allowance at the rate of sicca rupeas 10 per diem.

The additional extra allowance stated in the preceding head is intended to compensate for the loss of fees, to which the officer, so deputed or employed, will be subjected during his absence from his head station.

The orders of Government in the Judicial Department, of the 13th October,

1969, is regard to absentees are to combine in full effect.
These orders direct, that any; civil afficer, who may obtain leave of absence. shall forward a certificate to the Auditor's office, signed by the person to whom he war deliver prer charge, and from him he may again receive charge of his office, specifying the date, ou which he may have relinquished, and on which he may have resounded charge respectively.

In cases in which it is recessary, from the nature of the appointment, to depute evil pryant to fellers an officer who has obtained leave of absence, the individual leaving his station is to forward to the Auditor a certificate from his immediata superior in office, or if he should have no immediate superior in office, the if circumstances should render it impracticable to obtain such curtificate, a notificare tion, attested by him-elf, stating the date of his return to it

The civil and commercial Auditors will be entrusted to pass all bills for extra deputation allowances, provided for by the foregoing rules, without the delay of a reterence to Government; and the certificates stated in the preceding paragraphs are to guide them, in regard to the periods during which deductions are to be made from the salaries of absentees, and in respect to the date from which the extra and deputation allowances are to commence, and the periods when they are to cease.

-G. G. in C., let March, 1817.

APPENDIX TO THE RULES PASSED ON THE 1st MARCH, 1817. SECTIONS 26, 27,31, AND 32 ARE ABROGATED.

In section 30, first line, the words " Registers or Acting Registers of Zillah or City Courts" are to be substituted for the words, " Registers to Provincial Courts," which appointments have been abolished.

The words "Joint Magistrates," are to be a ided in the margin of Section 28.

Under the foregoing modifications, the case of an assistant officiating as regisor joint magistrate, or as magistrate or as judge and magistrate, and of agegister officiating as joint magistrate, or as judge and magistrate, will come within the provisions of section 22.

The following addition is to be made to the 7th article of the printed rules .- Individuals who may from "itl health, be unable to perform their duties, and who may " in consequence, be compelled to d liver over charge of their offices to another " person, shall be subject to the specified deductions, although they may not actu-" all deleave their stations."

The following revised scale of deductions to be made from the allowances of civil servants proceeding to sex, or beyond the limits of the presidency to which they belong, for the benefit of their health, under the prescribed certificates, is authorize

ed bediovernment, and is to take effect from the 1st of May, 1822.

Civil servants proceeding to sea, or beyond the limits of the presidency to which they belong on continuate of ill-health, if absent for a period not exceeding two years, to be subjected to a deduction of 1-10th from their allowances. If necessarily absent for any longer period beyond two years, and not exceeding two and a half years, to be subjected to a deduction of 1-5th for such additional period and if the term of absence shall exceed two and half years, the whole of the allowances of the, absentee to cease from the expiration of that period.

FURT WILLIAM; Gen. Dept. March 29, 1822. \$

In reference to the resolutions passed by Government, on the 1st March, 1877. and 29th Murch, 1822, relative to reductions to be made from the salaries of givil servants, when absent from their stations, whetheren account of bad health or on account of their private affairs, the Right Honorable, the Covernor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following extract from a public general letter from the Hunorable the Court of Directors, deted the 21st May, 1823, be published for general information, and that the mice be prescribed by the Ronorable. Court, applicable to the case of civil servants, absent from their stations on account of ill health, do take effect from the let proximo.

Extract from a public general letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, detect the 2) of May, 1823.

With the exception hereafter stated, a deduction of 1-8th to be made from salaries and allowances not exceeding 2.000 rupees per menerty, for one year, and of 1-6th for the next six months, after the expiration of which period the allowings only of a servant out of employ is to be grantel.

On valleries and allowances exceeding 2,000 Re-per mensent, Felli for the year and 1-4th for the next six months. Thereafthe this allowance of a person of the second of t

of employ is to be granted.

ΫÓ

The exceptions above alluded to are those contained in the 8th and 9th clause of the regulations established in March, 1817, with such medifications as may be

required by the foregoing rules. -

In the first of these clauses it is stated, that no deduction is to be made from allowances which do not exceed 500 repess per measure; and by the second it is provided, that in cases in which the salaries or authorised emoluments of civil servants exceed 500.7 apeer per measure, only in such a small degree, that a deduction at the prescribed rate would reduce the remaining proportion below 500 rupess per measure, the deduction shall be carried only so far as will leave to the individual the monthly sum of 500 rupees.

We direct, that there rules of exception have effect during one year only: that for the next six months, a deduction be made at the rate of 1-8th and that there after the individual, if a factor or writer, receive not, as in other cases, mersly the allowance of servant out of employ, which, in that event, would amount only to 162 rapess per mensem, but the allowance of a junior merchant out of employ,

viz. 224 rupes per mensem. Four William;

Gen. Dept. September 25, 1833.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council having taken into consideration, the severity with which the operation of the rules relative to deductions from the silowance of absentees on account of ill health, passed on the 25th September last, will, as they now stand, affect the interests of many of the civil servants at present absent beyond ses, for the benefit of their health, has been pleased to determine, that the former rules of the 29th Alarch, 1822, shall remain in force, as applicable to such individuals actually absent at the Cape of Good Hape, or other places, within the limits of the Honorable Company's trade, for such a period as may afford them the opportunity of returning within a term not exceeding in any case six months from the time when the intimation may reach the place of residence of the persons in question, or be otherwise communicated to them.

For T WLITAM;

Gen. Dept. Nov. 13, 1823.

With reference to the orders of government, dated the 1st of March, 1817, reparing absences in the civil branch of the service, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to promulgate the following Resolutions, passad this. say, an the subject, which are to have effect from the 1st of the ensuing

month of October :

Reselved, that the rule for a deduction of one-sixth from the allowances of civil servants, absent from their stations, on account of their private affairs, which was prescribed in the 10th and 11th paragraphs of the resolutions passed on the 1st March, 1817, be rescinted; that the rule contained in the 7th paragraph of the same resolutions, for a defluctoin of one-sixth from the allowances of civil servants, compelled to leave their stations, on account of sixthness, "during the whole period of their absence," the modified; and that in fattice, any simil servant who may, with the american of Government, (to be granted or not as may appear proper to the figure for General is, Council is each case,) be absent from his shared or office, whether on account of his private affairs or sickness, for a period on exposure of such servants shall exceed the large one month in the year, shall be absent on the shall exceed the large affairs mooth in the year, a deduction of a shall be made from his allowances for the period of such servants shall exceed the large affairs mooth in the year, a deduction of a shall be made from his allowances for the period of such servants shall exceed the large affairs of the period of such access, except in cases of certified till health, as provided for by the guiseling in fagres.

Recommend of the Right Hon his the Generic General in County, See to Court.

Signed) C. Loummaron, See to Court.

Gen. Dept. Sept. 29, 1825.

CIVIL SERVICE ALLOWANCES.

The Resolution of Government, of the 17th February, 1829, reducing the alternances attached to the several offices held by convenanted civil servants betthe Court of Directors resolved, that the allowances of none of their civil servants, under the rank of Members of Council, (with the exceptions of the Political Residents at foreign Courts, the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut, the Chief Secretary to the Government, and Senior Members of the Revenus Boards and the Board of Trades,) ought to exceed Rs. 50,000 per annum, and they directed, that this may, from and after the receipt of this letter, (viz. 20th October, 1829,) he regarded as the established maximum to which (excepting in the offices above summerated,) the total personal allowances of civil servant, whether employed in the territorial of Commercial departments, and whether paid by a fixed salary or by commission shall, in all cases, be invaribly restricted.

SUBSISTANCE TO CIVIL SERVANTS OUT OF EMPLOY.

10 Senior Dierchant, per monta	9	U
Junior ditto ditto	2	0
Factor or Writer		
. The period of service of writers, appointed in Europe, is understood to		
mence from the date of their arrival at the presidency at which they are to		
and that of writers residing in India at the time of their appointment, from the		
of arrival at the presidency, of the first writer, appointed up Europe of the		me .

TRAVELLING CHARGES ALLOWED TO CIVIL SERVANTS.

To a Resident, Collector, Agent, Judge, or Commissioner, per		٠	
mile, whether by land or water	2	.2	
To an Assistant Register. Surgeon, or Assistant Surgeon	ı.	Ł	

To my travelling charges from to as Judge (Registers, &c. &c.) of the latter station, being a medium distance of wile, at 1 1 (or 2) per mile......Sicca Rupees Shahabad, the Errors Excepted.

PASSAGE MONEY OF CIVIL SERVANTS.

Commanders of the Honorable Company's charified ships are not permitted to receive more than the following sums, for their passage and accommodation at their table, viz.

their table, vis. Caver servants proceeding to supple. Members of Council.	
Serior or Iunior Merchant, or Factors. Writer, (including charter party allowance,)	
Factor, (certified by the Governor General in Council, to be saider the necessity of returning from India)	Sa. Sia. 2,000

RECLUDING RETURN TO DUTY AFTER ABSENCE OF FIVE

YEARS.

No permit, whe distinst itself any Station whatever is India, in the service of the Link Long Consider, Self and the rank or degree of a Member in Council who having departed from India, by leave of the Governor General in Council shall be statied to any, that or restoration of office, or he capable of again serving in India, in the Jeff live of the Company's service, unless it shall be proved, to the samplington of the Country, Directors, that such absence was occasioned by sickness or infrants, at the such person be permitted to return with his rank to India by a very mentality make being and by way of ballet, by three parts in four of the proprietors assembled in a General Court, especially convened for that purpose, whereof eight days may had been and purpose of such meeting shall be given in the Lants, Fancier, 33, Geo. III. Chap. 52, Sec. 70.

SALANIES AND ALLOWANCES OF THE CIVIL SERVICE,

JUDICIAL, AND JUDICIAL PISCAL.	
	Salaries per annum,
	St. R.
Jude of Suctor Devenny and Nuamut Adamiut	52,200
"Ballatar of Budder Dewarms and Nivemet Adamial.	
Design Register of ditto	14.400
Calmentedoner of Reverue and Circuit	42,000
Table of Diry or Zilish Court 1st erade.	
2d grade	28.000
There of City or Ellah Court let grade,	26,000
Magierale of disperses.	12,000
"Fout Mexidenth and Deputy Collector of the 1st trade	12.000
2d grade	8,400
Principal Assistant to the Agent of Governor General, Saugo	r and Nur- >
Villandisk Taysinridk above 11 vers	
"Tiltie about 0 densities	95 OAA
China maria di ponto.	13.200
The Laboratory of the Manager	30,000
	8.400
Animala in dista. La linear and Magilainth of Calentin.	36,000
College and Magistrators	24,090
The state of the s	4,800
The state of the s	. 3
Company of the State of State	3 May 12
Market Arthur Read of Barriers	+++++++++ 52.200
	30,000
	PARTIE - 8 000
The second secon	45.600
The state of the contract of t	89.900
	26.660
The state of the s	42,000
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	42,000
	30,000
	50.00g
"你们的现在,这是一次,我们就没有一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个	a water and a section of

Salaries per Salt Agent and Collector. Collector, in charge of Customs and Salt chowkies, Deputy Opium Agent, and also Collector of Customs Deputy Collector and Deint Megistrate. Superratember to surkers Salt Goldins. Code Carro Customs at Calcutta. Deputy duto. For Asserter. Solved data. Julia Magistrate and Deputy Collector of 1st grade, Solved data to data. Codector of Customs at, Moorshedabad. Commissioner of Sunderburs. Assistant in the Revenue and Salt Departments.	\$7. Rs., 36,000 28,000 12,000 36,000 36,000 20,400 12,400 8,400 12,000 8,400 12,000 4,300
POLITICAL. Resident at Hydrabad. - Lucknow. - Nagare. - Indore. - Gwalier. - Gwalier. - K Chamberon. Government in the Control of Singer and Northodda Territories. Commissioner of Annete. Superintendent of the tro. Head Assistant and Deputy A ent, Indore. - to Resident at Hydrabad. Scenicl Assistant to Resident at Hydrabad. Assistant to Commissioner at Defin.	66,000 66,000 66,000 60,000 42,000 36,000 50,000 36,000 20,400 9,000 9,000 4,800
COMMERCIAL.	36,000
Commercial Resident, Bauleah	42,000
Annual Control of the	,
MISCELLANEOUS. Secretary to Government. Deputy Secretary. Accountant General. Deputy Accountant General and Accountant to the Military Department, Accountant in the Judicial, Revenue, Commercial and Marine Department, aments, and Auditor of the Commercial, Salt and Opium Accounts. Secretary to the Bank of Bengal. Head Assistant to Accountant General with Office of Secretary to the Civil Annuity Fund. Assistant to ditto. Civil Auditor. Sub-Treasurer. Head Assistant to ditto. Post Master General. Mint Master including Superintendent of Stamps. Writer, attached to the College.	52,200 18,000 8,400 52,200 37,200 31,200 25,200 12,000 6,000 36,000 43,200 8,400 37,200 37,200 37,200 37,200

Civil Regulations.

Fort William, General Department, 3d January, 1837. . The following Act of Parliament passed in the first year of the reign of her present Majesty, is published for general information :--

CAP. XLVII.

An act to repeal the prohibition of the payment of the salaries and allowances of the East India Company's officers during their ·absence from their respective stations in India. [12th July, 1837.

61 G. S. c. 53.

Whereas, under and by virtue of an act passed in the thirty-third year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Third, intituied An Act for continuing in the East India Company for a further term the pessession of the British territories in India, together with thier exculsive trade, under certain limitations; for establishing further regulations for the Government of the said territories, and the belter administration of justice within the same; for appropriating to certain uses the revenues and profits of the said Company; and for making provisions for the good order and government of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and of another act passed in the third and foruth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William 15. the Fourth, intituled An Act for effecting an arrangement with the East India Company and for the better government of His Majesty's Indian territories, till the thirtieth day of April, one thousand, eight hundred and fifty-four, it is enacted, that " if any Governor or other officer whatever in the service of the said Company shall leave the presidency to which he shall belong, other than in the known actual service of the said Company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his office shall not be paid or payable during the absence to any agent or other person for his use, and in the eyest of his not rejurning, or of his coming to Europe, his salary and allowances shall be deemed to have ceased on the day of his leaving the said territories, or the presidency to which he may have belonged;" and, whereas, it is further provided in the said last-mentioned act, that it shall be lawful for the said Company to make such mayment as is now by law permitted to be made to the representatives of their officers or servants, who, having left their stations intending to raturn theirte, shall die during their absence; and, it is expedient, that such provision of the law should be altered in man-ner herein-after mentioned; be it therefore enacted by .the Queen's foot Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lards Spirites and Temporal, and Commons in this present Par-auth of the liament assembled, and by the authority, of the same, that so much and such part or parts of the said two acts passed respectively in the thiry-third year of the reign of His Majesty King George the

Third, and in the third and fourth years of the reign of His said late ment of salaries Majesty King William the Fourth, and of any other act or provision of the law, as enacts that if any Governor or other officer what- nein Company shall leave the presidency during their to which he shall belong, other than in the known actual service of sence shall not the said Company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his extend to office, shall not be paid or payable during his absence to any agent or other person for his use, shall not extend to the case of any officer or servant of the Company under the rank of Governor or Member of Council who shall quit the presidency to which he shall belong, in consequence of sickness, under such rules as may from time to time be established by the Governor-General in India in Council, or by the Governor in Council of such presidency, as the case may be, and who shall proceed to any place within the limits of the East India Compay's charter, or the Cage of Good Hope, or of the East India Compay's charter, at the Land of St. Helena, nor to the case of serre quiting the any officer or servant of the said Company, under such rank as sidency for ane aforesaid, who, with the permission of the Government of the pre- ther, in order to sidency to which he shall belong, shall quit such presidency in emberk for Kaorder to proceed to another presidency for the purpose of embark- rope, ing thence for Europe, until the departure of such officer or servant from such last-mentioned presidency, with a view to return to Europe, so as that the port of such departure for Europe shall not be more distant from the place which shall have quitted in his own presidency than any port of embarkation within such presidency.

II. Provided always and be it enacted, that no such ruleso till approved by to be established as aforesaid shall have any force or validity unthe same shall have been approved by the Court of Directon of the said Company, subject to the control of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, in like manner as is provided Affairs of India. by the said act of the third and fourth years of the reign of

His late Majesty King William the Fourth.

III. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Court of Directors, subject to such control as afore- tors, subject to said, to direct the re-funding, by any officer or servant of the aforesaid control, said Company, or by the representatives, of any such officer or to direct the resain tempany, or by the tellifering the salary or allowance, funding of any servant, of the whole or any part of the salary or allowance, funding of any which he or they may have received under or by virtue of ance paid under any such rule so to be established as aforesaid, if it shall ap- any of said rules. pear to the said Court, subject to such control as aforesaid, that the permission to such officer or servant to quit the presidency to which he shall belong, hath been improperly granted or obtained; and such sum as the said Court, subject to such control as aforesaid, shall direct such officer or servant, or the representatives of such officer or servant, to re-fund, shall be a debt due to the said Company, and shall be recoverable by them in any Court in like manner, as any debt may now or hereafter, shall be recovered by them.

The Honorable the President in Conneil having considered the terms of sections I. and 11. of the above act, and also of paragraph 3, of a dispatch from the Honorable Court of Directors, is of opinion that the exemption granted by that act from the provision of sheentee the act 33rd, George III. which prohibited the payment of any the sup e salary to servants of the Honorable Company after the date of their verament as departure from the presidency to which they might be attached, proved by as may be granted to servants of sither presidency, the Members of the Seesant of Government excepted, who may have quitted or who may quit the

extend to cales

No rule valid Court of Directors, subject to Commissioners for

Power for the Court of Direc-

tions enach

missioners. will observe giv. act.

are same in consequence of sickness under the rules established by the those which you Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Honorable ing effect to the Court, or who may proceed to another presidency not more distant provisions of this than their own, for the purpose of embarking for Europe. But no new rules on this subject can be established hereafter to take effect before their approval by the Honorable Court.

The president in Council deeming it necessary, therefore, to declare, the rules that have been passed under such sanction and are still in torce, and the modifications made therein by the application to them of the act in question, directs the following rules to be published together with the Act I. Victoria, cap. 47, for general information.

CIVIL SERVANTS.

1. Civil Servants proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, Manitius or the Island of St. Helena, or to any place within the limits of the East India Company's charter, with leave granted by the Governments to which they are respectively attached, under medical certificates, countersigned by a Monther of the Medical Board at the presidency, shall from the date of the prior leaving the vessel in which they embark to the date of their return, provided the period of absence do not exceed two years, draw the allowances of their respective offices subject to the following deductions.

If the salary exceeds 2,000 rupess per mensem, one-sixth for one year, and for the second year one fourth.

If the salary do not exceed 2,000 rapees per measure, one-eighth for one year.

and one-sixth for the second year.

If the salary of office be not more than 500 rupees per mensen, no deduction shall be made for the first year, and if it be only so much more, that the prescribes deduction at the rate of one-eighth would reduce the allowance drawn to less tran 500 rupees per mensem, only so much shall be deducted as will reduce the salftry drawn to 500 supecs per mensem. After the first year, a deduction of one-eighth shall be made from the salary of the officers referred to in this rule.

2. After the close of the second year when the salary of office ceases, Civil Servants who may obtain an extension of leave, will draw the subsistence allowance of their rank only, but no such servant, absent on leave on account of sickness, shall draw a less allowance as a Civil Servant out of employ, than that of

Junior Merchant, viz. Sa. Rs. 224 per mensem.

- 3. The maximum period for which any Civil Servant shall be allowed to draw the salary of office or any part thereof, is two years from the date of embaration. and the offices of servants who may not return within that period, will be vacant and liable to be filled by fresh appointments. Civil Servants who may so overstay the period of two years, provided they obtain an extension of leave on account to the satisfaction of the Government to which they are attached for the delay of their return, shall, as above provided, receive the sub-t-tence allowance of a servant of their rank, subject to the exception above-specified in favor of junior servants, but if they continue absent in disobedience of an order to return or without sufficient cause shown, that allowance also will be forfeited.
- 4. Civil Servants absent on leave on account of sickness only certified, if they proceed to England without returning to their presidency, may, as heretofore, apply to be admitted to furlough by the Honorable the Court of Ducctors, and the furlough will, in such cases, take effect from the date of leaving their presidency, consequently, the allowances of office that may have been drawn by themselves or by their agents after their departure, must, in that case be re-adjusted, and the difference re-funded.
- 5. Civil Servants desiring to avail themselves of the benefit of the act above referred to, and to draw their allowances while absent on account of sickness under the above rules, will be required to give security in such amount as may

be required by the Government for the re-fund of any excess that may be drawn, either by agents at the pre-idency or by themselves, in case of their proceeding to

Europe on furlough, or otherwise, comming under retrenchment.

6. No second leave will be granted to any Civil Servant who has been absent beyond sea for two years, until three years after the date of action from sea, but if a Civil Servant is compelled by sickness to proceed to sea again within this period, after having been absent less than two years, he will be allowed to complete that period, drawing the proportion of salay allowed for the remaining time, as fithe seave had been continuous.

MILITARY OFFICERS HOLDING CIVIL SITUATIONS.

7. Military officers employed in the civil departments and drawing a civil allowance, are entitled, in common with officers holding staff situations in the military department to draw the military pay and allowances of their rank while absent at sea, on leave under medical certificate, and, likewise, one-half of the difference between such allowances and the civil or staff pay of the offices to which they stand appointed.

8. The above allowances are to be drawn for a total period not exceeding two years from the date when the vessel in which such officers embark may leave the presinency or other port of departure, and the civil situation held by any officer.

who shall not return within that period, shall be considered vacant.

9. The rules for furnishing medical certificates and for regulating the forms and manner of drawner inditing allowances during absence on leave, have been

laid down in General Orders in the Military Department.

10. The Civil Auditor will pass the bills of officers on leave beyond sea under medical certificate for the portion of their civil salary which they are permitted to have by those rules, in like manner, as is provided, for Civil Servants proceeding to on medical certificate. But it is hereby provided, that civil allowances shall not be drawn by a military officer under this rule after the date of departure beyond sea, unless security shall have been previously given in such amount as may be fixted by Government.

ICCLISIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

11. Chaplains proceeding to any place beyond sea for the benefit of their health under the rules prescribed for officers of the Ecclesiastical Department, shall in respect to the preportion of allowances to be drawn during the period of absence, as also in respect to the conditions and period for which such allowances are to be drawn and likewise in respect to the allowances to be drawn in case of their not returning within two years, be subject to the same precise rules as Civil Servants proceeding to any place beyond sea on sick leave.

FILOTS.

12. The following rules have been established for members of the Pilot Service, under the sanction of the Honorable Court of Directors:-

13. Members of the Phot Service whose state of health may require a voyage to sea, or who may on that account desire to leave the presidency, shall submit application for the same through the Master Attendant to the Marine Board, forwarding with the application a certificate from the Marine Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, the Marine Board may grant leave for any period not exceeding three months, and the party availing himself of it, may draw while absent on such leave his entire pay and allowances whithout deduction. If the leave solicited, exceed the period of three months, the medical certificate must be countersigned by a Member of the Medical Board, and the sanction of Government will be required to enable the Pilot to proceed to the Cape or elsewhere, under the following judge:—

14. Branch Pilots, Master Pilots, Mates and Volunteers, compelled by sickness, duly certified to proceed to the Cape or elsewhere beyond sea, within the

limits of the Hon'ble Company's charter, shall be entitled to draw the reduced allowances, and to receive the passage-money allotted to their rank in the following table:—

		Alle	Monthly wunces.*	Passage Money.
Branch Pilot,	Sa.	Rs.	500	500
Master Ditto,	,,		250	400
Mate Ditto.	,,		120	350
Senior 2d Mate,	,,		80	320
Junior Ditto,	,,		70	300
Volunteer,	.,,		60	300

15. Pilots authorized to proceed to England for the benefit of their health, will receive passage-money and draw allowances as heretotore, from the date of the vessel in which they embark leaving her Pilot for sea as follows:—

PASSAGE ALLOWANCE.

Branch Pilot,	Sa.	Rs.	1,435	5
Master Ditto.		,,	956	14
Mate Ditto,		,,	765	8
Senior 2d Mate,			669	13
Junior Ditto.		**	571	2
Voluntee:		"	478	7
A Othrice.'		,,		-

ALLOWANCES PAYABLE DURING SI			
Branch Pilots	200	Sa, Rr.	per month
Masters	90		ditto.
First Mates	50	,,	ditto.
Second Ditto	4t)	,,,	ditto.
Volunteers,	40	,,	ditto.

16. Members of the Pilot Service absent at Cape or elsewhere under the ible for such absence above-stated, will be required to return to India at the end of six months from the date of their leaving Calcutta, unless they forward to the Manne Board a renewed certificate from the Colonial Surgeon or other principal medical officer of the place where they may be reading, stating that prolonged residence is necessary for complete recovery.

17. A Member of the Pilot Service absent under the above rules may, provided he forwards renewed medical certificates every six months as required in the preceding rule, continue absent four India for a total period not exceeding two years, drawing absence the allowances stated, either through his agents, at Calcutta or by bill signed in the presence of a Magistrate at the place where he may be residing, and certified to be so signed on the date specified. The bills may be drawn in duplicate, and will be payable to the order of the pilot, provided, however, that no pilot shall be allowed to benefit by this provision, unless he shall give security to such amount as may be prescribed by Government to cover any re-funds to which he may become liable in case of proceeding to Europe or of overreceipt by agents.

18. Any member of the Pilot service who shall be absent beyond sea for a period exceeding two years, shall, from the date of the expiration of the two years, be considered as suspended from the service. It will remain to be decided upon his return at any subsequent date, whether he shall be restored or not, accordingly as he shall be able to satisfy the Marine Board and Government, that he used all possible exertions to return within the time fixed, but failed to do so from

causes beyond his control.

^{*} These allowance are to be subject to the subscription to the Pension Funds.

GENERAL RULE.

19. Under the authority of the provisions contained in the latter part of clause I. Act I. Victoria, cap. 47, it is further provided in respect to all the above classes of officers, that if they embark with the permission of Government, at any other presidency than their own, or at any other place or port in India, provided, that it be not more distant from their station than the ports of their own presidency, the date for the commencement of the operation of the above rules for sick leave beyond sea, shall be that of actual embarkation at such place or port, and not that of leaving the frontier of their own respective presidency, and the same privilege in respect to the date of leaving India, will be granted to officers of the several services referred to embarking at other presidencies or places in India not more distant from their station than the ports of their own presidency with the leave of Government previously obtained for the purpose of proceeding to Europe on furlough, or of retiring from the service altogether.

20. In the above rules no provision is made for the case of servants of the classes mentioned resigning the service after leaving their presidency with the permission of the Government in consequence of sickness. The case of such persons has been considered by the President in Council to require a new rule, which under the terms of the act requires to be submitted for the confirmation of the Hon'ble tie Court of Directors before it can take effect. It is accordingly declared, that the security to be given by servants as the condition of their drawing allowances while absent from their presidency, must provide for the case of such retirement, and the servants must bind themselves to re-fund the whole of the allowances so drawn in case of their resignation and departure for Europe without previous return to their presidency, provided, that the new rules to be established, hould require such re-fund.

By order of the Hon'ble the President in Council,

H. T. PRINSEP, Secy, to the Gott, of India,

THE APPENDIX.

PARTIV.

Bing's Regulations, &c.

PRICES OF COMMISSIONS.

RANK.	Full Price of Com- missions.	Difference in value between the several Commissions in	Lifference in value between Pull and Half-pay.
Life Guards. Lieutenant Colonel	l. s. 7250 0 5550 0 3500 0 1785 0 1260 0	l. s. 1900 0 1850 0 1715 0 525 0	l, s.d.
Royal Regiment of Horse Guards. Lieutenant Colonel	7250 0 5350 0 3500 0 1600 0 1200 0	1900 0 1850 0 1900 0 400 0	8.
Lieutcuant Colonel	6175 0 4575 0 3225 0 1190 0 840 0	1600 0 1350 0 2035 0 350 0	1533 0 0 1352 0 0 1634 3 4 632 13 4 200 0 0
Foot Guards. Lieutenant Colonel Major, with rank of Colonel Captain, with rank of Lieut. Col Lieutenant, with rank of Captain. Ensign, with rank of Lieutenant	4800 0	700 0 3500 0 2750 0 850 0	
Regiments of the Line. Lieutenant Colonel Major. Captain. Lieutenant. Ensign	4500 0 3200 0 1800 0 700. 0 450 0	1300 0 1400 0 1100 0 250 0	1314 0 0 949 0 0 511 0 0 365 0 0 150 0 0
Fusileers and Rifle Corps, 1st Lieutenant	700 0 500 0	200 0	365 0 0 200 0 0

UNATTACHED AND TRAFF PRINTON

PAY TO GENERAL OFFICERS UNATTACHED

The second secon	10
(Who were premitted in the famile product or 1816.) General	A. C. C.
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Major General	A 100 00
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N. B. By the Regulation of 18th Policial the establishment of Gar	ent Of
cers receiving unattached pay is to be gradually reduced to 120, at the	net Time
and Officers since promoted to the General Officers receive the rate of	413
of their last Regimental Commission.	1
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The Payments are made Quarterly, at the Pay Office, Whitehall;	- 2
2.848	
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STAFF PAY.	Tury Co.
Field Marshall, Commending to Chief.	1、 高温
Field Marshall, Commanding in Chief.	
Commander of the Forces	
Major General Staff abroad or at home Staff abroad or at home	a ikak
Maior Concerd Villett Employed as such upon the first way	
Distriction Company of the State and Agreed to the State of the State	
Brigadier General	
Colonel	
Adjutant General at home	4 5 E
Colonel. Adjutant General, at home	3 15
	1 17
Deputy Adjutant General, abroad and at home.	. 19
Assistant and Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, at heam Assistant Adjutant General, abroad	8-14
Assistant Adintant General should	0.14
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Quarter Master General, at home in War-	4 10 N
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The increased Rate of Half Pay is granted to all Officers placed upon Half Pay since the 25th June, 1814, and so those placed upon half pay from the year 1796, to the 25th June, 1314, in consequence of wounds or infirmities contracted on service.

Both Rates of haif pay are paid Quarterly, without Deduction, at the Pay Office. Whitehall.

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Should the Paymaster, or Agent, by whom the Omeer's pay shall are been that issued, cease to issue the same previously to the payment of the full amount of the said less, he is immediately to signify what proportion thereof shall have remaining angular to the paymaster, or Agent, by whom the Officer's pay is likely to be issued in future; who is to receive the same accordingly, and to remit it to the Agent, by whom the fees shall have been paid."—Vide Collection of Regulations, datast War Office, 25th April, 1807, page 162.

N. B.—This Regulation also applies to Brevet commissions.

Corposed to the Families of Decreased Officers of the Land Povers, under the trutes and Requisitions established by the Warrents of Lith June, 1886.

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STUDENTS AT THE SENIOR DEPARTMENT OF THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

A candidate for admission to the senior department of the College space commissioned officer in the army, and must have completed the twenty-fix his age. He must have cotually screed as a commissioned officer with his rest for three years abroad, or four years at home, unless he would have been reduce half-pay before the completion of such period, when his claim will be counded

His application (addressed to the Governor of the College) must be support satisfactory testimonials as to character; and conduct; as likewise of his I well grounded in the duties of the particular branch of service to which be below

These testimonials must be from the officer commanding the regiment in w

he is serving, or, if on half-pay from an officer of rank in the service.

Every candidate will have to undergo an examination previously to admissi

The examination will be chiefly in the elements of geometry; but if deemed in cessary, it will be extended to other elementary parts of education requisite to qualify him for making progress in the branches of instruction taught of the College.

All the studens will have the free use, under such regulations as the Govern may deem necessary, of the books, maps, and plans in the College library.

The time allowed for the cause of education at the senior department is one year from the date of the admission of each officer. This period may be prolonged however, by special permission obtained through the Governor, from the Commany der-in-Chief, when such indulgence appears to be merited.

The number of students in the senior department is at present limited to filteen, Each student pays into the funds of the College such sum annually as has been

previously determined by the Board of Commissioners.

The annual subscription at present is thirty guineas.

Lodging money is allowed to the officer of the senior department, to proceed themselves lodgings in the vicinity of the College, if not provided with quarters.

And forage money for the horse (under the authority of the Collegiate Board) is allowed to such as have made sufficient progress in their studies to qualify them los eketching in the field.

Every officer studying at the senior department is required to wear his unif

with the same strictness as if on duly with his Regiment.

In case any officer belonging to the senior department conducts himself in such manner as may appear to be all detrimental to the institution, or holding out a bad example to the young gentlemen of the junior department, either by want of applic cation or in other respects, a report upon his conduct will be transmitted by the Goe vernor to the Adjutant General, with a view to his being withdrawn from the it toin.

SETTLERS IN THE COLONIES.

No. 456, Omiena, Onorne, Horn-Guarde, 14th August, 1827.

His Majesty being desirous of holdide out further encouragements to offit half pay, to become settlers in New South Wales and Van Diemetr's Lan been pleased, in reference to the General Orders of the 8th June, 1826, and 14 May, 1827, to command, that the following additional inducements that! be progated to the army, for the information of those officers who may be disposed to an themselves of the benefit of this arrangement.

All officers on half pay, who purchased sud were reduced, whether may been the paried of their service, or officers on half pay who did not proc who, after having served twenty years, half of which on full pay, have be duced, or have retired to half pay on account of wounds of inspared, health be exempted from that part of the regulation contained in the Control Office 8th June, 1826, which requires the officer to relinquish one-third of value.

commission, in the except, and shall be allowed to receive the full value of such commission, in the same manner as officers on full pay, who having purchased the commissions, or naving served twenty years, are desirous of selling out for the

same object.

His Majesty has further been pleased to command, that this advantage shall be extended to officers of all ranks, whether on full pay, retired full pay or half pay, but that in the two latter classes, all sales shall be subjected to the conditions and restrictions established by the General Order of the 2d May, 1825, notwith-standing that a large portion of the officers on half pay would be excluded thereby from sale, and in order that the Government may have full security or the appropriation of the sums produced by the sale of commissions to the intended purpose, it is His Majesty's command, that the agent to whem the purchase money be paid, shall be instructed to retain in his hands one-third of the amount in each case, to be paid to the officers who purpose to emigrate, and who shall have obtained permission to dispense of his commission, or his half pay, with that view, upon his producing to the agent a certificate, signed by the master of the vessel, that he was enjaged his passage on board such vessel for the purpose of proceeding direct to the colony.

By His Majesty's command,
HENRY TORRENS, Adjutant General.

No. 478, GENERAL ORDERS .- Horse-Guards, 18th July, 1829.

His Majesty being desirous to encourage officers to become settlers in the British North American Provinces, is pleased to command, that grants of land, in the proportions undermentioned, shall on the recommendation of the General Commanding in Chief, be made to those officers who may be induced to avail themselves of the offer, viz.

Lieutenant-Colonel Acres	1200
	1000
Captain	800
Captain Subaltern	500

subject always to the conflitions of actual residence, and cultivation of the land

assigned, within a limited period.

Officers who shall purpose to settle in the British Provinces of North America, will, if of a proper age, and if their service shall be considered as entitling them to the indulgence, be permitted to dispose of their commissions; and in order that this Majesty's Covernment may have full security for the appropriation to the insteaded purpose of the sums produced by such sale, it is his Majesty's command, that the agent, to whom the purchase money is paid, shall be instructed to retain his bishands one-third of the amount in each case, until a certificate shall be transmitted by the Governor or officer commanding in the province, that the officer is actually settled;—the reserved money will then be paid to him.

By command of the Right Honourable the General commanding in chief,

HERBERT TAYLOR, Adjutant-General.

MEMORANDA.

Horse-Guards, 30th June, 1830.

Assalts the same, are requested to address themselves to the Milhary Secretary to the General community in chief, transmitting to him a reruficate from a Medical Officer of the system and a Medical Officer of the system and a health and informing him of their age, whither they are married and have children, and if they are actually in the receipt of hell-pay at this moment.

Horse-Guarde, 30th April, 1830.

Captains who volunteered from the Militia, and are new on half pay with seinporary rank, will be allowed to commute their half-pay on conditions which will be
made known to them by the Military Secretary, as soon as they shall have reported
to the General commanding in chief, their age and state of health, vouched by a
proper medical certificate.

CIRCULAR, No. 647.

War-Office, 21st November, 1828. .

Sin,—The King having been graciously pleased to direct that the several rules, and orders under which pensions and allowances are graded on account of wounds received in actions, should be consolidated and amended, and that certain additions all regulations relative thereto shall be established, I have the honour to transmit for the information and guidance of the officers under your command, a copy of the amended regulations, and have the satisfaction to acquaint you that his highesty has directed, that in all cases in which officers now on the pension list shall, during periods of not less than five years, have been in receipt of pensions for wounds received in Actions, they shall in future enjoy their pensions without being subject to the inconvenience of personally appearing from time to time before the Army Medical Board.

I have, &cc.

H. HARDINGE.

Officers commanding

Regiment of

1

Warrant regulating the grants of pensions and allowances to office of the land forces, for wounds received in action.

GEORGE R.

Whereas we think it expedient to consolidate and amend the several rules and orders under which persons and allowances are granted on account of would received in action, by officers of our land torces, as I to establish certain additional regulations relative thereto; our will and pleasure is, the, from and after the date hersel, the regulation annexed to this our warrant shall be the sole rule on this head; and that the cases in which pensions and allowances may be recommend to use to be granted to officers, shall be innited to wounds and injuries received to action and shall be established by the production of such certificates and reports of blocked Boards as shall be required by our Secretary at War.

Given at our Court at Mindrey, this lath day of November, in the thath year of our reign.

By His Majesty's command,

HENRY HARDINGE.

ANGULATION.

Ist. If an efficie shall receive a would in action, which shall occasion the loss of an eye, or the limb, or the total use of a limb, or shall receive bodily injury fully equal to the loss of a limb, he may be sligible to receive a gratuity in month of one year's full pay of the regimental rank, or stuff appointment, held by turn at the time he was wounded.

2nd. If an officer chall be wonnied in action, and it shall appear apportunition made of him by a Board of Army medical believes attembled by probable

the Secretary at War, that such officer has in consequence of his wound, lost a limb Gan eye, or has totalty tost the use of a limb, or that he has sustained a severe forury in action, fully equal in every respect to the loss of a limb, he may be recommended to His Majesty for a pension at the rate fixed in the annexed scales for the rank held by him when he was wounded, and commencing one year after the wound was received; the continuance of which shall depend upon subsequent examinations before the Military Medical Board.

3rd. If the officer shall have lost more than one limb or eye, he may be re-commended for pension for each limb or eye so lost in action.

4th. If the wound received by an officer in action shall be so severe in its permanent effects as to be nearly equal but not fully equal to the loss of a limb, such officer may be recommended for a gratuity of eighteen months' full pay of his regimental rank, or staff appointment, held by him when wounded; in which case no pension shall at any subsequent time be granted to him under this regulation.

5th. . If any wound received in action shall be certified to be severe and danzerous, but its permanent effects not equal to the loss of a limb, the officer receiving such wound may, in consideration of the expense attending the cure thereof receive a gratuity, varying according to the nature of the case, of from three to twelve mouths' full pay of the regimental rank, or staff appointment.

held by him at the time ne was wounded.

ofth. If an officer shall have held a pension for a wound received in action for a term of five years, and shall have been examined, twice at the least, before a Board of Army Medical Officers, he may be recomended for the permanent conthrough of such pension; but if the officer, before the expiration of the term of five years, shall have so far recovered that his wound or injury is not fully equal to the loss of a limb, then he shall cease to receive such pension, and shall have stratuity of full pay according to the degree of his injury, as laid down in article 5.

If within the period of five years after a wound has been received, an 7th. officer does not apply for the pension, or applying for it, the wound shall not have been proved to be fully and permanently equal to the loss of a limb, such officer's claim to a pension shall not at any subsequent period be entertained.

Sth. No gratuity or allowance for any wound shall be granted after the lapse

of five years from the time the wound was received.

9th. No pension for the loss of one eye, from a wound received in action shall be granted, unless the actual loss of vision shall have occurred within five years after the wound was received, and be solely attributable to such wound.

10th. As a general rule, the pension shall be granted according to regimental rank; but in cases in which officers with brevet rank shall have been employed at the time they were wounded, in discharge of daties superior to those attached to their regimental commissions, the pensions shall be given according to the brovet sunk.

11th. These pendons being granted as a compensation for the permanent dis-ability pastained by wounds received in action, may be held together with any other may and altewance to which an officer may be entitled, without any deduction of account thereof.

HENRY HARDINGE.

A PAY OF CERTAIN GENERAL OFFICERS WHO ARE NOT

COLONELS OF REGIMENTS.

WILLIAM B.

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Whereas is has been represented to us that the General Officers in our army who era not Colonels of regiments, have, not been sufficiently provided for by our waterated 22nd July 1830; our will and pleasure is, that the pay of all General Officers in our army, who, under the fourth regulation of the warrant before referred to, are entitled to receive the full pay of their last regimental communication, shall from the last April last inclusive, be made up to the rate of four hundred pounds per annum.

Given at our Court at St. James's, this 28th day of May, 1835, in the fifth year of our reign,

By His Majesty's command,

HOWICK.

ORDER AGAINST DRAWING BAYONETS.

General Order, Horse-Guards, 18th June, 1835, No. 520.

Some cases having lately occurred, in which soldiers have drawn their bayonets upon each other, and also upon other persons who happened to come in content with them, whilst quarrelling in the streets and is public houses. The freneral commanding-in-chief devices that the soldiers of the army may be reminded, that they are armed for the protection of their king and country, and for the support and execution of the laws, when law hilly called out for these purposes; that they wear their side arms as an honourable distinction of the profession to which they belong that they are not to use them in private biods, or even for their own personal defence upon such occasions, and, that it is the data of the soldiers to avoid reventing to place, in which such brods are likely to take place, more particularly when drawed as soldiers with their side arms.

The General commanding in chief is determined to put an effectual stop to so dangerous and disgractful on offices, by the punishment and degradation of every

soldier who shall, hereafter, be convicted of it.

To this end Loan Hill desires, that commanding officers of regiments and depots will bring to so makey trial, for unsoldier like and disgracoful conduct, every man who shall be reported to have drawn, or attempted to draw, his basonet for the purpose of using it against another person, in any case of dispute, affray, or interference.

His Lord-hip further desires, that every soldier convicted before a fourt-Martial of having used, or attempted to use his side arms, in any of the cases herein contemplated, may, in addition to the punishment awards by the Court, be degraded on the public parade, in front of the regiment or degot to which he belongs, by being there stripped of his boyonet, and bayonet bolt, this proclaimed by the commanding officer as a mean unworthy to be entrusted with the case of his bayonet,

except in the rinks, under the view and command of his other

In all such cases, the offender shall be stripped of his side arms by the pioneers, in order to enhance his degradation. He who is thus degraded shall not be sufficient to wear his bayonet or bayonet belt except upon duty, for one year from the date of his degralation, during which time he shall be denied every indulgence to which the good soldier is entitled, and shall march to church, in the ranks, without side arms. His name shall, moreover, be posted up in some conspicuous places in the barrack room of the company to which he belongs, on the barrack gate, and on the doors of the guard house, and canteen.

The General commending in chief feels confident that these measures will, with the scalour co-operation of all classes of others, and vigitance of the soccommissioned others, seen rescue the army from the signal which is few unworthy individuals would attach to it, by resorting to a base and unmastly expedient

beretofore unknown amongst British soldiers.

By command of the Right Honourable the General commanding in which

JOHN MACDONALD,

Adjutant-Olmstel. ?

THE APPENDIX.

PART V.

Military Regulations.

STANDING ORDERS FOR THE BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY.

I—DUTY OF OFFICERS IN COMMAND AND CHARGE OF COMPANIES.

- 1. It is on the officers holding the comman I and charge of companies, that the conduct, efficiency, and character of a native corps mainly depend; and it will be generally found, that in corps where there is a proper and high sense of duty in the officers of this rank, the men are well behaved, smart, and soldier-like whether on, or off duty. But to ensure this feeling, or to give rise to it, whether it is waning, the officers commanding companies must be vested with sufficient authority, to encourage merit and check irregularities, without being under the necessity of referring on every tuding occasion, to the commanding officers.
- 2. Officers communding companies, may grant indulgence to deserving men of their companies, to a certain extent: they may grant leave for one or two days excepting at muster; but this leave is on no account to extend to a later hour than tatton-heating. All applications for the indulgence of leave to a greater extent, will require the sanction of the commanding efficer, and must be made through the officers in charge of companies.
- 3. Officers in command of companies are responsible for the general appearance and cleanliness of their companies; and to enable them to ascertain that she orders on this subject are attended to, there will be a private parade of companies once a week, at sun-set. This parade is solely for the in-spection of the officers commanding companies. All deficiencies in the appointment, or clothing off the men, with the causes that led to them, be reported, for the commanding officer's information, through the quarter master.
- 4. Companies are to be permanently divided into four sections, with a proper propertion of non-commissioned others to each; and the European officers will addressed to form a chain of responsibility throughout the whole, causing the commanders of sections constantly to bear in mind, that their credit, as amatt. officers, sections. To carry this into effect, in most native corps, will require time and refer transition; but when more effected, it will be productive of the best results. An officer, however, must not rest satisfied that his orders are attended to, werely because he has given them; be will have many obstacles to overcome in introducing this regulation, and he should make it a point of seeing his sections paraded occasionally, under their non-commissioned officers, before talling in as a company. A relief section is to be kept by the non-commissioned officer, and no alterfilion to be made in it, without an order from the officer in command of the company.

5. The officers commanding companies, are responsible for the payment of their companies; for the clothing, arms, accountements and regimental ap-

poterments in use, and for the repair of arms.

- 6. They are authorized to enforce the execution of all orders and regulations, relating to the interpolate plant and according their companies, by ordering those men, who neglect or disabey them; exica duty, or punishment drill, not exceeding tour days, and, or on days, drill.

7. They will occasionally visit the men of their companies, who may be in hospital, and ascertain, by personal inquiry, it they are furnished with every thing necessary for sick men, this essential part of an officer's duty, should be particularly attended to, in unlicality situations; nothing being so gratifying to the na-

tive soldier, as to perceive that his officer is interested in his welf no.

8. The following books are to be kept in each company.

One for cop.es of muster rules and pay abstracts.

One book for family remittance bills.

A roll of native officers and men, with a list of their nearest relations, in the order of succession, opposite each man's name.

One, for the long roll of the company. This book is to be made out in strict conformity with orthography used in the general roll of the battalion.

. A register of peneral leave.

A register, containing distinct statements of the proceeds of estates of deceased non-commissioned officers and sepays; those registers are to be made up on the 31st of December of each year, when copies are to be sent to the regimental office, for the purpose laid down in general orders of the 19th May, 1807.

A book for category the date and subject of all orders, affecting their duty, as

officers commanding companies.

A character back. This book will be confined to the naicks, drummers, and privates of the company: and it will be the duty of the officer commanding the company, to enter in it, every incident calculated to make known the general

Character of individuals belonging to his company.

9. The character of the native differs so materially from that of the European, that it requires time, and attenance observation of the most minute circumstances, connected with the behaviour of the men, on all occasions, and in all situations, to enable the European officers to form a correct opinion of their timess for promotion; but by strict attention to every part of their conduct, and a careful entry of every particular of a favorable or unalyourable nature in the bohaviour of individuals in this book, it will become a public record of the greatest use, in preventing the promotion of unworthy individuals, and in encouraging the exertions of the active, intelligent, and deserving soldier.

10. Without some record of this kind, an officer, who has not been long in command of a company, and who is called upon to recommend a naick, or a private for promotion, has seldom the means of a certaining the character of his men; he is under the necessity of applying to the native officers, or pay-havildar, a mode of obtaining the required information, which is considered calculated

to produce pernicious consequences.

11. It will be the commanding officer's duty, to pay and to exact attention to these records, and to have every particular of a man's conduct so fully inserted as to leave little room for doubt or dispute.

12. These books will be inspected by the commanding officer, on the 1st of

May, August, November, and February.

13. Any injury that may occur to the arms, accourtements, or appointments, of of companies, or any deficiency in them, with all the information the officer may be able to obtain of the cause of loss or injury, is to be immediately reported to the quarter matter, for the combanding officer information, to enable him to comply with the directions contained in general orders.

14. Officers commanding companies will personally disburse the pay, as soon as practicable after the receipt of it; and for this purpose, they will have their

companies marched to their quarters, in their uniform and side arms, and again taken back to the kines, by the senior notive officer present.

15. The men on guard are to be part by their officers when relieved : and excapting in cases of extreme uigency, the officers are expected to see every man in their companies receive his pay in their presence.

16. Whenever a casualty may occur, the coat and pantaloons in wear, are to be sent into store, to be again issued, under the orders of the commanding officer, to recruits.

. H .- GENERAL REMARKS FOR THE EUROPEAN OFFICERS.

A ready and cheerful obedience to all orders from superior officers, is the first principle of military discipline; if, therefore, a Subaltern should chance to command on any parade, or duty, all junior officers employed on the same duty, are excepted to pay as much deference to his orders, as if they were acting under a Subaltern Officers commanding platoons at drill or exercise may order extra drill, not exceeding four days, to any man of their platoon, who is awkward or inattentive; and when inspecting guards may order any man who is dirty, one day's extra guard; but if they think more than four days extra dtill, or one day's guard, necessary, they will report the circumstance, for the information" and orders of the Commanding Officer.

2. In reprimanding men, for any irregularity, all passionate or abusive terms are

to be avoided,

3. Every officer is excepted to attend to the dress, appearance, and behaviour of the men of the corps on, or off duty; and whether they belong to his own

company or not.

4. Officers shall also take notice of all guards and sentries of the regiment, and report any neglect that comes under their observation; they should be equally ready to bring into notice any remarkable instance of attention ; they should watch over the general character of the corps, and embrace every opportunity of evincing the interest they take in its reputation, by checking irregularity and neglect, and encouraging diligence and attention to duty, in the individuals belonging to it.

5. They should endeavour to become acquainted with the character and general behaviour on duty, of the native commissioned, ...on-commissioned officers and privates of the corps, but particularly of their own companies. The frequency of commands and excorts, under European officers, affords many opportunities

of sequiring this information.

6. They should, themselves, attend to the complaints of the men, and not allow this duty to devolve on a native officer, a havildar, or a servant. The officer, who permits this part of his duty to be performed by another, deprives himself of the hest opportunity of securing the respect and attachment of the native soldier.

7. It should be impressed on the young officer, that grievances, which to him may appear frivolous, are of serious import, when connected with the religious prejudices of the men; and that, even, when the redress of such grievances is impracticable, it is still in his power to listen with patience to the soldier's statement, and to convince him, that his feelings have not been disregarded

. 8. All officers, on returning from detached duty, are to make a general report af the equivot of the native commissioned efficers and havildars belonging to their date; and is case of having any neglect, or any unsoldier-like conduct to notice, a full detail of every particular, connected with the individual's behavi-

ear, is to be entered into.

9. There are also many points in the performance of a non-commissioned conficers duty which show attention and amartmens; this will be noted, in a gene-

ral way, in this report.

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10. All young officers, on first joining a corps, are to attend the drill, until perfectly acquainted with the drill of the recruit and company, mounting guard, manual and platoon exercises, marching and standing salute with a sword. An officer's fitness for joining the ranks of his regiment is to be ancertained by his drilling and commanding a platoon in his commanding officer's presence.

II. They should be posted, at first, to the company of some old officer, who will take every occasion to point out to them, the manner is which the inserted duty of a company is conducted, and explain to them the nature and use of the different books which are kept, and of the reports which are required. They will also, after they have been dismissed the drill, be sent on command, under another officer, to learn that part of their duty. For two years after they join they are to attend all Courts of Inquity, (Courts Martial, and Committees, which may be held in the regiment, to learn the manner in which those duties are conducted.

12. No officer to have the command or charge of a company, until he shall have done regimental duty for two years, and not then, unless he has acquired a competent knowledge of Hindoostanee, without which, his intercourse with the native soldier will he'en ind on in a manner unsatisfactory to both; nor will the officer acquire over the soldier the influence which it is of importance he should

pu-sess.

13. Native commissioned or non-commissioned officers, attending to make their reports, are not to be detailed. The hours for making the common reports of a corps, are to be fixed, and all officers are to be ready to receive them at the proper hour.

14. Native officers attending at an European officer's quarters, on duty, which may require their being detained, are to be furnished with a chair, and treated

with courtesy due to their situations.

15. No officer should deman an orderly who may be sent to him; being on

duty, he is immediately to be sent back to his post.

16. O heers allowed orderlies, are to use them on public duty only; whatever duty a soldier is on he should be strictly confined to it, and the most scrupulous exactness demanded, particularly from an orderly.

17. Officers when sick, are to be reported sick by the surgeon; and while in the

sick report, are not to appear in public places, or public pagies.

18. Officers proceeding on leave, are to lodge a memorandum of their address

in the Adjutant's office.

- 19. Inclosing those general remarks for officers, it may be necessary to impress on the minds of the young and inexperienced, how much depends in a native copy, on the con not of the European officers. An attentive body of officers will ensure attention from the men; and indifference to the performance of duty, on the part of the European officers, will be followed by carelessness and negligence, on that of the native of all ranks.
- 20. Matters unely regimental, such as an admonition, or a reprinted given to an officer, or punishment indicted on men of the corps, bught never to be made the subject of conversation among strangers, or out of the regiment, these conversations often give rise to exaggerated misstatements, affecting the character of individuals, and the credits of the regiment.

III.-THE ADJUTANT.

I. It ought to be the anxious wish of every commandant of a regiment, that no efficer, who has not the requisite qualifications, should be recommended for site situation of adjutant. The officer holding this appointment, ought to possess considerable knowledge of the Hindoostance language; to be well acquaisted with first healths, customs and prejudices of the separa; to have great command of tempers; to be completely master of the drill, in all its parts; and, above all, to feel plane aure in the performance of his duty.

2. He will regulate the details of all deties, that they may fall us equally as possible upon all.

3. The correspondence relative to the discipline and organization of the complete and all standing orders and instructions; as to the proper mode of executing (in)

various duties, will be kept in his office. He is responsible for the due circulation of orders of every description.

4. All official returns and reports, excepting such, as appertain particularly, to the Quarter Master's department, are to be made out under his inspection: he is also the channel of communication with the communing officer, on all points of day.

5. When the corps is ordered to be under arms he will have it properly told off, and ready at the hour specified; he is to examine all detachments previously to their being delivered over to the officer appointed to command them, and he is responsible for the general cleanliness and appearance of all guards marched off from the battalon parade.

6. He is to have the particular direction of the duties performed by the serjeant-major; he is to attend all dulls, and be particularly careful that the recruits

are trained in strict conformity with the regulations.

7. When recruits are posted, or sepoys transferred to companies, the Adjutant is to send a descriptive roll, carefully copied from the regimental register, to the officer commanding the company to which the men are posted.

8. The following books to be kept by the Adjutant :

One battalion register, or fong roll.

One register of the estatus of deceased native officers.

One general register of estates of deceased non-commissioned officers and privates this register to contain merely the name, rank, and company, date of decease, balance of cash and appropriation or the balance, all other particulars being in the company registers.

One book for public letters.

One register of regimental Courts Martial.

One register of general leave.

One book for copies of monthly returns.

One book for copies of casualty lists
One book for copies of present estates.

A character book for native commissioned officers, and for non-commissioned of the rank of havildor.

9. He is to submit to the commanding other daily, a morning report of the corps; also a weekly report of the punishment drill, specifying the names of the man, the companies to which they belong, by whom they were sent, for what crime, and for what period. He will sent all recrude, with a toll, for examination by the surgeon, previously to their being collisted.

10. The greatest attention is requirate, in keeping the character book of the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the corps. The nature of the entry, when unfavourable, is to be always explained to the individual con-

cerned.

IV .- THE INTERPRETER AND QUARTER MASTER.

1. The Quarter Master is responsible for the stores belonging to the regiment, and for the correctness of the returns and reports he may submit for the signature of the commanding officer.

132 He will prepare indents, survey reports, and all papers connected with the stores of every description, in use with the regiment; and all correspondence on these subjects is to be addressed to life, for the commanding officer's information.

3. He will submit, every Monday, to the commanding officer, a report of the clothing, stores, and ammunition under his charge, accounting for the difference between the present and the last return.

... At will go through the lines, at fact twice a week, and see that they are kept clean, and that no encreachments are made on the streets by the erection of

tatties, or screens of any kind; he will also prevent the Goorghes from digging pits or guiters in the streets. A place should be assigned to these men, in fear of each wing of the corps.

5. He will also direct his serjeant to go through the lines daily, and see that

the orders are strictly artended to.

6 The following books are to be kept by the Interpreter and Quarter Master. A book for copies of all indeeds, returns, and survey report.

A book for copies of the muster rolls and pay abstracts of his establishment.

These tooks are in he say intred quarterly, with the other books of the regiment, for the commanding officer's inspection.

7. Any deficiency in the aims, accountrements, appointments, ammunition, or camp equipment of the corps; he is to report to the commanding officer, with such information as he may have been able to obtain, as to the cause of the loss or injury.

8. He is to furnish every officer proceeding on command, with a written state.

ment of the public stores of every description, sent with his detachment,

9 Of the dates of Interpreter, the explanation of all orders in plain language, is one of the ratest emportant. If this be done carelessly, or unimelligible, the very object of publishing these orders will be defeated; for if they are not distinctly understool by the men, they cannot be aften led to, or obeyed.

10. Pro Interpreter will also consider it has duty, to make out petitions of all kind for the mon. Any native commissioned, non-commissioned officer, or sepoy, repring a perturn to be prepared, as to apply to the officer commanding his company, who will gote him a letter to the Interpreter, mentioning his request.

11. The laterpreter is to sign all petitions, as examined, and submit it then to

the commanding officer, for signature,

12. All p trans are to be copied into a book, to be kept for the purpose, in which the date of their dispatch by dawk is to be marked.

V.-THE SURGEON.

1. This officer should bear in mind, that he is not less amenable to the orders of the officer commanding the corps, than any officer in it; and that, although any interference in his medical treatment of the sick would be improper, and is unanthorised, v., all other points connected with the rules already had down by the regulations of the service, for the immagement of the hospitals of native corps, are cognizable by the officer at the heart of the regiment, who is responsible for their due observance by all placed under his orders.

2. The tradiness of the men, when sick, to re-ort to a well-regulated hospital, will afford satisfactory proof of the attention pand to the patients. On the other hand, to an hospital badly managed, or in life-tently attended to, the men will never willingly go. It is not the use at Europe medicine that the ac poys have any objection; but they are shrewd and observint, and soon discover whether they are pro-

perly treated, and whether the surgeon is interested in their recovery.

3. Any private interference of the native dectors in the supply of bazer mediciae, oil, bandages, arany thing used in the hospital, is to be strictly prohibited

4. The establishments, which are ample, are to be confined to the hospital duties, and are not to be used for private purposes.

5. A portion of the regimental bearers is to be always in attendance at the hospital, to asset the sick.

6. An acquaintance with the Hindonstance, so necessary for every officer.smployed with a native curps, is particularly so for the surgeon; without it, it is impossible for him to perform his duty in an efficient or satisfactory manner.

7. A full and ample supply of hospital cots, of the prescribed size, is to be always kept ready in cautonments; and when in camp, the sick are to be furnished with a proper quantity of good, dry straw.

C. D. Surgeon.

8. Men discharged from hospital in a weak state should be recommended to be excused duty, for as many days as the surgeon may deem advisable; and at the expiration of that time, if not sufficiently recovered, a further extension is to be granted, on the surgeon's recommendation. During the time a man may thus beexcused duty, he is to be returned convalescent.

9. The Musaulman or Brahmin cooks, allowed by the Government for the sick, are to be of a description of men approved of by the sepoys, and from whose hands they will eat. The Hindoo water carrier should also be a person of the same des-

cription.

 Monsent to the hospital, should be accompanied by the orderly havildar. and a note should be sent to the surgeon, by the officer commanding the company. in the following form : --

"Sir,--- Be pleased to receive into the hospital, Annual Sing, sepoy of the --

company, for the cure of his disorder.

A. B. Captain.

[Date.]

Commanding -- company." And on the man's discharge, the surgeon is to furnish him with a certificate to the

following effect:

"Annual Sing, sepoy of the --- company, is discharged from the hospital, the ---- of ----

N. B. He should be excused from duty for -- days.

VI.THE OFFICER OF THE DAY.

1. The officer of the day has the general charge of the guard, mounted in the corps, and is the person to be applied to, in the first in-trace, on any occurence in the lines, requiring the presence of an European officer.

2. He will march off the battalion guards in the morning, and visit them in the evening, at or before sun-set; and pay particular attention to the dress and

appearance of the men, and to their conduct while on duty.

3. He will order the native officer of the day, to visit them at noon and about

midnight, and to be particularly careful to report any neglect.

4. He will visit the hospital, and see that the men are farnished with proper cots; that the hospital and its immediate vicinity are clean, and free from filth

of any kind.

5. On visiting the hospital, he is to pass leisurely through it, and to ascertain by personal suquery of the men, whether they have any cause for complaint or are in want of any thing. This is an important part of his duty in visiting the heapital, which is not limited to merely riding up to it, and ascertaining the number'st sick, from the non-commissioned officer on duty.

6. A memorandum is to be in-critical at the loot of the officer's report, stating the hour at which the hospital was visited, and that the necessary questions were

asked, with the complaints, if there be any.

This officer on no account to quit the lines of his corps, but to be ready, at all times to receive reports, and to proceed to the lines whenever his presence may be necessary. In all cases of fire, not only in his own lines but in those of may other corps, he will invariably proceed to the spot, and will be ready to afford at the assistance in his power, towards the preservation of public or private propertyl

VII .- THE SERJEANT MAJOR.

1. The Sergeant Major is under the immediate order of the Adjutant, whose principal assistant he is, and to whom alone he is responsible : he is charged, in a topondary degree, with the responsibility which rests upon that officer, in all that relates to the drill, the examination of men paradel for duty, and to the discipline, generally, of the native officers and separate, it is through him, that the Adjutant generally conveys to the corps, the verbal and orcasional order of the communitor officer.

- 2. All verbal orders given through the Serjeaut Major of the regiment, are to be obeyed as promptly, as if they were creatisted in the regimental order book. If any officer shall apprehend that there was a metake in an order thus issued, he is to bring it under the commanding officer's or Adjutant's notice, that it may be corrected; but he is not humself to stop its execution. On service, it may be often necessary to convey to the men, orders of the greatest consequence in this manner.
- 3. As this non-commissioned officer lives in the lines with the men, he must decessarily be sooner informed of any irregularities they may commit, than any other European in the regiment; he should therefore, he very attentive to their behaviour, and particularly so to that of the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers; and he should not full to report any occurrence that may come to his notice, calculated to affect the discipline of the corps.
- 4. He will parade all grands, and see that they are clean and dressed according to order; after guard mounting in the morning, he will attend the drill, and asset in its superintendence.
- 5. He will also attend dull in the evening, whenever 20 files, or upwards, of old sepoys are at dull.
- 6. He will instruct the young non-dismissioned officers in their duty, and take opportunities of examining the older ones, to ascertain whether they are acquainted with theirs.
- 7. He will be careful that men ordered punishment drill, be not permitted by the orderly havildars to evade the order.
- 8. He should invariably wear the uniform furnished by Government; and if permitted to wear a raggy, it should be perfectly plain, with a badge on the arm or shoulder similar to that furnished by Government.
- 9. He is to be strictly prohibited from receiving presents from the natives of the corps, at Christmas, or at any other holiday.
- 10. The Serjeant Major is never to be spoken to, harshly, before the men; if, after having been once or twice admonished, he should not refrom, he is no longer fit for the situation.

VIII .- THE QUARTER MASTER SERJEANT.

- 1. The Quarter Master Serjeant is to assist the Quarter Master, in care of the stores; he is to see that the parade is cleared and clean, and the flags for exercise are always ready, and pitched according to orders.
- 2. He will go through the lines, once every twenty four hours, and see that the orders respecting them are duly attended to: he will, in the first instance, point out any devision from the orders to the orderly havildar of the company, in which it may occur; and if not immediately remedied, he will report it to the Quarter Master.
- 3. As this non-commissioned officer acts, in some measure, as drill Serjeant; he must take an opportunity of performing these duties, at such hours as will not interfere with his attendance at drill.
- ^ 4. The Quarter Master will never, but in cases of the most argent necessity, employ him during drill hours; and whenever such necessity occurs, which can be but seldom, it is to be intimated to the Adjutant.
- 5. The orders respecting dress, haid down for the Serjeant Major are equally applicable to the Quarter Master Serjeant, as well as the prohibition of the mantarsh language to him in presence of the men.

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IX.-NATIVE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

1. It is to this class of officers, that officers commanding companies must look for correct information, respecting the conduct of the men to the lines.

2. They are so often detached on daily, with small parties of the corps, that

much of the efficiency of the regiment will depend on them.

3. They should be confined to the daty of their rank, in the performance of which, they should receive the most decided support, and their just authority should

be upholden by the European odicers as much as possible.

4. It is, however, to be clearly understood by all, that the native officers are as much subordinate to the European officer commanding their company, as any men in it; and that they are possessed of no distinct or separate authority, which in the slightest degree, renders them independent of the officer commanding the company.

5. They should not be permitted to interfere with men, wishing to make any complaint or reference to their European officers; they may accompay the men, but should not enter into any previous investigation; and it should be fully expained to them, that any attempt, on their part, to suppress a complaint, or prevent a sepay from going to his European officer, would be considered as disobedience of

orders, and dealt with accordingly.

6. The privilege of communicating the wishes or request of the mon to the commanding office, is to be confirmed, to matters connected with their religious

prejudices and ceremonies.

1.0

7. The practice of making the native officers the medium of communicating orders of Government to the men is to be smally probability. Any thing to be explained to a company, is to be always done by the officer commanding the company, who is the channel of explanation on these or assons.

. 8. All meetings of native officers, and their instituting an investigation into alleged complaints, or sending for and examining individuals, is to be strictly probibited. Those implicated in such proceedings, are to be brought numediately to

the notice of the Commander-in-Chief.

9. The native officers are to suppress all disorderly conduct, and to report to the officers of their companies, any discontents or irregularities that may come to their knowledge.

X .- NATIVE OFFICER OF THE DAY.

1. The native officer of the day is to visit the guards and hospital of the regiment, under the orders of the European officer of the day.

mout and the angle of the Parabean outlet of the net.

3. He is to no through the lines once during the day, and about half an hour after fatton-heating, when he will repress all disorderly conduct, and dispense any assemblies of men; taking care to report particularly to the European officer, the most triffing occurrence, in any way affecting the regularity of the corps.

3. Should any meeting of native officers, or others, for the discussion of matters connected with their duty as suddiers, take place in, or near the lines, he will report it immediately to the European officer of the day, with such circumstances compected with the meeting, as he may be able t learn: any neglect of duty on this head, will be deemed a disobedience of orders, and dealt with accordingly.

XI.-NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

1. Non-commissioned officers rank according to the dates of their appointments.

2. Naichs appointed to act as favildars, are to be ranked abuve all other naichs; and sepage appointed lance naichs in regimental orders, are to be obeyed as naichs.

3. It is desirable that a lance naick be appointed to every company, the duty being in general very heavy on the paicks; and this appointment would also be the

means of discovering their fitness for promotion to the permaneut rank.

. 4. Non-commissioned officers ought to show a good example; to be parties. lar in the performance of every duty, smart and clean in their dress, always recollecting, that upon their conduct and soldier-like appearance, much of the credit of the corps will depend.

5. When on duty, they are not to permit any irregularity, neglect, or deviation

from orders whatever.

They are to exact, when in the execution of their duty, the promptest obedience from inferiors, immediately, confining, (when alone on guard or detached.) and in other situations, reporting every man who disputes their orders, or who replies to them in a disrespectful manner.

7. A Nou-commissioned officer who is found to have counived at any irrogalarity or neglect of duty, can never be considered as trust-worthy; his further promotion should, therefore, be stopped, and such other notice taken of the neglect,

as the nature of the case may seem to require.

8. Non-commissioned officers, though not on duty, are to check irregularities and neglects which are prejudicial to good order and discipline, and to be particuharly careful not to permit any assemblies of men, in or near the lines, at unseasonable hours, or for the discussion of any points connected with the service; and should any irregularity of this description, or discontent of any kind, come to their knowledge, they are to report it without loss of time, to the officer commanding their company.

9. In whatever company or portion of the corps, the discontent may show itself, on its coming to the knowledge of a non-commissioned officer, he is to re-

port it immediately.

10. The havildars at the head of sections, have a very favourable opportunity of evincing their fitness for further advancement; no man, who may be found indifferent to his duty, in this, or in any other rank, should ever be promoted.

XII.-PAY HAVILDARS.

1. The pay havillars are to assist the officers of companies, in keeping the pay accounts; to take charge of the spare arms and accourrements, or other stores of the company, and to keep them in good order-

2. They are to take regimental duty, but not to be sent on general duties, or on command, unless it be with their companies.

3. They should not be put on guard a day or two before or after muster, or our

pay day, or the day after.

4. The appointment of pay havildar is not confined to havildars or naiche. although they should be preferred when perfectly competent. But the domination rests with the officer commanding a company, who is responsible for the pay of the men, and for the correctness of the accounts; and whose interest, as well as

In unity corps, from the frequency of detached community and guards non-commissioning officers are often removed for weeks, and week mostle from all contrast, or from the impection of any superior officer. In no service whatever does no much depend as on this class of different it is consequently recessary, that is premoting them, the claim of semiority should help the sys-

clusively attended to

Note.—The greater number of non-commissioned officers have great ever-ien to making these reports, from an apprehension, that should they fail in proving the facts on which they me grounded, they would be punished. It should, therefore, he sperify understood, that if there appeared sufficient grounds for the suspicions of what was reported, that it wise activity without one foundation, nor the effect of making or folly; the reporter would be considered to have density. in daty, and to be satisfied to commendation.

dety, it will be to take care, that the office is held by an individual, who is in all

respects qualified and trust-worthy. 5. The appointment of a pay havillar is to be notified in regimental orders.

and he is not to be removed by an officer who has the occasional and temporary

charge of a company, without the sanction of the commanding officer.

6. The pay havildar will take care that the arms are regularly marked, and he will keep a roll of the company, showing what number has been allotted to each man in it.

7. The arms and accouttements of the different companies, are to be marked with a distinguishing letter: A, for the ast grenadiers, B, for the 1st or light company, C, for the 2d company, and D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, for the other seven

companies.

8. Every set of arms and accountements is to be marked with a number (1, 2, 3. &c.) in addition to the letter. The practice of marking the names of men upon their arms and appointments will thus be rendered unnecessary, and is to be prohibited.

XIII.—ORDERLY HAVILDARS.

These men to be on duty for a week.

2. They will call the roll of their companies at the parades, and report the

names of all absentees.

3. They will also tell off their companies, sub-divisions, sections, double files and threes, taking care that every man knows his place and duty; they will then examine the dress of the men, with their arms and accourrements, and see that every thing is according to order; after which, the company is to be reported to the senior native officer present, who will immediately make his report to the European officer; should the latter not be on the parade, the native officer will proceed to examine the men, and ascertain that they are properly told off; this is never to be omitted, whether the men parade for exercise or not.

4. The orderly havildars will parade all men furnished for guards or other duties by their respective companies, and march their details to the paride, delivering them over to the Serieant Major, or the Haviluar Major. They will be particularly careful that every man is clean, the flints properly fixed, and the annuanition according to order; any deficiency in this respect, is to be reported at the

time of delivering the men to the Serjeant Major.

5. They will propare the daily reports of their companies for the Adjutant. and for their companies. They will keep the roster of the men and non-commissioned officers; attend to the arms, accourrements and stores, lodged in the bell of arms, and prevent the arms or accoutrements being kept in the huts of the

6. They will attend to the streets of their companies, and report any inattention

to the orders in force, to their Captains.

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7. They are to take all sick men to the hospital, and on their admission, report to the officer commanding their company: this they will also do, when a " wan is discharged.

XIV .- THE HOSPITAL ORDERLY.

The hospital orderly is to be a havildar, and to be relieved weekly': neg-Remote and irregularities of the worst description, will be the certain consequences of permitting a non-commissioned officer to be on this duty permanently.

If will be the daty of this non-commissioned officer to attend generally. to the sick; and to see that none quit the hospital but such as have the surgeon's

3. He will also take care that the hospital attendants are present, and ready to afford their assistance to the men in hospital.

4. He will strictly attend to all orders he may receive from the surgeon; report to the visiting officer the number of men in the hospital, and any circumstances connected with the condition of the sick, which may appear to require the notice of the commanding officer.

XV .- DRUMMERS AND FIFERS.

The drammers and fifers, when on general duty, must necessarily be under the officer commanding; but when off duty, they are immediately under the orders and authority of the dram or fife major, whichever may be senior.

XVI.—PROMOTIONS.

1. The numerous and important duties which fall to the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, owing to the small number of European officers usually present with a native corps, rendered it indispensable to the efficiency of the native army, that none be advanced to those situations, but men who are in every respect qualified for them by superior intelligence, respectability of character, and uniformly good conduct. Readiness in meeting the calls of the service, is to be cond-idered as constituting, in itself, a strong claim to promotion,; nor can it be too early impressed on the young and aspiring soldier, that he may, with confidence, rely on his own exertions for the notice of his officer, and for advancement in the service.

2. In estimating the comparative merit of native commissioned non-commissioned officers and privates, who may be candidates for advancement,

reference is to be made to the character books.

3. When two men appear to be of equal merit, should one of them have distinguished himselt in the field, and the other have had no opportunity of doing so, the one who has thus distinguished himself, is to be preferred.

4. When two men appear to be equal in point of merit and field service, the

oldest soldier or senior othere is to have the preference.

5. No non-commissioned officer, who is negligent in the execution of his duty, or who is found unequal to his situation, is to be recommended for promotion to higher rank.

6. A lance usink, who during his period of trial, does not give satisfaction, should not be recommended for promotion to the rank of naick; and if

guilty of any neglect of duty, he should be at once reduced.

7. Although the native soldiers are strangers to intoxication from fermentaed liquors, stupefaction from opium or bang, is not common among them. Any man addicted to habits, leading to this state of mental torpor or imbegilise.

is to be considered disqualified for promotion.

- B. In some regiments, the recommendation of officers commanding companies for promotion to the rank of havildar and maick, is not sufficiently attended to. It is of importance, that the officer, who has the best means of knowing the merit of the men should be entrusted with some means of rewarding it. The officer commanding the company, is to be considered responsible for the fitness of the individual recommended: his recommendation is to be registered, and is to be attended to. When the officer commanding the regiment on Tull inquiry, shall not approve of the man recommended, he will return the recommendatory roll to the officer commanding the company, with directions to make another reflection.
- 9. When a vacancy occurs in the rank of havildar, the commanding officer will select a paick tearchlace him from the general list, referring, before he decides on the promotion, to the officers commanding companies, for the character of the individual.
- 10. Vacancies in the rank of naick, are to be filled up from the most deserving sepoys, at the recommendation of officers commanding the companies in which they respectively occur. But where two vacancies occur in the same company

within two months, the commanding officer will take the opportunity of calling for rolls from other companies, and will select some deserving man, who has been

backward in his promotion, for one of the vacancies.

11. When any companies are detached from the regiment, and employed on actual service, all the vacancies which may occur while they are thus detached, are to be filed up by promotions in the companies in which they occur; and they are, at the same time, not to be overlooked in any promotions which may be made in the regiment.

XVII.-REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES.

1. When a non-commissioned officer or soldier, thinks he has cause of complaint, he will make his representation in a respectful manner, through the officer commanding his company; and although, on inquiry, the complaint may prove to be groundless, provided it be not also malicious, he is not to be rebuked for the mistake he has committed. Should the complaint be well for the mistake he has committed. Should the complaint be well for the mistake he has committed. Should the complaint be well for the mistake he has committed to make, are to take an oppor-

2. Soldiers who have any representation to make, are to take an apportunity of making it when they are not on duty; but any man who murr irs, or even speaks on parade, or at drill, unless it be in answer to a question

put to him by a superior officer, shall be liable to punishment.

3. If any sepoy or drummer considering himself ill-freated by a non-commissioned officer, shall, in return, make use of threatening or provoking words or actions, or abusive language, instead of taking the proper means for obtaining redress, he shall be liable to punishment for this breach of decipline, although, on inquiry, it may appear that the non-commissioned officer's conduct was reprehensible, in the first instance. This rule is to apply in all disputes between any non-commissioned officer and another of higher rank.

XVIII,-DISCHARGES.

1. Every native soldier, after three years' of service, is entitled to his discharge in time of peace, if his company is not ten men short of its complement, on making application for it through the prescribed channel.

The greatest attention is to be paid to all applications for discharge; and no man, who shall have completed his contracted period of service, is ever to be refused, excepting while employed on service, or in the case of expected service, as

hereafter specified.

3. Applications for discharges, are, in the first instance, to be made to the European officer communicating the company, to which the person applying belongs.

4. The application is to be reported to the commanding officer of the regiment, who, in the case of commissioned officers, will transmit it to the Adjutant-General; and in ease of non-commissioned officers and privates, will either grant the discharge immediately, if the ocrasion appear to be urgent, or defer until the application of two months, from the date of the application.

5. If the corps be on service, or if there be the expectation of service, he will

reject the application altogether.

5. The power of commanding officers to dismiss suppys, unfit for the service is confined to the cases of men, who from boddly defects, sickness, or accident, are ingapable of performing the duties of a soldier, and who are not entitled to the beautit, are the invalid establishment. In all such cases, the surgeon is to bear testimony by his signature to the discharge, to the unfitness of the individual for performing the duty of a soldier, commanding officers may also dismiss, without reference, recruits who, from awkwardness at the drill, are obviously unlikely to become smart soldiers.

7. In all other cases of unfitness for the service, or when the commanding effices is desirous to have a sepoy discharged, application must be made for the

sanction of the Commander-in-Chief. The application to the Adjutant General, is to be accompanied by the original proceedings of any Court Martial, or Court of Inquiry, which may have been held on the occasion, and by a minute discriptive roll of the sense.

8. All native soldiers convicted of the crime of their before a Court Martial or a Magistrate, may be discharged the service without a reference to Head-Quar-

ters, such persons being considered a disgrace to the military profession.

9. Native soldiers, to whom corporal punishment is awarded by the sentence of a regimental detachment of Brigade Court Mattial, are to be discharged the service, if the General or Officer commanding the division shall think proper to order the punishment to be inflicted.

10. When sepoys obtain their discharge, they are entitled to every article of dress, and the ornaments appertaining to it, except the coat and pantakons, due for the two years preceding the 1st of January of the current year.* Their caps, breast-plates, and great-coats, should be purchased by the Quarter Master, and

served out to recruits.

11. Cammanding Officers are authorized to discharge drummers and fifers received from the Orphan School, on their application, and without reference to any particular period of service, provided that they be satisfied, that the object of the application is likely to prove beneficial to the individual. They are not to be discharged as a punishment, except when they may appear incorrigible.

12. In all other respects, the rules for the discharge of drummers and fifers, are

the same as those for sepoys.

FORM OF DISCHARGE CERTIFICATE.

To all Officers, Civil and Military, whom it may concern.

A. B. Captain,

Commanding the company regiment.

Station and date.]
Exc. C. D. Lieutenant,
Adjutant Regiment.

Commanding the regiment,

N. B. The following certificate is to be inserted on the back of the discharge: I acknowledge to have received from the Honorable Company, a full and true account of all my pay, arears of pay, and all other demands from the said Company, from the in.e of my first enlisting into their service to this date; also clothing for the year—(or compensation in lieu of clothing, should any be dut.)

X. The mark of

In the presence of Havildar.

XIX:-GUARD MOUNTING.

1. All guards are to pavade with shouldered arms and unfixed bayonets, without any intervals between them, the ranks open, and the havildars with pikes carried. The officers with their swords drawn, and non-commissioned officers, commanding guards, are to be formed about forty pares in front of the centre, in two ranks, facing the line, where they are to receive the old parole, and such orders as may be given to them.

The field officer or other officer commanding, will give the word of command,

Officers, and non-commissioned officers, -- Butward face,

Take post in front of nour respective grands, Gnick march.

As soon as they have taken post, fronting their respective guards, the word of command will be given:

Officers, and non-commissioned officers,-to your guards.

March.

Hault. Front.

The commanding officer will then give orders to

Order arms. Fir bayonets.

Shoulder arms.

Officers, and non-commissioned officers, -inspect your guards.

The several officers and non-commissioned officers will then inspect their guards as quickly as possible.

When there is a Captain's guard, each officer is to take a rank, followed by a

As soon as the inspection is over, the officers and non-commissioned officers return to their posts, and the Adjutant will go down the line, and receive the report of each guard.

The commanding officer will then order

The Troop,

and the guards will be marched past by divisions.

2. Whenever an officer, senior to the officer on duty, may be on parade, the guards will march by, and salute him; the senior other on duty taking post, and marching past at their head.

XX .- CONDUCT OF GUARDS AND SENTRIES.

The conduct of the guards and sentries of a regiment, with their appearance in point of dress, will always indicate the state of the corps, as to discipline and inte-

2. The native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, when on guard, must therefore pay the greatest attention to the conduct of their men, and carefully examine the dress of every relief, before marching it from the guard-room.

3. Guards relieved daily, should never take off their accountrements, except for the purpose of cooking; and one-half of the guard only is to be permitted to be ab-

sent for this purpose, at the same time.

From the 22d of March to the 23d of October, all guards lodge their arms. between the hours of 8 in the morning and 5 in the afternoon; and from the 22d of October to the 22d of March, they lodge their arms between the hours of 10 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon. Between these hours, they do not turn out to any person as a compliment, unless especially ordered.

The officer commanding the guard, and the next senior to him, are never to be absent together; every man is to be present when the arms are taken up in the afternoon; and no one is to quit the guard after sun-set, except on some very atgent occasion, when it is expected, the absence will be as short as possible.

- 6. All guards are to be ready to turn out and stand to their arms, during the night. Guards religived daily, are expected to be ready to do this in the day time.
- 7. The reliefs of sentries are to be always marched off by a non-commissioned officer, who will be held responsible, that the orders are explained to every man and understood by him, before he is posted.
- 8. It is the duty of all guards to protect, as far as may be in their power, the stores and property belonging to Government, although not actually delivered to their charge.
- 9. Sentries are never to put down their arms; they are, on no account to enter into conversation with passengers or sothers, or to walk about in a sauntering lounging manner; their spaceshould be the usual quick step.
- 10. When wa, office approaches a sentinel, he is to stand steady, facing to his proper front; and will precent arms to a field officer, or officer of superior rank, when he passes in tent-of him. If he pass in rear, the sentinel will neither face about, not present arms.
- 11. After sun-set, guards do not turn out as a matter of compliment; but sontinels will stand-steady, with carned arms, and facing to their proper front, when officers in uniform approach their post until the evening is so far advanced, that they begin to challenge.
- 12. They are to enforce firmly the orders given to thom, without distinction of persons; the slightest deviation from this injunction, will subject them to severe punishment. If opposed or resisted, they will call the guard, or should the occasion be urgent, use their arms.
- 13. The orders for each particular guard, and the rules respecting the honors and compliments to be paid to officers of different ranks, and to parties, under arms, are to be written in the Debonages and Persian characters, and hung up in the guard room. The dates of sentries are to be also fully detailed in the same manner; and although the commissioned or non-commissioned officers on guard, may be unable to read, they will, in most cases, find some men of the guard capable of doing it.
- 14. All guards are to be furnished with a lamp during the night, particularly guards entrusted with the charge of prisoners.
- 15. Sentrics from guards or picquets are never to challenge, but when they see or bear some one approaching their post. The calling out, as is often practised, merely because they here another sentry challenge, is unmilitary, and should be strictly prohibited.
- 16. When any one approaches their post at night, they are to face towards him, to stand firm in a state of preparation, with ported arms, till they have ascertained who is coming.
- 17. Guards and picquets are always to fall in the order in which they were marched off from the regimental parade.
- 16. The slightest neglect, on the part of a sentry, should be severely punished: It should be clearly understood, that negligence in the performance of this duty, would never be overlooked. All the guards and sentries of a regiment should be pecasionally visited at night by an European officer, who will report in writing, whether he found them alert and vigilant.
- 19. All guards or escorts, from which more than one sentry will be required, and having but one non-rommissioned officer, are to have a lance mark attached to them, who will take, in turn with the havildar, the duty of relieving the sentres.

20. Sentries are in the habit, particularly in the cold weather, of wrapping up their heads in cloth; this practice is to be strictly prohibited.

XXI.—SKELETON DRILL INSTRUCTIONS OF NON-COMMIS-SIONED OFFICERS.

1. A regular system of instruction is to be established and persevered in.

2. As many of the non-commissioned officers of all ranks, as can be conveniently assembled, should be paracel two or three times a week, and instructed by the Serjeant Major, under the superintendence of the Adjutant, in taking up distances, covering, and giving alignments on distant points. At these drills it must be, ascertained that the distance ordered, is correctly taken; if it be not, the error is to be clearly pointed out, and corrected.

3. The duries of the coverers, in the different changes of position for a battalion, salaid down in the regulations for the field exercise of the army, should also be carefully explained, and every non-commissioned officer occasionally examined, that it may be ascertained whether he is acquainted with the duty re-

quired of him.

XXII.—CLOTHING.

1. It is desirable, that every man should have two coats, and this, a little attention will effect.

2. The old coat is to be worn on fagging duties, such as commands, guards in the wet weather, and night guards; the second coat might always be dispensed with on marching at a relief, if the corps moved near the period when fresh

clothing was due.

3. The extra coat should never be considered an incumbrance, as it enables a corps to parade smartly dressed, on occasions on which more than ordinary attention is paid to appearance; and it would never require more than two backeries to transport the coats of the whole, the expense of which, even if borne by the officers, would be trifing.

4. To ensure, as far as possible, the coats being made up to fit the men, every company should furnish the Quarter Master with an indent, detailing the number of coats, of the different sizes required; this can always be ascertained with the greatest executes in a company. From the company indents, the Quarter Master will prepare a general one, for the regiment.

5. Officers commanding companies, will keep a roll of their men, with the

size coats required for each man, specified opposite his name.

6. On the receipt of the clothing, the committee will carefully examine it and mill ascertain whather it exactly corresponds with the indent; should it not correspond with the indent, or should it be, in other respects, objectionable, a copy of the survey report is to be transmitted to Head-Quarters.

7. On the issue of clothing, a receipt for the number of coats, specifying the sine required for each company, is to be sent to the Quarter Masters, who will serve out the coats in conformity with it; and the roll already referred to, will ensure their being given to the proper men.

The woollen trowsers are to be indented for and served out, in the manner,

above directed.

9. Many men are in the habit of sleeping in the cold weather, when off duty, in their coats and pantaloons, a practice which is to be strictly prolifited.

10. As soon as the white clothing is in use, the best coats and pantaloons in wear, are to be mustly packed and lodged in the balls of arms. This procaution will secure them from fire, and the pay havilder should see them opened and aired, at least once a month in the dry season, and every week in the wet season.

XXIII.-HALF-MOUNTING.

. 1. Commanding officers will consider it their duty to see, that the sepoys and recruits are provided with the necessary articles of palf-mounting; through the agency of the Quarter-Master of the regiment, at the cheapest possible rate, of good materials and workmanship, and that me more than the actual amount of the cost and charges be deducted from them.

2. Stoppages for half-manning, are to be made under the authority of regimental orders, and the amount stopped, is to be inserted in the acquittance roll of

companies.

3. Officers commanding companies will inform the Quarter Master, by letter, of the amount of monthly deposits with the pay master, on account of half-mounting.

. 4. When a regiment is recruiting, the Adjutant on the 1st of every month, will furnish the Quarter Master with a memorandum of the number of recruits received, during the preceding month, to enable him to prepare the half-mounting required.

5. Whenever turbans, great coats, breast-platest, or knapsacks are required, the necessary application is to be made for the Commander-in-Chief's sanction

through the General officer commanding the division.

6. All articles of half-mounting are to be surveyed by a regimental committee, previously to being served out; and proceedings of the committee are to be transmitted to the Adjutant General.

7. Any sepoy who shall neglect to keep up his half-mounting, is to be put under stoppages in regimental orders, not exceeding 2 rupees a month when stationary, and 1 rupee when marching, and will be supplied by the Quarter-Master with

the articles required.

8. Officers commanding corps are held personally responsible for the due appropriation of advances on account of half-mounting; and they will also consider it their duty to ascertain, that attention is paid to the preservation of the surplus articles of half-mounting, remaining in store.

XXIV.—PETTY STORES AND FORGE ESTABLISHMENT.

1. The articles of this description furnished by the Government, for the repairs of arms and accountements, being intended for the whole corps, should be lodged in the store-room, and issued, when required, to repair or to re-place parts of the accountements worn out, or destroyed.

2. The forge is to be under the charge of the Adjutant.

XXV.-BAGGAGE.

1. Every man on march is to carry the following articles neatly parked in his knapsack: an unga, one pair of while trowsers, the fatigue or cloth pass being in wear (according to the season.) a dotee, a tawa, a small duree or carpet, for sleeping on, about 6 feet long by 3 feet broad; and also, a piece of pipe-clay; this will leave room for a chudder, should the man wish to carry one. A lots, not larger than what will contain a seer, is to be strapped on the top of the knapsack, with the string for drawing water rolled up lands the lets: this is to be called light marching order.

2. Heavy marching order is to include a great coat or blanket, rolled up and strapped on the top of the knapsack, with a pair of since incide the knapsack. The knapsacks are to be neatly packed, and carried well upon the back, clear of

the pouch.

 Every corps should parade at all seasons once or twice a month, in light or heavy marching order; the companies should be inspected, and the corps, in the cold season, should be marched a few miles. 4. As a is of importance, that the men should, on all occasions of actual service, march as light as possible, the carriage for the great costs being provided for except to cases of emergency, the only articles they should be permitted to take, in excess to those in the knapsacks, are a dote and an unga, with 3 seems of pots, amounting altogether to 4 seems per man.

5. This will enable every company of 90 men, to march with 5 bullocks, or 3 camels. A few spare camels for the regiment, and one bullock per company, are to be allowed at single c, to re-place those that may be injured, or knocked up.

6. The officers are to be particularly careful to prevent the cattle being overloaded; any man attempting to take more than the prescribed quantity of baggage should be punished. Without constant attention, on the part of European officers, this order will be curtainly evalled.

7. A sepoy is to be allowed with the baggage of each company, while marching with a non-commissioned officer to superintend the whole: these men are to

be relieved weekly.

8. The General is to be the signal for striking the tents, and loading the baggage; and full time should be allowed for this, before the men are ordered to fall in.

XXVI.-REGIMENTAL NECESSARIES.

1. Every man is to be furnished, as directed in General Orders, with

One pair of fatigue trowsers.

Three pair of white trowsers.

Three ungas, or jackets.

A great cout.

A set of beads, with clasp.

 The undermentioned articles should also be produced at the inspection of necessaries:—

One pair of light shoes, newed with thread, and not with thongs, to be reserved for parady duties besides the pair in wear.

One doter, besides that in wear.

One pourli cover, black.

One cap cover, ditto.

XXVII.—SERVANTS TO BE KEPT UP IN EVERY COMPANY.

Two washermen.

Two harbers.

One sweeper.

The pay of these servants is to be fixed by the men, when hiring them, and sanctioned by the officer commanding the company, who will take care that they are regularly paid, and certify that they are so, at the foot of his acquittance roll.

XXVIII .- RELIEFS AND DETACHMENTS.

1. Corps ordered to move at relief, will expend their annual practice ammunities, or make it over to the relieving corps, as circumstances will admit.

2. Minute and particular surveys should be made of all public buildings, its

every siruation where troops are relieved.

3. Commanding officers of posts and detachments, will take the most effectual measures for the protection of all buildings, public and private, as well as the buts of the men, during the progress of the relief; so that the relieving corps may derive the full benefit of whatever huts and shelter may be left by the relieved troops.

troops.

4. Corps which are ordered to move, are furnished with routes from the Quarter Master General's department, or by the staff of the division; and smaller de-

tachments should always, if possible, be furnished with a route, fixing the stages at which they are to encamp, and the halts they are to make. This route is not to be

deviated from without some urgent cause.

5. Whenever a detachment of troops, or single corps, may be ordered to preceed by land through any part of the Company's territories, the commanding officer of such detachment or corps, is required to give the earliest practicable information to the Collectors of the Revenue of the Zillahs through which the troops are to pass, of the period of their arrival within such districts respectively, with a list of the places at which they will encamp each day, and the specification of the supplies which will be required. The number of maunds of fire-wood which will be required for the use of the whole detachment, including the officers and the camp followers, should be ascertained as exactly as possible, and noticed in this communication. When a detachment moves by water, information of the date, when it will enter a Collector's district, and of the places where supplies will be required, should also be given to him as accurately as may be possible.

6. The commanding officer will likewise notify to the Collectors, the probable period of the arrival of the troops at the rivers or nullahs intersecting their march, where boxes or temporary bridges may be useessary for crossing the troops, and

the baggage attached to them.

7. The commanding officers will, at the same time, communicate to the Magistrates of the Zillaha, through which the troops are to pass, the probable time of arrival of the troops within their respective jurisdictions, and specify the places at

which they will encamp daily.

8. Orders have been given by the Government, that od receiving the notification abovementoned, the Collector shall issue the necessary orders, to all persons throughout his district, for furnishing the troops with such supplies as they may require, and for the providing of boats, for crossing nullahs, that no impediments may cause delay in the prosecution of the march. A respectable native officer will be deputed by the Collector, to accompany the troops through his district, for the purpose of aiding in the furnishing of supplies, and of facilitating the march of the troops, by furnishing them, with such assistance in cattle and backeries, as may be absolutely necessary, to enable them to prosecute their route.

9. It will generally be found to be attended with much convenience, if an intelligent non-commissioned officer, or an old sepoy, according to the strength of the detachment, is sent forward the day before, to see that the supplies are ready for

the troops when they arrive.

10. All supplies furnished to the troops, including earthen pots and firewood, are to be paid for by the persons using them, and commanding officers are held responsible for the observance of this order, and are enjoined to make immediate inquiry into all complaints preferred against any person under their command.

- 11. Whenever a detachment of troops, or a single corps, shall be provided with boats, or temporary landges, under the orders of the Collector, for the purpose of crossing the troops and baggage, the person providing them is to be furnished with a certificate, specifying the number of boats and persons employed, the barden of each boat, and how long they were employed. When temporary bridges are constructed, their dimensions, and the uniterials of which they are made, or to be stated in the certificate.
- 12. The certificate above specified, will be forwarded by the person to whom it is greated, to the Gollector, with his statement of the expense he has incurred, who has been directed to transmit it without delay to the officer commanding the detachment, on whose account the expense was incurred. The commanding officer will state generally thereon whether the services charged were performed, and offer any objections he may have to the charges?

See regulation XI. of 1896,—Henley's code, page 614,

[†] See regulation XI. of 1806.-Monley's orde, page 615.

13. Pierhead and platforms being unnecessary for corps marching unencumbered with artillery or heavy carriages, no allowance will be granted for them; two platform boars only will be allowed for a battalion of sepoys, for crossing the baser and officers' cattle.

14. All occupiers or proprietors of land, suffering injury from the encampment or march of troops, should turned the commanding officer with a statement of the nature and extent of the injury, when he will certify generally whether the injury has been sustanced, with his opinion as to the justice and extent of the claims.

15. Officers proceeding by water with detachments of troops, or in charge of stores, requiring assistance, will make the necessary application to the Magistrate or Collector of the district; or, in structions remote from the residence of the principal civil authority, to the subordinate native officers; all such applications for men, or supplies of any kind, are to be accompained with the amount of the line of the dandles or cooless, or the value of the articles required.

16. Officers communiting detachments, are to consider themselves responsible for the conduct of all those under their command, and they must be careful.

that the soldiers or followers do not straggle from the line.

17. They are expected to use all the means in their power, to prevent oppression or any just grounds of complaint, for the inhabitants of the districts through which their derichments may pass; and although it is the duty of every officer to preserve order and discipling among the troops in all situations, yet an attention to these essential points becomes more particularly necessary on a march, since any excesses consulted by the men, must necessarily tend to excite alarm among the inhabitant, and consequently cause difficulty in procuring supplies.

18. Officers commanding detachments or corps, marching from one station of another, are to report to the Auditor General, the day they commence their

march, and the date on which they arrive at the place of their destination.

19 A report of the march of all corps or detachments, is, to be made to the

Quarter Master General of the army.

20. Officers commanding detachments, who may experience delay or difficulty, from the state of the roads, or the want of boats or ferries, or the want of supplies, should report the circumstances to the officer, under whose orders they were detached, that he may bring the subject under the notice of higher authority.

21. All officers commisading corps and detachments, are to report the date of commencing their march, and to continue to report their progress weekly, to the officer commanding the division, district garrison, or field force, to which they are ordered to proceed.

22. Weekly reports of progress with present states, are also to be for-

warded to the Adjutant General of the army.

23. In all these reports of progress, the officers should be careful to mark distinctly, the position of their detachments, at the time of making their report, and if they are excamped at some obscure village, they will add its distance from a well known town or city, in the neighbourhood.

- 24. Officers commanding corps or detachments, who have to pass through a cantonment on their march, are to apply in the regular manner, through the staff officer of the post for permission to enter it; and the officer commanding the detachments, is to wait on the officer commanding the cantonment, (if his senior,) with a present sale of the detachment, as soon as practicable after his arrival.
- 25. All detachments in fixed stations, are to maintain the same system of discipline, with repect or parades, drills, guard mounting, and dress, as may be observed with their respective corps.
- 26. As the character of a corps depends greatly on the appearance and behaviour of its detachments, the officers should be particular in causing their mes to appear chean, and properly drawed.
- 27. Parties morching under native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, are often permitted by them to move in sig unsolder-like manner, the men

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straggling along the road, improperly dressed. On this head, officers commanding regiments will give such directions, to every officer proceeding fin charge of a detachment, as may appear suitable to the occasion, and calculated to prevent a practice at variance with good order and discipline.

XXIX.-TREASURE ESCORTS.

1. Officers proceeding in charge of treasure, caunot be too cautions and vigilant: they should see their scottice posterl, and ascertain that every man under-tands the duty he is placed on, and the orders he has received.

2. Not more than a third of the party should ever be absent during the day, and

every man should be present before sun-set.

3. The arms should be examined every evening to ascertain that the finite are properly fixed, and in good order, and all the loaded musquests should be fresh primed.

4. The sentries should always be posted within sight of each other; and at night, near enough clearly to distinguish any man who might attempt to pass

between them.

. 5. The musquest of the sentries, and those of not less than one-third of the

party, should be always loaded.

6. The arms should be grounded, not piled: and at night, the men should lie down in their ranks with their accountrements on, and be ready to act at the shortest notice.

7. The European officers, or at least one of them, will be with the men,

8. The sentries should be visited every half hour by a mative commissioned or non-commissioned officer, and two or three times during the night by an European officer.

9. In camping the party, care should be taken to occupy a clear spot, free from brushwood, cultivation, old buildings or ruined walls, which are calculated to afford cover to any party, wishing to make an attempt on the treasure, and may enable it to approach unobserved: there being little to apprehend on ordinary occasions, from an open attack: the cleater the spot, on which the party encamps, the safer it may be considered. Officers will recollect, that the slightest neglect, or want of vigilance on the party of the escort, is likely to produce an attempt to carry off the whole, or part of the treasure.

XXX.-GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

1. The men are to be brought to conduct themselves on all occasions, and in all situations in an orderly soldier-like manner, to avoid riotous assembleges, and to be particularly careful not to offer violence to the inhabitants of the country.

2. Should any person, not in the military service, ill-treat, abuse, or insult a sepoy, the latter is not to take the law into his own hands, and chanise the individual himself; he will ascertain who the offender is and where he resides, and will then report the ill-treatment he has received to his officer, who, through the medium of the officer commanding the regiment, will endeavour to procure rederes for the injury, by means of the civil authorities; should the redress solicited not be afforded, a report of the whole of the circumstances is to be made, for the information of the highest military authority.

3. Many sepoys are in the habit of wearing their coats or turbans, with no other part of the dress of a soldier, this practice is to be prohibited, and the men should distinctly understand, that they are to wear the dress of a soldier, or to appear in their netive dress. An exception may be permitted on a march, when, the men resort to the regimental bazar, for the purchase of provisions.

4. When marching, they are in the habit of wrapping themselves up in cotton cloths, particularly about the ears and head; a practice so obviously unstitute, and so likely to be productive of serious consequences, is to be strictly prohibited.

5. Men attending the reviews of the corps, are to appear in full uniform with their side arms.

6. No man is to be permitted to assume the appearance of a faqueer in his dress

or person, on, or off duty.

7. No man is to paint his face, or to wear any mark whatever on his face, when

on daty.

- 8. On arriving at new quarters notice is to be given in all the bazars, that the dealers are not to give credit to the men of the corps, beyond the amount of half their monthly pay, and not even to this extent, without the condition of their accounts being settled and paid on the issue of pay for the month or months for which such debts have been contracted.
- 9. The roll is to be called in every company, by the orderly havildar, at sun-rise, and at sun-set ; and when there is no regular parade, the men will always fall in, for this purpose, at the bell of arms, in their undiese.

10. Sepoys on duty as orderlies, or any other duty, are not to carry chattalis : the men are never to be expo-ed unnecessarily; but when exposure is unavoidable, they are to appear in every re-pect as soldiers, wearing their coats when it rains,

but never while on duty, using a chattah.

11. In order to being the non-commissioned officers under the immediate observation of the commanding officers, a havildar or paick is to be attached to him." as an orderly, and to be relieved weekly; and with the view of promoting that mutual regard which should subsist between officers commanding companies, and the sepoys, and to enable the former to acquire an intimite knowledge of the characters of their men, it is desirable that officers should be removed as seldom

- as possible, from one company to another.

 12. As order book with the kentin each company, and one in the bittalion for the entry, in Hundonstance, of all orders, which it is of importance, the men should distinctly understand; and, on an order of this description being issued, it should be notified to the dull havildar, who will attend at the interpreter's and receive from hun the order, entered in the battalion book, and written in the Dubnagree character. The havildar, on receiving the book, will proceed to the lines, and cause the order to be copied in the company books, that it may be read at sauset, roll-call, or before parale, should there be one : and in order that this duty may never be neglotted, the Aljurant will above a be at the lines at roll-call, when orders are to be read, and the officers of companies will, at their private weekly parate, cause the orders of the preceding week to be read to the men, in their presence.
- 13. These books are to be made of good country paper; a battainon book, when filled up, is to be lodged in the Intropeter's office. The company books are to be furnished by the officers commanding companies : the regimental book by the Interpretor and Quarter Master.

14. All parts of the foregoing orders, which are of importance, the native officers and men should understand, are to be translated by the Interpreter, and a copy is to be taken by the pay havildars of each company.

15. They are to be read and explained to the men, in the presence of the officars of companies, once a month, at one of the private parades.

Miscellancous.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Copies of division and station orders, as well as all other documents transmittel to HeadQuarters, shall be written in a clear legible manner, and 3 lines shall not be comprised in a less space than one inch. Care is also to be taken, that the sessal margin of about ith of the breadth of the page he invariably preserved. 6. G. C. C. F., 25th April, 1834.

All public officers in their correspondence shall include under one cover all letters addressed to the same officer in one day, until the packet amount to 21 sicca weight. Adjutunt General's Circular, 15th December, 1829.

The enclosures in public letters are always to be numbered. When the originals are transmitted, they are to be marked on the back with the No. and date thus:

Letter from (name and designation.)

To (name and designation.)

Dated.

When the enclosures are copied out consecutively, the No., the name of the writer, and of the person to whom the letter is addressed, and the date, are to be

prefixed to each, in the same form as above.

Each letter to be restricted to one subject. Abstracts of the subject and purport of letters to be annexed to them; on a separate half sheet when the letter exceeds one page, and otherwise on the upper part of the margin: names of persons and places to be distinctly written: Public letters, &c. to be written with black ink; and the margin to be on the inner side of each page. Adjutant General's Circular Letter of the 23d July, 1830.

Officers signing official documents to add their designation at full length.

Letters to be dated at the beginning.

In reports or letters written on actual service, the hour at which they are writ-

ten should be added to the date.

Officers on duty, or on leave at the presidency, corresponding with any public officer, are to date their letter from their place of residency and not merely"Calcutta" or "Fort William.

When more than one side of the paper is written on, full sheet is to be sent.

All returns, rolls, or other public documents, should have the heading of the roll or return written on the back of it also. Separate letters are not to be sent with monthly returns. Weekly states, and other papers, in cases of mere detail where an explanation is not necessary; but where any explanation is required, and where papers are transmitted to be laid before the Commander-in-Cinef, as promoting rolls or reports of Special Committees, they should be accompanied by a letter.

Periodical reports and returns should have the title as cuttle report, monthly

return, weekly state, written on the upper corner of the envelop.

All instructions received from Head Quarters, or from a superior officer, should be acknowledged by a letter, mentioning the date and the subject, in a summary manuer.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

LEAVE FOR THREE MONTHS.

G. G. O. No. 76, 28th February, 1823.—An officer may be absent on urgent private affairs from his own presidency for any period not exceeding three months, without its being deducted from his service.

LEAVE TO THE PRESIDENCY.

G. O. C. C. 7th December, 1833.—Officers applying for leave to visit the presidency are remoded of G. O. C. C. 19th July, 1807, requiring them to estendia the period of time necessary for performing the journey to and from their corps.

It is expected that officers will rejoin their corps by the expiration of the leave granted, and no extension will be allowed except for very urgent reasons, or on account of sickness duly certified.

APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE TO SEA OR FURLOUGH.

G.O.C.C. Dec. 13, 1818,—The most noble the Governor General in Council to pleased to lay down the following regulations, in regard to the mode in which applications for leave of absence to proceed to sea, or on furlough, are to be submitted to Government, by stell officers, whether attached to the Civil or Military Departments of the Service.—

1. Officers employed in public departments, and officers at the presidency shall manuant their applications for leave to proceed to sea, or on furlough, to the Adjutant General of the Army, for the purpose of being submitted to Government, under the orders of the Commander-inChief; and shall, at the same time, make the necessary report of the circumstance to the head of the department, under which

they may be employed.

2. Officers holding: -ituations away from the presidency, and whose duties may be considered as purely civil, such as readents, civil surgeons. See, shall, in the first instance, obtain leave to repair to the presidency, from the authority under which they are immediately acting: and on their arrival there, shall submit their applications for the ultimate leave, through the Adjutant General or the Army.

3. Officers serving on the staff, in the Military Department, away from the presidency shall, through the prescribed channel, transmitto the Adjutant General-of the Army, their applications for permission to come to the presidency, preparatory to submitting their request to be allowed to proceed to sea, or on ferlough.

REPORTS TO HE MADE BY OFFICERS ON PASSING STATIONS.

G. O. C. C. September 21, 1825. – The Commander-in-Chief is sorry to learn, that frequent instances have lately occurred, of officers passing military stations without reporting themselves; as the regulations of the army, and the common forms of the service require. His excellency desires, that all persons concerned, will attend to the existing orders on this subject, which require the military officers, (as well as Surgeons, or Assistant Surgeons,) who may arrive at any station or post, where there are troops, should report themselves to the commanding officer, or public staff officer of the place.

2. Such officers as are prevented by indisposition from waiting upon the com-

2. Such officers as are prevented by indisposition from waiting upon the commanding officer, will report their arrival in writing, for his information, to the Major of Brigade or stoff oil er of the station, stating whether they are on leave of absence, on sick capificate, on duty, Sec., the authority under which they are come

to the station, and the period they intend to remain,

3. It is also the duty of office is passing a military station, to call at the Brigade Office, (or other public staff office of the post,) that they may learn, if any general orders have been issued which affect them; and if they remain any time on leave at a station, they ought to do this from time to time, to see the general orders which have been published.

4. When there is a General officer in command of the division, residing at any station, the numediate command of which is exercised by a Brigadier, (as at Barackpera or Cawapora,) officers are to report their arrival and departure to his staff, as well as to the station Brigade-Major, and to wait upon him as well as apon the Brigadier.

5. Medical officers will, likewise, always wait upon the Superintending Surgeons of divisions, on passing the stations where they reside.

6. Officers passing any of the principal stations on the river, or the forts of Monghyr, Buxar, or Chunar, where they do not mean to make any stay, are nevertheless to report to the attaion staff officer, (the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Buxade Major, or Fort Adjutant,) that they may receive any orders which may possibly be waiting their arrival.

7. Officers commanding stations and posts will

7. Officers commanding stations and posts, will consider it their duty to ascertain how long any officers, who arrive within their command, intend to remain; and will take care, if they are proceeding to join a regiment, that they do not dolay their

journey without some sufficient cause; and if they are on leave, that they quit the station in sufficient time to rejoin before the expiration of their leave, unless a renewed sink outlificate, or other sufficient cause, be assigned for prolonging their stay.

- *8. All applications for leave, or extension of leave, from officers at another exaction, which are sent, either to their commanding officer, or, (in argent cases,) direct to Haad Quarters, are to be countersigned, and transmitted by the officer commanding the station where they are.
- 9. The officers commanding the principal stations of the army will receive interactions to forward, on the 1st and 16th of each month, a list of the officers who have retried at the station, who are tempining there on leave, or duty, and who have left it during the preceding fortnight. They are also hereby desired to bring to the Commander-in-Chief's notice, any instance where the preceding orders may be neglected.
- 10. Admitions, surgeous, or assistant surgeous, who are directed to join any regiment or determinent, are to report their progress once a week, to the officer common to buy the copie or deterbinent, to which they are proceeding, and their progress is to be noted from laces reports, in the monthly returns.

REPORTS TO BE MADE BY OFFICERS ON ARRIVING AT THE PRESIDENCY.

G. O. G. November 1d, 1620. —Officers arriving at the pre-idency from furlough, from sea, or from leave, are to report their arrival ar the Office of the Adjutant General, and of the Town Major, as well as to the officer commanding the presidency division (at Barrackpore). On leaving Calcutta, either to embark on bond ship, or to rejoin their station, they are enjuried to report the circumstance to the same authorities: These reports may be made in writing, if indiposition should prevent an officer foundation making them in person. All officers coming to the presidency, are to report, in writing, their place of residence, or address to the Adjutant General) and to the Presidency Major of Brigade (now deputy Assistant General)

In addition to the report above-mentioned, Medical Officers are to report in the Secretary of the Medical Board; officers in the Ordnance and Barrack Department to the Secretary to the Military Board; and other staff officers generally to the heads of their department.

All officers are directed, during their residence at the presidency, to attend occasionally at the Town Major's office, in Fort William, or at the Brigade office at Barrackpore, for the purp ise of making themselves acquainted with the general orders that have been saucd from time to time.

G. C. C. June 22, 1830.—Officers arriving at the presidency from farlough from sea, or on leave, are, on reporting their arrival to the office of the Adjutant General of the Army, to state, that they have communicated their arrival to the Town Major of Fort William, to the officer commanding the presidency division, and to the officer commanding the corps, or to the head of the department to which they belong. On leaving Calcutta to embark on board ship, or to rejoin their station, they are also to report to these authorities.

G. G. O. No. 46, 23d February, 1829.—All sick officers arriving at the presidency, will be accommodated with quarters in Fort William, and receive professional attendance from the Medical Staff of the Garrison.

ON RETURN TO DUTY.

G. O. C. C. 1st August, 1823.—Whenever an officer rejoins his corps or station heis to be noticed in the returns and muster rolls, as "Rejoined from leave on that date," although the whole of the period for which he had permission to be absent may not be completed. The returns and muster rolls will thus convey sufficient notice of his return to his duty to the departments concerned; and the practice which has prevailed of formally cancelling in G. O. the unexpired portion of leave in such cases will in future be discontinued.

(1. O. C. C. 8th January, 1828. - When where exceed the leave granted them in G. O. by a few days, the officer commanding the station or post will exercise his discretion in granting them an extension.

APPLICATION FOR SICK LEAVE.

G. O. G. G. May 24, 1822 - The most noble the trovernor General in Council directs, that every office in the Homorriba Company's army, on the Bengal establish acut, quitting his corps or sterion, on set leave, shall procure from the Medical Office; who has attended him, in addition to the certificates, prescribed by Generel Orders of the 18th July, 1:307, a detailed statement of his case, with an account of its symptoms, past tre timent, present state, and the opinion of the Medical Officer as to what change of air, whether the river, sea, Cape of Good Hope, or Europe, may be necessary for the restoration of health.

When the sick offers has consisten to apply to any other Medical Officer for assistance, after having left has station, he is to submit the hafare-mentioned statement to such Montal Other, together with a copy of the medical conflicate, and the Medical Officer will mark such observations on the statement, as the nature

of the case may require.

On the arrival of a sick office in Calcutta, he is to apply to a presidency Surgeon, submitting the state nent and medical certificate before mentioned, when the presidency Surgeon will either direct linn to wait on the Medical Board, farmished with a certificate from himself, or retain him under his own care, as may to him appear necessary.

The duty of examining sick officers at the presidency, is to be taken in rotation, monthly, by the Members of the Medical Board, the Secretary of which will acquaint the Adjutant General of the Army with the name of the Examining Mem-

ber, on the 1st day of each month,

In case an officer falls ill when absent from his corps, he is to produce the prescribed statement and certificate from the first Surgeon he may apply to, following the directions, above given, in his subsequent proceedings.

The Examining Member of the Medical Board being satisfied on a perusal of the statement and personal examination of the sick officer, that a voyage to Europe, or to sea, 12 absolutely necessary towards recovery, he will countersign the certificate to that effect, which will have been previously granted by the presidency Surgeon.

G. O. G. G. December 9, 1924.—In continuation to General Orders, 24th May, 1824, it is hereby directed, that all sick officers, whose state will admit of it shall appear before the Medical Board for finil examination , those whose indisposition is of such a nature as to preclude their personal attendance on the Board, will be visited by the Examining Member of the month.

The following is the form of certificate to be observed henceforth by the presidency Surgeons, and which is to be countersigned by the Board, or the Examin-

ing Member, as the case may be.

We do hereby ceruly, on honor, according to the best of our professional judg. ment, after careful examination, that we consider the case of Λ . B. to be of such a hattire as to reader his return to Europe, (or a toyage to the Cape of Good Hope, or New South Wales, &c. or to sea, for _____nonths, as may be thought proper,) absolutely necessary towards the recovery of lus health.

(Signed) C. D. Presidency Surgeon. (Countersigned) E. F. G. H. Members Medical Board.

A strict conformity to the above is expected.

All applications for extension of leave of absence, should state distinctly the date of the General Order under which the parties may at the time, be absent from their corps. Officers commanding stations are directed not to transmit any appheation to Head Quarters in which this is omited .- See G. O. 18th June, 1812, and O. G. 2d September, 1823.

ALLOWANCES TO OFFICERS ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

G. O. G. G. Sept. 15, 1821 .- Every officer, not being a staff officer, who shall obtain leave of absence on sick certificitie, shall be permitted to draw, whilst to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, or at the Cape of Good Hope, or at St. Helena, his full regimental allow mees, for the time during which such certificates shall testify that leave of absence is, or continues to be, absolutely necessary for the re-establishment of his health, and to no latter period.

Every officer, not being a staff officer, absent from his regiment, on his private affairs, by leave from the Government, or the Commander-in-Chief shall be permute I to draw his full regimental allowances for the period of six months, from

the date of his quitting his corps, and to no later period.

Every officer holding a staff situation, who shall obtain leave of absence, on sick certificate, small be permitted to draw, whilst to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hone, or at the Cape of Good Hope, or at St. Helena, one-half of his staff salary, for the period during which such certificate or certificates, shall testify that leave of absence is, or continues to be absolutely necessary to the re-establishment of his health, and to no later period. The other mojety of his salary, and every allowance for office or establishment, shall be drawn by the officer doing the duty of such absent officer.

Every officer holding a staff situation, who shall obtain leave of absence on his private affairs, from the Government, or from the Commander in-Chief shall be permitted to draw one-half of his staff salary for the period of six months, from the commencement of his leave of absence, and for no later period. The other moiety of his salary, and every allowance for office or establishment, shall be drawn by the

officer, doing the duty of such absent staff officer.

In cases of the absence of staff difficer, when it is not found necessary to appoint an officer to perform the Juties, or when a staff officer in the same department, (as in the Commissariat.) holding the same rank, and drawing the same allowances may be detached to perform the duties, then the absent staff officer to draw onehalf of his personal allowances, under the provisions of the preceding regulations, and the remaining portion to be a saving to Government.

Military officers absent on their private affairs, from their regiments or stations by leave of Government or of the Commander-in-Chief, shall be entitled to draw their full regimental allowances; and in case of staff officers, a moisty of their staff

salary, when permitted, on urgent private business, to visit the presidency.

G. O. G. G. Nov. 28, 1821 .- Within the line from Cuttack, Sumbulpore, Allahabad, Pertaubgurh, Saltanpore Oude, Goruckpore, and along the frontier to Chittagong, the regulation of the 15th September is to continue in force, to the full extent of the period therein specified, or otherwise, agreeably to proximity with Calcutta, at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief.
To officers proceeding from Cawapore, Lucknow, Secrora, Sectapore, and the

stations in Bundlerund the period is extended to seven months.

From Etwah, Myapoory, Futty Ghur, Shahjehanpoor, and Bareilly, to seven months and a half.

From Agra, Muttra, Ally-Gurb, and Saugor to eight months.

From Delhi, Meerut, Moradabad, Howalbag, Almorah, Lohooghaut, Jubiulpore, Gurrawarah, Hussingabad, and Bhopalpoor, to eight months and a half.

From all the higher stations to Loodhinna, and from Baitool, Nagpoor, Assesgurh, Mundlaiser, Mhow, Nematch, and Nussocrabad, to nine months.

C. G. O No. 48, 11th February, 1825.—No allowances are to be passed to any Office. In may henceforth obtain leave of absence from this presidency on medical certificate, beyond a period of two years.

OFFICERS WHO OVERSTAY PHEIR LEAVE TO THE CAPE, &c.

G. O. G. G. Dec. 10, 1824.—Officers absent beyond the presidency of Ben al. and unable to produce a return passage within the time for which leave was granted are invariably to provide themselves with a certificate from the communion officer, resident, closely town unjoy, or other supernot officer of the place at which they may be, certifying to that effect, and without which, their allowance will be forteited from the expiration of the period of fields of absence.

All officers proceeding on leave of absence by sea, are directed to furnish themselves from the department of the adjutant general of the army, with an official

copy of the General Order granting such leave.

G. G. O. No. 31, 2 m's Échemaió, 1832.—Any military officer proceeding hereafter beyonds of or the limit of this presidency, for the recovery of his health, who shall remain about for a period exceeding two years, shall be accounted on furflowth, in like manner, as if he had proceeded to Europe, unless he can prove to the satisfaction of Governor or that no opportunity offered for his returning, or embarking on his return to beautiful, from the colony or softlement at which he was residing at any time within the country previous to the completion of an absence of two years.

APPLICATION FOR FURLOUGH, &c.

No officer to he allowed tralough with permission to draw his pay, until he has served 10 years in Indea, except on account of certified sickness.—C. D.'s Letter, 34 December, 1803.

All officers applying for leave to go to sea, or to proceed to Europe, or to resign the service, are required to send to the Adjutant General, with their applications, a certificate, signed by the presidency pay master, and countersized by the accountant in the military department (and in easy of moderal officers, a certificate from the apothecary general, in addition,) "that there are no demands against them in the books of those officers. When they may are any unsentled accounts, they will turnish, in hear of the certificate, an engagement from an established house of agency, to be responsible for any claims against them on the part of

Cievermaent.

Officers applying for lease to go to Europe or to sea, for the benefit of their health, are to send, with their applications, the prescribed medical certainests, recommending their making a sea voyage (or proceeding to Europe), signed by a presidency surgeon, and countersigned by the Medical Board.

Ufficers who are not entitled to furlouth, from the period of their service to transmit, with their application to return to Europe, a succept detail, on honour, of the

circumstances which indoce them to mark such application,

M. C. 11th Oct. 1785, G. G. O. 15th January, 1818, G. O. 18th July, 1807; G. G. O. 9th March, 1827; G. G. O. 21st January, 1828, See Henley's Code, pages 138, 139, and 150.

APPLICATION FOR SHIPPING ORDERS.

G. O. G. G. Der. 4, 1823.—In order to prevent an unnecessary multiplication of business, it is notified to the officers of the army, that in their application to the department of the adjutant general for shipping orders, whether they be about to exact, the stips of the Honorabic Company, or on private vessels, they are

invariably to state the names of the individuals composing their families, who are to embark with them, in addition to their own.

Officers not having families are to insert the wards no family in their applica-

tions for shipping orders.

Their shipping order for servants, natives of India, proceeding to sea with individuals, is procured on application direct to the secretary in general departs ment, on the prescribed deposit being lodged in the general treasury.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to dored, that all applications, not made in conformity with the above directions, shall be returned to the

partus.

G. O. G. G. Dec. 16, 1824 .- In order to prevent unnecessary applications, it is hereby notified, that officers obtaining leave of absence, do not require shipping orders to proceed merely from port to port in ladia on private ships, a conv of the general order, granting such leave, being considered sufficient authority has their recultion. Certain regulations, however, peculiar to the regular and chartered ships of the Han'ble Company, require the issue of the shipping order, when an office proceeds on one of those vessels.

For officers proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, &c. and eventually to Eu-

tope, shipping orders are necessary.

PILOTS' CERTIFICATES.

G. C. C. Sept. 23, 1820 .- Much inconvenience having been accasioned to the public service, by the muttention of others to the rules fail down in general orders of the 21st January, 1817, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the promulgation of the tollowing additional regulation, on the subject therem referred to :--

All officers of the Bengal army, obtaining leave to go beyond the limits of this presidency, who neglect, if proceeding by sea, to transmit to the secretrary to Ciovernment, in the indirar department, and also to the adjutant general of the army, a certificate signed by the julot, of the date of dispatch of the which they may proceed; or, if travelling by land, to report to the same authorise ties, the date of their quitting the limits of this presidency, will have their leave calculated from the date of the Government general order, granting the indulgence.

G. O. C. C. in January 5, 1325. -Officers applying for leave to proceed beyond the limits of this presidency by sea, are required to include in their applications.

the name of the ship on which they purpose to embark.

G. G. O. January 28, 1823.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify to the army, that the Hon ble the Court of Directors have approved of a modification of their original orders of 1796, as to leave of absence and furlough. and to permit the absence of an officer on urgent private affairs, from his own Presidency, for any period, not exceeding three months, to be counted as part of his term of service.

REPORTS TO BE MADE BY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH, &c.

Eltract from a general letter from the Han'ble the Court of Directors, in the military Department, under date the 3rd January, 1817. -

Para. 3. " Adverting to the frequent application made to us by military officers for an extention of furlough, and being of opinion, that all such applications, preferred on the ground of sickness, should be accompanied by the most satisfactory testimonials, to prove that the parties are unavoidably com-pelled to make the same. We have received, that it be required of all officers, whenever they shall find it necessary, on account of sickness, to solict a further leave of absence to transmit with their letter of application, a certificate, signed by at least two gentlemen, eminent in the medical profession, describing the nature of the applicant's complaint and stating it to be their opinion, that the circumstances of the case render a compliance with his request absolutely necessary, also, that proviously to an extension of furlong granted, such matter proof of the statement made by the party in support of his application, shift no additional hypersonal examination, or by such other avidence as we may do no restatement.

4. "We have lurther resolved, that all officers abroad in any part of Europo, applying for permission to remain a further time absent from their duty, on account of ackness, he required to turned resettingly, ugued by at least two eminent physicians; also the attests on of a negative, a support of the fact, that the persons

who have signed the cert it ate are privations.

4. Whenever any office, on your stabilishment shall receive permission to come to Europe whether it had a count of ill health, or of private affairs, we desire you to furnish him with a copy of these orders.

G. O. G. 175, 17, 173.—In order fally to inform the officers upon this establishment, of the excitogy gulations, with respect to furlough to Europe as well as to check the procuse, which is a control extent, has intely prevailed, of influency officers postparing than return to their duty, for a period forger than is compatible with the good of the service, the following extracts of a general letter from the flower of the Court of Directors, under date the 13th September, 1620, is published to the activity, and the Most Noble the Governor General in Council directs, that a printed copy of the order be furnished from the adjutant general's other, treates office rather shall obtain the paranisma of Government, to proceed to Europe on unlook th.

"Officers coming to Lighted on furlough, are required, as soon as they arrive, to report, their arm of and address, by letter, to our secretary, forwarding,

at the same time, the certain atta which they received in India.

"In all case of failor is, whether it be granted for private rifairs, or on sick certificate, officers are reported to join the extrabilithment to which they belong at the expiration of faire years, from the commiscement of their furlough, unless they shall rive obtained an extrasion of leave had a us, sax mouths before the expiration of the sub-term of three years.

bettensions of furlough will unt, infuture, he proved, except in cases of sickness, certified in the manuer preservoid in our dispress of the Billanuary, 1817, or in cases in which it shall be proved to us, that a further residence in Europe is

indepensably necessary.

"When under any such circumstances, an officer shall have obtained an extension of onlying to a given period, he must, at the expiration thereof, apply for and obtain periods on either to return to his duty, or to resule a further time in Europe.

"The act of the 37.1, Geo. III. Cap. 52, Sec. 70, as it respects military officers, applies only to cases of sakuess, infirmity, or inevitable accident, and no officer will be hereafter considered eligible to return to the service, after five years' absence, under that earch neut, who has failed to obtain from us, agreeably to the foregoing regulations, an entrusion of turbough, under the consumstances referred to in the act.

"The plea of ignorance or the regulations will not hereafter be a limited, as any justification of the brea- of them, but others, who will come home on furturely and who shall not, in due time, apply, so as to effect their return to the presidency to which they och ag, within the poind of three years, from the commencement of their furlough, will subject themselves to the loss of the service unless they shall be permitted by us to remain a further time in this country.

Fittenet from a general letter from the Houble the Court of Directors, in the Military Bepartment, under date the Rith December, 1897.—Para. 2. "The frequent applications that have been made to us, by officers of our several military establishments is India, when in Europe, for advances of money on loans, under the ples of them being otherwise unable to return to their duty, have not only caused much

trouble and inconvenience, but in some instances, the Company have austained loss by the death of the parties, to whom such advances have occasionally been

made, and the practice has of late years increased.

= 3. "As under the regulations of 17.) is, the inditary officers are allowed to come home on furbough, and to receive their pay, and in regard to subalterins, as further indulged with passage money home, their situations have been considerably improved, and they cannot reasonably expect any additional indulgance of the nature above-mentioned; to prevent, therefore, all expectations of the like in future, we direct, that you publish, in general orders to the army, that we have been under the invessity of coming to the residution of declaim; that officers at home are not hereafter to expect that application for advances for money, beyond what they are allowed by the existing regulations of the service, will be attended to."

FURLOUGH RUGULATIONS.

Officers, (of whatever rink,) coust be ten yours in India before they can be entitled, (except in cases of certified sickness, and as hereafter specified,) to their rotation to be absent on furlough, and the same rule is applicable to assistant military surgeons.

Officers who have not served ten years in India, but whose presence in England
is required by urgent private offices, may be allowed a furl male for one year without pay, on turnsland an affidivit of the urgency of the case, in which the circum-

stances are to be brufly noticed.

Others, after arrival at the presidency, are to address their applications, for furlough, to the adjutant general, enclosing therein a certificate from the presidency pay-master, and accountant to the inditary department, of there being no demands against them, (or in lieu there of, an engagement on the part of some respectable agency house,) and also a medical certificate from a presidency surgeon, counter-signed by the Examining Member of the Michiel Board, if the application be grounded on all health. A certificate signed by the pilot of the date of dispatch of vessels in which officers embark, to be sent to the adjutant general, and also to the acceptacy to the government, industry department.

A Chaplain, after seven years' resid are in In his, is allowed to go home on furlough, and receive the pay of major. Should be go home from sickness, prior to

this period of service, he is allowed the pay of captain only.

A conductor of stores is allowed furlough pay, only in case of going home from

Officers going to England on furlough, are required immediately to report their arrival, by letter, to the Secretary, stating the name of the ship in which they arraved, and their address, forwarding at the same time, the confficates they received in India.

The period of furlough is three years, reckoning from its date to the day of the re-

turn of the officer to his presidency.

Others are required to join the e-tablishment to which they belong, at the expiration of the three years, furlough, unless they shall have obtained an extension of leave from the Court of six months before the expiration of that period. No furlough will be extended, except in cases of sickness, certified in the manner hereafter mentioned, or in cases, in which it shall be proved to the Court, that a further re-

sidence in Europe is indispensably necessary.

All officers finding it necessary to solicit a further leave of absence, on account of sickness, must transunt, with their letter of application for such lave, a certificate signed by, at least, two gentlemen, comment in the medical profession, describing the nature of the applicant's complaint and stating it to be their opinion, that the circumstances of the case render a compliance with his request absolutely necessary. Also previously to such extension of furlough being granted, such further proof shall be adduced, by personal examination, or by such other evidence, as shall be desired satisfactory,

Officers abroad in any part of Europe, applying to remain further time from their duty, on account of sickness, are to furnish a certificate of two eminent physicians, with the outstation of a magistrate, that the persons who signed the certificate etc physicians.

Offices having obtained in extension of bullough to a given period, must, at its expectation, apply for periodship, either to return to that duty, or to reside a further

time in boulant.

No officer, who has failed to obtain an extension of furlough, will be considered chaptele to return to the service after averyears' absence, under the act of the 33

Geo, 111, ch p. 52, mr. 70.

Every often upon teneral lader, will reserve a printed copy of, the general order on this subject, puth-shell explosably to the Court's instruction, and the plea of renormed other of a trop as who in the a hantled, as any justification of the breach of them to five who shell not, in due time, apply, so as to offer their return to the presidency to which they belong, within the period of 3 years, from the commencement of their furlough, will subject themselves to the loss of the service, unless they shall be permitted, by the Court, to remain a further time in Europe.

No officer on furious h can receive pay for more than two years and a half, from the period of his quitting Lana, excepting Colonels of regiments, and those of the rank of Lagutenant-Colon is regimentally, when promoted to dict of in jorgeneral; the latter are then allowed to draw the pay of their brevet stark beyond the above.

period.

OFFICERS RETURNING TO INDIA.

Regulations as to the charge of Recents.

At a Court of Directors, held on the 221 December, 1820 - Resolved, that, whenever a detachment of Company's necroits, to the extent of thirty men, shall be embasked on any one sing, they shall be placed in charge of the semor Company's officer, not exceeding the rank of a field officer, who shall have obtained permission to return to hes diry on the sing, within, at least, seven days of the period fixed for her leaving Grivesend - That the unicer proceed with the mea from the depot is that he remains and the service the legislited the passage money of his rank: And, that the commander of the sing be authorized to draw on the Company's paymaster to, the same.

PRECLUDING THE RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

OF MILLITARY AND OTHER OFFICERS, AFTER AN ARREVER OF FIVE YEARS.

" No officer, wno shall have had any civil or military station, whatever, in ladia, in the service of the E. I. Company, being under the rank or degree of a Member of Council or Commander-in-Chief of the forces, and who, having departed from India by leave of the Governor General in Council or Governor in Council, shall not return to ladia within the space of five years next after such departure, shall be cuttied to any rank or restoration of office, or he capable of again serving in ladia, either in the European or native corps of troops, or in the civil line of the conpany's service: unless, in the case of any civil servant of the Company. it shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the Court of Directors, that such absence was occasioned by sickness or infirmity, or unless such person be permitted to return with him rank to india, by a vote or resolution passed by way of ballot by three parts in hour of the propuetors assembled in General Court, specially convened for . that purpose, whereof eight days' previous notice of the time and purpose of such meeting shall be given in the London Gazette, or unless, in the case of any military offices, it shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the said Court of Directors, and the Bears of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, that such absence was occasioned by sickness or infirmity, or some inevitable accident. 33, Geo. 111, cap. 52, sec. 70.

OFFICERS RETIRING FROM THE SERVICE.

Regulations respecting military and other officers retiring from the Co man

Every officer after twenty-two years' actual service in India, is allowed to retist with the pay of the rank to which he has attained; but such pay is to be the same only, as that allowed to officers of infantiv.

A Member of the Medical Board, who has been in that station not less than two years, and not less than twenty years in India, including three years for one fur-

lough, is permeted to retire from the service, and allowed £ 500 per annum.

A Surgeon of General Hospital, or Superintendent-Surgeon, who has been in that station not less than twenty years, including three years for one farlough, as above,

is permitted to retire from the service, and allowed £300 per annum.

All other Surgeons and Assistant-Surgeons attached to the military, are permitted to retire from the service on the pay of their tank, after having served seventeen years in India.

An Assistant-Surgeon, after the said period of service, who shall not have attained the station of head Surgeon, is allowed to rotire on a pension of £ 50 per annum.

A Chaplain after eighteen years' service in India, (ten of which at a military station.) including three years for one furlough, is allowed to retire with the pay of major.

A Chaplain having served ten years in India, whose constitution will not admit of his continuing in the service, may retire on the half-pay of major; after seven years.

on the half-pay of captain.

A Commissary or Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, not being a commissioned officer, is allowed to retire on full pay, if he has served twenty-seven years in ladia, of which twelve must have been in the ordnance department; twenty-five vents. fourteen of which in that department; or twenty-two years, seventeen years of which in the ordnance department.

A Conductor of Ordnance is allowed to retire on £60 per annum, after twenty-

five years' actual service in India.

Every Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, or Captain, is allowed, to retire with the helf pay of the rank to which he has attained, in case his health shall not permit him to serve in ludia; but he can only be silowed the pay of the rank he held at the expiration of twelve months from his arrival in Europe.

A Lieutenant having served thirtsen, or an Ensign nine years in India including three years for a furlough, may retire on the hulf pay of his rank, in case his health

shall not permit him to serve in India.

A Subaltern Officer, or Military Assistant-Surgeon having served six years in India, is permitted to retire on the hulf pay of eneigh; if his constitution should be

so impaired as to prevent the possibility of his continuing in India.

Every officer returning on furlough, and wishing to retire from the service, mass make a declaration to that effect, within twelve months after his arrival in England; and in case of his neglecting so to do, he must, at the expiration of his furlough, either return to India, or be held to have relinquished the service, and not be tled to retire on pay, unless by has continued to serve in India, from his first enviral -far the space of twenty-two years without having a furlough, in that case he is ellowed two years before he shall be called upon to signify his intention of retiring, but he can only be allowed the pay of the rank he hald at the expiration of twelve months from his arrival in Europa.

Officers, in future, retiring from the service, shall be considered to have retired from the date of their application to that effect, or from the expiration of two years. from the date of their landing in the United Kingdom, whichever shall first hap and all casualties, by death in Europe, after the expiration of the same period of 2 years, from the date of landing, shall be considered to have occurred from the date when that period expired, notwithstanding, in both cases, the afficer may be received an extension of futlengh. G. G. O. No. 230, of 1824.

ENLARGEMENT OF RETIRING PENSIONS.

G. O. G. G. Fort William, May 23, 1636.—No 104.—The Governor General of India in Council has much pleasure in publishing to the army, the following extract, paras, 5 and 6, of a setter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 15, dated the 23d of December, 1835, amounting in enlargement of the retiring pension regulations. The boon thereby conferred upon the reversal ranks of the army, will, His Lordship has no doubt, be duly appreciated; and be received as a testimony of the warm inverses felt by the Honorable the Court of Directors in the welfare of the old officers of their army in India.

"Para. 5. Adverting to the many obstacles which have himself of prevented the estallishment of a general returng fund, and considering it hopeless to expect that any fund can be so framed as to meet on the one hand with the general concurrence of the army, and on the other with the sanction of the authorities at home, we have thought it right no longer to rely on the formation of such a fund, but so far as we can feel justified in doing it ourselves, to provide for the object contemplation schemes of that nature, without the aid of contributions from our officers, by an enlargement of the retining regulations; and we have therefore resolved.

That every officer who shall have served 23 years (3 years' furlough included) shall be allowed to remo on the pay of Captain, whether he shall have attained

that rank or not.

That every officer who shall have served 28 years (3 years' furlough included) shall be allowed to retire on the pay of a Major, whither he shall have attained that rank or not.

That every officer who shall have served 33 years (3 years' forlough included) shall be allowed to retire on the pay of a Lieutenant-Colonel, whether he shall bare attained that rank or not; and,

That every officer who shall have carved 38 years (3 years' furlough included) shall he allowed to retire on the full pay of a Colonel, whother he shall have attained that rank or not.

6. These arrangements are to have effect without prejudice to any claims arising out of the present returns regulation."

STAFF EMPLOYMENT.

- G. G. O. No. 163, of 17th August, 1827.—Not more than five officers shall be simultaneously absent on staff employment from any one corps whether cavalry or lafabry. Of these not more than two are to be of the rank of Captain. And when a subaltern officer on staff employment shall be promoted to the rank of Captain in a corps having two Captains absent on permanent public employment, he shall be required to vacate his appaintment.
- C. D.'s Letter C. O. O. No. 105 of 15th May, 1829.—When any regiment shall have 4 officers on staff employ and 4 on furlough, and an additional officer, shall require to proceed to England on medical certificate, one of the four absentages on detached duty (the last withdrawn) shall be required to rejoin his corper.
- "C. De Letter G. G. O. No. 108, of 15th May 1829 No officer to be wife-drawn from his regiment for the purpose of being appointed an extra or suger-himmerary aid-do camp. And officers acting as such, not to receive any allow-suce for doing so. No regiment shall have three officers withdrawn for detached supplyment, until ail regiments have two; nor four till all have three.
- E. G. O. No. 16, 20th January, 1832.—Whenever it shall become necessary study's an efficient to his regiment from detached employment, otherwise than by promption, such officer shall be those last withdrawn for staff duty.

- G. O. G. Na. 154, of 1833.—With reference to the regulations now inferce, for restricting the withdrawal of officers from regimental duty for staff employment, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following extract (paragraph 3) of a letter, No. 47, from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, under date the 8th May, 1833, be published in General Orders, and that the rule therein laid down be made applicable to the three presidences.
- G. G. No. 240, of 28th November, 1829.—When an officer at the head of department, or an officer holding the appointment of department, in a department, shall proceed on ience of absence, the individual nominated by Government to officiate in the superior grade, shall, if in the same department, be entitled to draw one half of his own salary and the forfeited movely of the salary of the absence; and when under such circumstances, it may be deemed necessary by Government to bring an extra officer into the department, the officer thus temporarily employed, shall be allowed the undrawn half salary of the deputy or assistant, as the case may be. If an extra officer should not be required, the undrawn half salary becomes a saving to the State.
- G. G. O. No. 151, 24th September, 1332.—No officer transferred from one regiment to another, shall be elizible to a staff or civil appointment, although otherwise qualified, unless he shall have served two years in the regiment to which he may have been so transferred.
- G. C. O. 21st May, 1832.—Officers of the civil staff of the army though exempted from attendance at all ordinary parades, are excepted to attend to the requisition of a commanding officer, whenever he considers himself justified in demanding their presence, by the occasion for which the troops may be assembled.
- First, 3. "Although we attach a very high importance to the rules, established for testricting the withdrawal of officers from regimental duty for staff employament, we shall not reacte our sanction to the exception recommended by the Commander-in-Chief and by the Governor General, in tavor of officers selected for the personal staff to the Covernor General, the Commander-in-Chief, the Vice-President in Council, and the Ardes-de-Camp of General officers on the staff, but upon the condition, (suggested by the Governor General), that "no officer shall be informatly "iterrawa from his corps to the obvious detrinent of its efficiency; and that an officer taken out of order from a regiment shall not be eligible for a transfer from a per-onal staff appointment to any permanent detached employment," unless, what so with frawn, the staff absentess from his corps shall be brought below the prescribed number.

PERIOD OF SERVICE REQUIRED BEFORE AN OFFICER CAN HOLD A STAFF APPOINTMENT.

G. C. G. G. January 31, 1823.—No officer will henceforward be appointed to fill any situation on the general staff of the army, who shall not have served four years, three of which in the actual performance of regimental or shall duty with a corps.

An officer may hold the situation of Aide-de-Camp, after having served one year with his regiment, but the period passed in that situation, except when year ployed on field service, is not to be counted in the regimental daty, as above

prescribed.

G. O. G. Q. August 12, 1825.—The Right Hoodrable the Governor Genefal in Council is pleased to direct thatt. he provisions of general order, under date the 31st January, 1923, prescribing the period of services recountry to period.

differ to hold any situation on the general staff of the army, be autended to every give situation to which a military officer is eligible.

BRIGADE COMMANDS.

WHEN TO HE VACATED.

G. O. G. Fort William, July 31, 1837.—The following paragraphs of a military letter, No. 29, from the Honorable the Court of Directors, to the Government of Bengal, dated the 5th April, 1837, are published for the

information of the army :---

"Para. 1. Having had under our consideration the regulations affecting the appointment of officers to established brigade commands, we have resolved, that such Brigadiers of the 1st and 2d classes as are regimental Colonels, and who have succeeded to the benefits of the off-reckoning fund, shall be required to vacate their respective commands after having held the appointment of Brigadier for five years: this regulation however to be subject to the same modification as the appointment of general officers to the staff; viz. that if, on any particular occasion, you should be of opinion, that the continued service of any Brigadier is indepensable to the public interests, you may continue him in the command until our decision on his case shall be made known to you. Upon every such occasion you will furnish us with the requisite information with the least practicable delay.

2. This regulation is not to be applied retrospectively to the period which Brigadiers may have served as such prior to its announcement in general order; but we are of opinion, that for every two years which they may then have served as Brigadiers, they should be considered as having served one year towards the

completion of their tour under the new regulation."

STAFF APPOINTMENTS WHEN TO BE VACATED.

G. O. G. May 23, 1823.—It being desirable to fix, by one general rule, the limits under which officers holding stuff appointments, or other public employments, under this presidency, may retain them, or otherwise, on promotion to superior rank, and to provide, generally, for all doubts or contingencies, so far as they can be to reseen, by establishing one equal and uniform principle, the following limitations are to have prospective effect from this date:—

PUBLIC OFFICES AND STAIF DEPARTMENTS TO BE VACALED ON PROMOTION 1Q NO LIMITATION.

Residents at Native Courts, or high deplomatic missions; command of divisions

Secretary to Government, military department; Adjutant General; Quarter Master General; Commissary General; Military Auditor General; Surveyor General; Judge Advocate General; Commandants of Subsidiary or Field Forces, districts or garrisons.

MAJOR GENERAL, REGIMENTAL COLONEL.* .

Cheff Commands in the armies of native allied powers; Town and Fort Major, Fort William; Deputy Secretary to Government, military department; Deputy Adjutant General; Deputy Quarter Master General; Deputy Commissary General; Deputy Audito General; Secretary to the Military Board; Principal Commissary of Ordinance; Superintendants of Public Buildings, when angineer officers; Superintendents of the foundry, ditto ditto; personal staff of the Governor General and Commander-in-Chef; Political Agents at Inferior

[&]quot;Net operating until they become entitled to the off-reckning dividends of their respective corps.—See G. O. G. G. Sth May, 1874.

Wative Courts; Communication Suppers and Miners; Superintendent of telegrnometrical survey.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL REGIMENTALLY.

lst Assistant to a Resident at a Native Court, or High Diplomatic Mission; Principal Assistant in civil charge of districts; Assistant Secretary to Government Military Department; 1st Assistant Adjutant General; 1st ditto Quarter Master General; 1st ditto Commissary General; 1st ditto Auditor General; Agents for gan carriage; Agents for army clothing; Principal Deputy Commissary of Ordinance; Model-Master and Tangent scale department; Joint Secretary Military Board; (now Secretary to the Military Board in the Commissary Department;) Superintendents of public buildings, if not engineers; Superintendents of foundry, if an artiflery officer; Superintendents of the stud; Presidency Pay Master; Commandant body guard of the Governor General; Commandant golundauz battalion; Commandants local battalions; Commandant local borse; Commandants new levies; Commandants pioneer corps; Superintendents of canais and agent for the construction of iron buildes, if not an engineer.

MAJOR REGIMENTALLY.

All Assistants, Deputy Assistants, or Sub-Assistants, in staff offices or public departments, not included above; Deputy Judge Advocates General; Barrack-Masters; Deputy Pay Masters; Brigade Majors; Surveyors, land or tree, if not engineer officers; Secretaries or Persain interpreters to General Officers or Briganiers in command, &c.; Aides-de-Camp to General Officers; Secretary Clothing Board; Secretary Board of Superintendence, stud department; Superintendent finite Bright Transports; Superintendent half-wrought materials; Superintendent family money; Superintendent alets; Superintendent foods or bunds; Superintendent tumber agencies; Superintendent of telegraphs; Garrison store keeper; Commissaries of Ordnance; Deputy ditto ditto; Fort or Cantonment Adjutant; Pay Master and Adjutant of Invalids; all Otheers attached to the College of Fort William, any Native College or institution, political or other civil situations inferior to first assistant to a Residant, or to a Civil Commissioner.; appointments in the Mint; command of palace guards, or escorts with Native Princes; Command of Residents Guards or e-corts.

No appointment or public empiby whatever, not included in the above enumeration to which a military officer is eligible, shall be retained in future on the promotion of the party to the rank of regimental Captain, excepting professional Officers in the corps of engineers, which are not limited under the rank of Acting

Chief Engineer.

G. O. G. July 4, 1823.—In cases where officers unite a military command with a political situation, one of which would be vacated on the attainment of superior rank under the operation of the general orders 23d May last, but which the public service may require should remain united, the disqualification for either, is then only to take place on reaching the grade assigned, as a limit for the political situation.

TRANSFERS TO INVALID AND OTHER CORPS.

· G. O. G. No. 85, 13th June, 1833.—No European officer will be thereafter remaferred to the invalid establishment, whose application is not supported by extrificates in the following forms:

Certificate.

1		do	hereby	certify, that
I have attended	and that to the	beatof my	nowledg	e and belief,
he is permanently disqualifie	d for the performance	of Mether	Metive	pers instruct

"that such disqualification has not been occasion for habits.	ed by interaperance or other irregu-
(Signed)	Regimental or Station Surgeon.
Superintending Surgeon of the Jivision.	
Certificate of char	acter.
I do hereby declare that I believe the conduc-	r of

-while with the regiment under my command, to have been at all times that of an officer and a gentleman. (hanger) Officer Commanding the Carps.

(Countersigned) --- ---Commanding other of the division,

In cases where officers may have excitanted norps, they will be required to produes certificates of character in the above form from the officers commandiar the soveral regiments to which they may have been attached.

OUNLIFICATIONS OF INTERPRETERS.

G. O. C. P. May 27, 1923,... The Commander-in Chief is pleased to notify to smostlern officers of the army, the scale of qualifications expected in the candidates for the office of interpreter in native corps, and of the test by which such qualifications are to be ascertained : viz.

1st. A well granded knowledge of the general principles of grammar.

The ability to read and write with facility the mouthed. Person character,

of the Oordoo, and the Devi Nagire of Kharree Bulce.

3d. A colloquial knowledge of the Oordon and Hindon, sufficient to emble him to explain with facility, and it the moment, my biders in those dialects, or to transpose reports, letters, &c. from them mro English.

The tests by which these qualifications are to be tried, are

lst. By well selected questions, not of the avectors, but of the general leading principles of grammar.

By some voce consersation with the examiners.

Be written to in-lations into Hindoo-tanee in both characters, of selected orders, or inles and regulations.

4th. By reading and translating the Baye-Buhar in Hindoostanee; the Prem Sagar in Chairer Bolee , and the Golistan, or Onwar-i Scheily in Persian.

It will be the duty of Gummittees of Examination, to ascertain the attainments of candidates by the foregoing rules, and their reports are to specify the proficiency of the party examined, under each of those heads,

The Commander-in- Chief destes it to be further understood, that primes examination in the College of but William, if successful, will be considered as suf-

ficient promi of qualification.

G. O. C. 1. Peccader 28, 1827 .- The Commander in Chief, impressed with the necessity of obvicting the means emence likely to rise to the public service, from the appointment of interpreters who are not qualified for the duties of the office, has determined not to appoint my officer permanently to that situation, who shall not have passed an examination, and have been reported qualified for it.

The recommendation of the commanding officer of the regiment will be so far-Attended to, that the officer recommended will be appointed to act us laterpreter and Quarter Master, until the Commander-in-Chief shall have accertained, from the report of the Committeen Examinations, what officer is best qualified for the titualies. .

When it shall happen, which the Commander-m-Chief trusts it seldous will; that there is no officer in the regiment possessed of the requisite qualifications, the Commander-in-Chief will consider it his only to appoint an officer from another forms, to act as Interpreter, until the regiment shall produce one qualified for the office.

Anxious to extend the application of the principle on which this determination has been formed, and to give it practical efficiency, the Commander-in-Chief takes this opportunity of signifying to the army, that in his selection for situations on the staff, depending on his recommendation, it is his intention to give ample scope to the operation of those causes, of which an army, constituted as thems, is so essentially in need; encouragement of ment, and renumeration of service.

QUALIFICATION FOR COMMISSARIAT OFFICERS.

G. G. O. 9th December, 1831.—No officer deemed qualified for an appointment in the Commissariat Department who cannot pass the examination in the native languages pre-cribed for a regimental Interpreter.

G. O. C. G. 20th April, 1835.—The Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to lay down the following rules for the appointment and pro-

.motion of officers in the Commissoriat Department:

1st. The Commissation at the presidenties of Fort William and Agra together, and of the presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay severally, shall consist of

One Commissary General.

One Deputy Commis-ary General.

Assistant Commis-aries General.

Deputy Assistant ditto duto.

Sub-A-straut duto ditto.

The number of each of the three latter grades being regulated from time to time by the several Governments respectively according to the acceptive of the service; and it shall be considered the imperative duty of the several Commissives General to report to Government, whenever they may find, that the number of officers can be reduced consistently with the efficiency of their respective departments.

2nd. All appointments to the Commissariat shall be made from the European commissioned ranks of the Honorable Company's army, but no officer shall be held eligible to be appointed, who has not passed an examination in the native

language

3rd. Every officer on his first appointment to the Commissariat shall enter the Department at the bottom of junior grade. The only exception to this rule will be in the case of the commissary General, who may be selected from the army at large, and be at once appointed head of the department; due nitentian and consideration being of course given to the services, claims, and fitness of the officers already serving, or who may have served in the department.

4th. No Sub-Assistant shall be promoted to the grade of deputy assistant who

4th. No Sub-Assistant shall be promoted to the grade of deputy assistant who has not general three years in the former, and no deputy assistant to the grade of Assistant Commissary General, who has not served four years as a deputy assistant, or seven years in the department, nor shall any Assistant Commissary General be promoted to the Deputy Commissary General, who has not served five years as an

as-man, or twelve years in the department.

5th. If there should be no officer in one grade of sufficient length of service in the Commission, quelified under these rules to be promoted to the next, an officer will be appointed, when a vacancy occurs, to the lowest grade, and the promoten will be made only when the obstacle here supposed no longer exists, but seniority alone is not the only qualification for promoten from one grade another, as superior claims founded on services performed and supported by the recommendation of the Commission General will have the preference, as laid down in general orders by the Supreme Government, dated the 22d December, 1815, 27th

March 1819, and 25th April 1822; provided the individual shall have served in the department the period necessary under these rules to qualify him for promo-

tion.

6th. All officers of the commissariat are subject to the staff regulations, on being promoted from one rank to another in their respective regiments but any officer in charge of a branch of the department on actual field service, or with a foreign expedition, who may become ineligible by regimental promotoin, may be continued in charge until such time as the Commissary General can relieve him without inconvenience to the public service.

7th. Officers leaving the department on furlough to Europe, if re-appointed after their return, will have to enter at the bottom of the list of Sub-Assistants; but officers compelled by sickness to return to Europe on medical certificate, and officers removed from the department by promotion in their regiments, will be held eligible to be re-appointed to any grade which their previous length of survice in the department may cuttile them to hold under these rules and the general regulations of the service: provided that on re-appointment, they are not

placed above any who were previously their seniors.

8th. Officers temporarily appointed to the Commissariat by Government, will receive while so employed, an allowance of 150 rupees per mensem, but without any claims to be continued in the office, and the same rule will apply to temporary appointments made on emergency by commanding officers, on the application of officers of the Commissariat suddenly obliged to quit their charge or otherwise, provided such appointments be confirmed by Government.

NATIVE LANGUAGES.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR INTERPRETERS AND COMMISSARIAT OFFICERS.

G. O. G. Fort William, Jan. 9, 1837.—The Honorable the Court of Directors having, in a recent despatch again expressed their anxious desire, that a competent knowledge of the native languages should be generally diffused among the officers of their army, and having, at the same time, deemed it necessary to preactibe, that certain degree of preficiency in one or more of those languages be in future considered an indespensable qualification for staff employ, the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in council, with the view of giving effect to the wishes of the Honorable Court, without prejudice to the just claims of the many in other respects highly qualified officers now in the service, is pleased to publish the following rules for General information:

I. No military officer, who is now in the service, or who may enter it bereafter, will be deemed qualified for, or eligible to, the commissariat department, or the appointment of regimental laterpreter, unless he shall have passed the examination in the native languages, prescribed for candidates for the latter situ-

atien.

Al. No officer, who may enter the service hereafter, will be deemed eligible to any staff situation, (except a temporary one during actual service in the field,) at eivil supply, until he shall have passed an examination in the flindoustance.

Tobaches.

111. Notwithstanding that officers now in the service are exempted from the reprictive operation of the immediately preceding rule, it is to be distinctly understand, that a competent knowledge of Hindonstance, though not in their case an indepensable qualification for the situations open to others on the description of printing the aritmination in that language, will, as bitherto, be always considered to cohier a strong additional claim to normation to the staff.

DRESS OF THE ARMY.

THE STAFF.

. G. O. , C C. Ifead Quarters, Simla, 6th August, 1832. - The uniform prescribed. for certain staff officers of this Bengal army, being "the same as that in his Mac-jesty's army" General officers, Brigadiers, (as Colonels on the staff,) and tob officers of the Adjutant General's and QuerterMaster General's Departments; Assistant and Deputy Assistant Adjorant. General of divisions, Brigade Majors, and Aples de-Camp will pravide themselves, as soon as may be convenient, with the unitarin or their respective ranks, agreeably to the alterations made by His Majesty in General Orders dated Horse Guards, 18th of May, 1851.

It is not at present intended that any alteration should take place in the dress of other departments of the general stuff.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL.

Coat .- Scarlet, double-breasted two rows of buttoms, nine in each row, placed by threes, the distance between the rows three inches and a half at top, and two inches and a halt at bottom; blue prussian collar, embroidered all round; embroidered cull, two meles deep; slashed flaps to the sleaves, five inches high and two naches broad, with three small buttons; and embroidered pointed gross daps to the skirts one inch wide; skirts, ornaments embroidered; white kerseymere turnbacks and hone.

Emboulery .- Gold, oak-leaf pattern.

Epitalettes .- Gold, with solid cresent device, a sword and byten crossed, surmounted by a crown, embiondered on the strap; the strap contand by a narrow gold lace binder; dead and bright gold bullion.

Butons. - Gilt convex, with sword and baton crossed, with laurel.

Hat .- Cocked, without binding , the fan of back part cleven inches ; the front, or cock, nine inches ; each corper ser inches; black ribbons on the two front sides.

Star Loop. - Lieven inches; long ground work of four ends of large dead gold. wire gimp, orn on alco with gold centre star, with round study, dismond and horseshoe ornament, in flingres work.

Tassels .- Gold and crimenu, with worked hangers.

L'lume. - Red and white swan feathers, drooping from an upright stem, feathered to the length of eight inches.

Cravat or Stock .- Black silk.

Trowsers .- Bive cloth with gold oak-leaf lace, two inches and u half wide down the outward seam ; or white linen, according to the season.

. Boots .- Ankle.

Spurs,-Screw, yellow meral, neck two inches and a half long.

Sword .- Mameluke gift hilt, with the device of sword and baton crossed, and encircled with oak leaves; ivory gripe; seymitar blade.

. Scablard .- Brass for the field black leather, with mountings to correspond; with kill, for levers, drawing rooms, and in the evening.

Sword Knot .- Crimson and gold cord, with acorn and.

Sword Belt .- Russia leather, with three stripes of gold embroidery ; the carriages -to be embroidered on both sides; the belt to be worn over the coat

Plate.—Gila, having the letters W. B., the crowa, and appring of laurel on escale side in silver.

Sash,-liuld and crimson silk net, with gold and crimson silk crape fringe jassels. seren inches and a half long. and the provided with

Gloves .- White leather:

TRANSES. -

Coat, -As prescribed for threes, but with embroiders.

Epanietics, (without device)	
rapanisas Hat La Tassels Plume	
Cravut or Stack	The same as in the dress uniform.
Sword Scobbard Sword-Knot	
Plate Sash	
Glaves	the mith apparate string shown the

Trowsers.—Oxford mixture cloth, with scarlet stripe down the outward seam, two inches and a half wide, and walted at the edges; or white linen, according to the season.

MAJOR-GENERAL.

Deese and Underset.—The same as for a Lieutenant-General, except that the Coat is to have ten buttons placed by two in each row, a blue cuff, two inches deep, the upper inch embroidered all round; no embroidary on the sleeve above the cuff.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

Days and Unness.—The same as for a Major-General, excepting that the cuff and cleave of the Coat are to be without embroidery, and the straps of the enaulettes without device.

Frock-Coat for General Officers.—Blue cloth, two rows of regulation buttons, placed according to rank, as on the scarlet coat; blue velvet Prussian collar and cuffs, gold and crimson cont on the shoulder, withermall buttons.

Cloak for General Officers .- Blue cloth, lined with scarlet.

HORSE FURNITURE FOR GENERAL OFFICERS.

Housing for General Officers.—Of dark blue cloth, trimmed with two rows of gold lace, the outer row one inch and five-eighth wide, the inner row two inches and a quarter, to be worn over the saidle; made full, so as to cover the horse's haunches and fore-hands, and to bear certain embroidered ornaments to denote the rank of the officer.

The housing of a Lieutenant General is to be denoted by an embroidered crown,

sword and baton, and two stars.

The housing of a Major General by a crown, sword and baton, and one star:

The housing of a Brigadier General by one star. Survingle.—Of blue web, to be attached to the housing.

Bridle.—Of black leather; bent branch bit, with gilt busses; the front and roses of garter blue.
Colar.—White.

Holsters .- Covered with black leather.

COLONELS ON THE STAFF, (BRIGADIERS.)

Coat.—Scarlet, single-breasted, with a row of nine buttons placed at requal distances; blue Pressan collar embroidered in the front; blue cuffs two inches deep; classed flaps to the sleaves, five inches high and two inches broad, with three small buttons; embroidered pointed cross flaps to the skirts, one inch wide; skirt oruaniens embroidered, white kerseymers turnbacks and lining.

Embroidery .- Oak leaf pattern.

Epaulettes.—Gold, with solid crescent; the strap without device, and counted by a narrow gold lace binder; dead and bright gold builton, two inches and three quarters deep.

Buttons .- Guilt convex, frosted, the edge encircled with burnished laurel.

Hat.—Cocked, without binding; the fan, or back part, eleven inches, the front or cock, nine inches; each corner six inches; black ribbons on the two front siles.

Ster Loop.—Circuid work three ends of dead gold gimp, eleven inches long.

large dead gold star in centre, with stude diamond and horse-shoe ornaments.

Lassels, -- Gold and crimson.

Plume. -- Red and white upright swan plume, seventeen inches long, made of entire feathers, not joined or trimmed, and the whalebone quite suff.

Trowers.-Blue cloth, with a stripe of gold lace, one inch and three quarters wide, of the pattern pre-cibed, down the outward seam; or white lines.

· Sword .- Citt three quarter basket bilt, with device of sword and baton crossed :

straight sabre-blade, with rounded back, thirty-four inches long.

Scabbard.—Steel, for the field; black leather with gilt mountings, for levees, drawing rooms, and in the evening.

Sword-Knot. - Gold and crimson lace strop, with two plate worms and tassel, containing twelve gold, and seven crimson bullions two inches and one quarter deep; gold W. R. on one aide, and a crown on the other side, on crimson velvet.

Sword Belt. - Rossia leather, with two stripes of gold embroidery; carriages embroidered on one side only.

Sash Crimson silk, with cords	and tassels,
Cravat or stock,	•
Spurs,	The same as for General Officers.
l'late,	
Gloves,	UNDRESS.

Coat .- As prescribed for dress, but without embroidery.

Trowsers.--()xford maxture, with a red stripe down the outward seam, one inch and three quarters wide; or white i.nen.

Epauleites	
Buttons	•
Ifat	,
Star Loop	
Tassela	
l'lume	
Cravat or Stock	
	The same as in the dress uniform,
Spurs	
Sword	
Scabbard	
Sword Knot	
Sword Helt	
Plate	
Sash	
(iloves	
	The same us that of Staff Officers

ADJUTANT-GENERAL AND QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL,

DRES.

Coat.—Searlet, double-breasted, two rows of buttons, nine in each row, placed by threes in each row; the distance between therows three inches and a half at tog, two inches and a half at bottom; blue Prussian coller; the front part only embests

dered; the cuffs two inches deep; the skirt six embroidered loops and buttons; the sleeves six also, viz, one on the suff, and five all ive it, the loops and buttons placed by threes; skirt orainicuts embroidered, white keiseymere turnbacks and lining.

Embroidery .- Oak lenf pattern.

Epaylenes.—Gold embrodered strap on blue cloth, acorn pattern, embroidered oral budge, with the King's cypher, dead and bright purt bullion crescent, bullion two inches and three quarters free.

Buttons. -- Git, convex, trasted, the edges encircled with burnished laurel,

Hat. - Cocked, without binding; the fan or back part eleven inches, the front or cock, nine inches, each carner six raches; black hibbons on the two front ades.

Star Loop, "Ground work three ends of dead gold gimp, eleven inches long, large dead gold son in centre, with stude, diamond and horse-shoe ornaments.

Tassels .- Gold and c mson.

Plane - Red and white apprent swan planes, seventeen inches long, made of entire feathers, not pixed or tranged, and the whale bone quite stiff.

Cravat or Stock ... Black silk,

Trowsers.—Blue cioth, with a stripe of gold lace one inch and three quarters wide of the pattern presented, down the outward scam; or white linen.

Boots, -- Autle.

Saura -- Seraw, Allow metal, neck two inches and a half long,

Sword .-- Gift, three quarter basket hill, with device or sword and baton crossed, atraight sabre-blane, with round of back, thirty-loan inches long.

Scabbard-Steel, for the field; black leatner, with gilt mountings, for levees,

drawing rooms, and to the evening.

Sword Knot +(rold and crimion lace strap, with two plate worms and tassel, containing twelve gold and crimion bullions two inches that a quarter long; gold W. R. on on sude, and a cross on the other side, on crimion velvet.

Sword Belt .- Resea leather, with two strips of gold embrondery, carriages em-

broidered on one sale only.

Plats. - Cilt, the letters W. R. the crown, and a sprig of taure! on each side a silver.

Sach .- Crimson silk, with cords and tossels. "

Gloves . - White leather.

UNDRISS.

Coat .-- As prescribed for dress, but without embroidery.

Trowers.... Oxford mixture, with a red stripe down the outward seam, one such and these quarters wide; or white linen,

Epaulottes,	\
Hat,	
Star-Loop	
Tuesel	
Plume,	Í
Cravat or Stock,	
Boots	i
Spurs,	The same as in the dress uniform
Sword,	i no passo are an ene areas annoyin
Scabbad,	
Swant-Knot	
Sword Belt,	
Plate.	
Sash,	
Gloves	

DEPUTY ADJUTANT-GENERAL AND DEPUTY QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL.

Cost.—Corresponding with that of the Adjutant-General and Quater-Master-General, excepting that there are no be ten buttons on the breast of the cost in each row, placed by twos; the skirt, four codino-detel loops and buttons; the sleeve four also, siz, one on the cuff, and three above it; the loops and buttons placed by twos.

In every other respect, their diess and undross are to be the same as those of the Adjutant-General and Quarter-Master-General.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT AND QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL.

DRIST AND UNDERLAS.

Epauleites.—(raid embrodered strap on blue cloth; embrodered oval hadge with the King's cypher, dead and bright puri bulbon crescent; bulbon two inches and three quarters deep.

In every other respect, the dress and undress are to be the same as for Adjutant General and On oter-Master-General.

DEPUTY ASSISTANT ADJUTANT AND QUARTER-MASTER-GENRAL.

DELSE AND UNDRESS.

Coat. Scatlet single breasted, to a betture at equal distunces; blue cuffs; blue Prussen collar, who coal carbinometer sop and button at each end; three embinities of hope and buttons of the sairt; the sleeve is to have three also, viz., one on the cuff, and two above; toe hope and buttons placed two and one on the skirt and sleeve; the enroughers boyes without drops.

In all other respects, the dress and undress are to correspond with those of an Assistant Adjutant or Quarter-Mester-General.

N. B. The extreme of the Asignant-General's and Quarter-Master-General's departments of the analogueters of the analogueters of the analogueter of the consistency with red and half blue, and by the controllery of the enumerter being on searcher cloth instead of blue.

MAJOR OF BRIGAGE.

The dress and undress are to be precisely the same as for the Deputy-Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General, except as far as respects the button, which is to be frosted with W. R. and a crown, and the epanicities, which are to be gold embroidered straps on blue cloth, dead and bright gold puri bullion crescent; bullion according to rank.

AIDE-DE-CAMP TO GENERAL OFFICERS.

DEELS

Coat.—The same as for the Deputy Assistant Adjustent and Quarter-Master General, except that the embroidered loops are to have drops; the buttons are to be plain gift, and placed in pairs on the breast, and with the loops, two and one on the sleeve and skirt.

[&]quot; If this button should not be procurable in Calcutta at present, Brigade Mujors will substitute a plain gift betton, until the proper pattern can be obtained.

Epaulettes,T	he same us for Major of Brigade.
Hat,	
Near-1.00p	
Tawels ,	
l'esilet,	
first or stock	The same as for the staff generally .
Tionsels	I ue same actor the stan Benevari) :
Pouls,	
Spuis,	
Sand	
Scabbard,	j
Sword-Knot,	
Sword-Belt.	
Sword-Belt,	The same as for the staff generally.
Sash,	
Gloves,	7
	WORES.

Coat and enaulettes .- The same as in diess.

Trowsers.—Oxford maxture, with a red stripe down the outward seam, one inch and three quarters wide; or white linea.

In all other respects as in dress.

Frock Coat .- Blue, single breasted; Prussian collar plain gilt buttons.

The Aides-de-Camp of the General Commanding in Chief are to be distinguished from the Aide-de-Camp of other general officers by an edging of embroidery round the collar, and frost of the red coat.

Frock cost for all Staff Others under the rank of General Officers.—Blue clath, single-brea ted, with stand up cloth collar, cloth cuffs, and regulation buttons, without epaulettes, or shoulder straps.

Clock for Staff Officers .- Blue cloth, lined with scarlet.

HORSE FURNITURE.

FOR ALL STAFF OFFICTRS UNDER THE BANK OF A QUINEBAL OFFICER.

Saddle-cloth for Staff Officers.—Dark blue, or two feet ten inches in length, and one foot ten inches in depth, with an edging of gold lace; the width of the lace one arch; to be worn under the saddle.

Surringle .-- Of blue web,

Bridle. -Of black leather; but branch bit, with gilt boses; the front and roses of garter blue

Collar -- White.

Holsters .- t'overed with black leather.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERMANYET COMMANDANTS OF GARMINOSS.—Costs scarlet, double breasted with blue facing, and plane gold-embradery, the lappels buttoned back, slashed sleeves and skirts. Gardison staffs gilt buttons, set on the breast by tows, and on sleeves and skirts one and two, viz. one on the cuff, and two on the sleeves; one button hole on the cultur. Two plane gold epaulettes, with the distinctions of Field Officers and Columbs upon them. Cocked hat with gold scaled loop, and infantry feathers. Regulation sword, steel scabbard, when mounted; on all other duty black leather, crimson and gold staff sword belts. The undress coat to have no embroidery; in all other respects to be the same as the dress.—G. O. 18 September, 1919.

FORT Majors, -The same as that of a Major of Brigade, G. O. 1st July, 1787.

FORT ADJUTANTS.—To wear the same culls, collar, and embroidery as Fort Majors, but not facings, and the holes to be embroided on the breast of the coat.—G. O. 11th July, 1787.

COMMISSARY GENERAL.—Coat the same as that worn by the Quarter Master General; epaulettes emprodered on a blue ground, huttons plan white; hat, regulation cocked, plain white button, white feather, sword, regulation, cut and thrust.—G. O. 15th April, 1810.

Deputy Commissions Given in ... Cost, epauletter, buttons, hat and sword, the same as the Commission General ... C. O. 15th April, 1810.

Assistant Countries and Sweet as above ... Coat without Lepiels, eprobletes and buttons, as above; hat and sweet as above ... Co. Both April, 1940.

Sun-Assistant Countissatits-Cristran.—(Bring an officer in the service,) Cont with lappels, one equilette, and buttons as above; that and sword as above. (Not officers in the service) coat plain blue, and cuffs, collar, and buttons is above, hat plain on 'et al. no feather, sword as above. Assistants and Sub-Assistants to wear trog energicity. (i. O. 15th April, 1810.

Junar-Anvervir-Custant. -A double-hier-ted cost, with thise cuff and collar, slasned sleeves and shorts, general staff battons by theres, silver epopleties, with plant embinidery on a blue ground, sword and list the same as those of the general staff.—C. O. 16th Semiember 1813.

Depart Junce Appearer General.—A single breasted cost, blue cuffs, and collar, slashed shows and skuts, white buttons, one on the cuff and collar, and two on the sleeves: two plain silver epidlettes without embrodery.—G. O. 30th Docember, 1312.

Dart IV Pay-Mastens .- To wear in silver the same with Fort Adjutants ,- G. O. 30th December, 1812.

BARRACK MARTER, - The same as Fort Adjutants, with one basket embroidered gold epaulette on a blue ground, - G. O. 13th December, 1812,

Steamens to Mittrees Boand.—A double breasted trees cost, with blue cuffs and collar without embrodery, she had sleeve and skirts; regulation gilt buttons by twos, plain gold epauleties; regulation sword and cocked hat.—G. O. 9th February, 1814.

Assistant Securitary -The same as the Secretary, with one opaulette. G. O 9th February, 1814.

AIDER-DR-CAMP TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIFF.—The same as worn by corresponding racks in His Majesty's service.—G. O. 11th July, 1787.

Suprinterming Sunderon.—Scarlet cost, single breasted; black velvet collar and cuffs; slashed sleaves and skirts; lion buttons, (yellow): two epaulaties, embroidered with gold on black velvet with two gold embroidered button holes on the collar; two on each sleeve and two plans on the sleeves, cocked hat with black feather, black button, and black sitk loop; regulation sword and black sword belt (waist). (i. O. 20th July, 1810.

GARRISON SURGEONS. -The same as Surgeon of Infantry, with blue cuffs and collar.

Garnison Assistant Surgeons of Infantry, with blue cuffs and collar.

Assistant-Schurons attaculation Hospitals .- Plain coat, single breasted, yellow lion buttous, plain yellow cuffs and collar; plain round hat.

CADERS OF CAVALY AND INFARTH.—Plain undress jacket and plain regimental appointments, according to the uniform of that branch of the service to which they belong: Cadets never to wear the full uniform of commissioned officer, antil promoted to that rank.—G. O. 30th December, 1812.

SUPPRINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS, IN THE FIRED AND LOWER PROVINCES.—A double breated coat with lappels, cuffs, and entire collar of blue; slashed sleeve and skirts; plain raised yellow lion buttons by twos, in the manner of the Deputy Adjutant and Deputy Quarter Master Generals; two basket rembroidered



gold equalettes, on blue ground, with one basket-unbrordered button hole on the cuffs and collar; sword and but, the same as those worn by the General Staff.

Assessed Schumeners of Pentic B. : posts. - The same uniform as alms a wan the exception of the coar being made to ested, and having only one. epartetic; the littlens for twos, in the manner of an Aide-do-Camp and Major of Bir, eds. -G. O. 1919 April, 1817.

And see the Corn Californian in General to Commissaries of Or mance, excepting that the buttons are to be plainguilt. Field Officers, holding

those signations, to wear two epoplettes.

Crorpeso Acres .. A sia chees I cost with blue cuffs and collar, without emorning; stated slocker and skirts; regulation guilt buttons by twos; plain gold epaulettes, of a field officer, to wear two epaulettes,) cucked hat with gold lare loop; regulation swood, tassel and belt.

Principal Complete via Ondraner .- Coat blue, facing each, oppolettes onbroidered on a red so and, busious and say e, embroidery gold, to make a the coat se

embroidery, and placing the form one the same is the Commission G. nor ills.

PRINCIPAL DEPUT, COMMISSION OF OPENANCE. Code, epoulottes, buttons, hat, sword, e.c. the same as the Principal Commissary of Ordnance excepting the but-

tons, which are to be placed two and two.

Counts-any of Old reset. Cost without hippels, one epablette on the right shoulder, 10 buttons at equal distance, embroodery plant, slasted sleeves, 4 buttous on the cuff and sleeve and on the skirts at equal distinces. Cocked Hat, scale loop, and sword as ; have,

DEPUTY COMMISSION OF ORDNANCE, BUNG A COMMISSIONED OFFICER.-The same as commissary swith exception to the bottons on the secons, which are to be one on the cuff and two on the sleeve, and three on the skirts, set on as brigademajor's.

HORSE ARTHLERY.

HIAD Quantus, Stata, 4th September, 1823.

Jacket .- Regulation jacket of blue with south south south and collar; edged all round with clock, the colour of the tacings: Pruss in collar, I makes deep, ornamented with an edging of nacrow Prench braid, and a border or small Russia figuring; pointed off, 4 inches desiral the point, o remented with I each braid, to correspond with the offar. The jartet to be single-breasted; to fasten with books, and to have three rows or bu tous; to be trunned wit : flit gold lace set on in waving lines, and leaving a small interval between every double row of lace set on in warm, lines, and leaving a small interval between every double row of lace, extending the full with across the breast, and about 3 inches at the bottom: Pockets, back-cam-, and bottom of picket to correspond with collar.

Trowse Dark blue trowsers, with two stripes of gold lare, three quarters of

an inch wale, up each side seam; leaving light between them I inch.

Boots .- Ankle Boots.

Spurs .- Fixed brass spurs, with two inches and a quarter necks, including rowels.

Head Dress .- Corked hat, as now worn.

Sabre .- The Regulation steel mounted sword, half basket hill, with two fluted bars on the outside; black fish-skin gape, bound with gold wire, the blade very little curved, 361 inches long, and 14 inch wide, with a round back, terminating, within 11 inches of the point.

Scabbard - Regulation scabbard, with horse shoc at the bottom; solid bands

to hoot with sphyox ornament, having two large and one smaller gilt rings through

and ringe, trampet-formed mouth.

Sword-Knot. - Crimena and gold cord sword-knot, with hullion tassel.

Cardie .- Guale of crimson and gold, 23 inches wide, as at present. Wass Beit. - Waist belt of gold lace 14 inch wide, with 4 inch allk stripe, of the colour of the facings, up the centre ; sel morocco lining and edging, fa-tening

which hang three slings of each silk and gold velues lace, with but bles, and straps, by which the sabre tack, is suspected; and two jold velues and silk, slings of 13 inch wide lace of the rings of the scaobird, with a silk stripe in the centre, the colour of the facines, and near colours of the facines.

Sabre Tache. —The same tache of blue cloth, 13 meles deep; 8 inches wide at top and 10 in the bottom, ed., 3 round with 2 mele free, leaving a blue edge; in the centre of letters H. A. emberatized, with a scroll below them, bearing the neglimental badges the corps may be entirled to.

Pouch Pelt - The pouch belt of gold lare 24 meles wide, with 4 inch silk strips, the colour of the fact and human and edging to correspond with the waist belt; buckle, tip, in I slide attached to pooch box, with all buckles and rugs.

Pouch Box -- Panel, box of black leather, with a gift embrodered edging round the to gift in the aving

11. A, and reprocented had no plated, raised in the centre; on each side gilt staple of name his for the tings of the belt.

Cravit. Black silk sock.

Gloves .- White leather gloves.

evenue.

Jacket.—Dark blue counded shell jacket, agreeable to a sketch approved of by the Commarder at-Chief, and lodged in the staff office of the Hoise Arallerys

Shoulder Straps. - Pair of scaled gilt shoulder straps, solid crescent, withou ullions.

Traweers. - Dark blue trawers, with two stopes cach three-quarters wide of the colour of the facings of the regiment on the outsided seam, having a light of the between them.

boots and Si urs .- Boots and spain the same as dress.

Head Dross. Alchnet as at present, Raman nehnet with glazed skull and peak, and a red horse han mane; gilt scales; leopard-skin turnan, fastening with gilt chains.

Sabre and Scabbard. The same as dress.

Sword Knot .- Oi brown leather.

Wasst Belt.-Of brown leather t istening in front as in full dress.

Sabre Tache.-Of plain black patent leather.

Forging Cap. Of dark blue cloth, wells and plants the colour of facing; gold band 2 inches wide, with gilt button at top; black patent peak, edged with gold braid.

Great Coat. -- Dark blue, to fasten with braided loops and stand up collar. Clock, -- Cloth, dark blue.

HORSE APPOINTMENT.

Saiddlery.—Hussar saiddle complete, comper and breast plate of brown leather, ornamented with leather rosettes.—Hussar bridle with plain curb bit; ornamented head stall; plain field cellur, to correspond with crapper and breast plate.

Dress Shabraque. Dress shabraque of dark blue cloth; 3 feet 10 inches in length; 3 feet 4 inches in width across the centre; 5 feet across the rear; 3 feet 6 inches across the front, the corners rounded, with figured lace 2 inches wide and lined with serge; the four corners of the shabraque embroidered with the letters H.A.

Undress Shabraque. Undress shabraque of plant blue cloth, of the same dimensions, and edged with black worsted lace, one inch wide.

MEMORANDUM.

The dress belt and pouch are to be worn at all reviews, levers, and balls, and upon all occasions of particular ceremony. The dress jacket with the appropriate parts of dress, before-mentioned, to be worn at reviews, duties of honor, dress parades, balls, levees, and all occasions of public ceremony.

White trawsers are sanctioned instead of cloth, in the hot weather; but the periods of these indulgence are to be fixed by the officer commanding the corps,

when not prescribed by higher authority.

A wast-coat of cloth, the colour of the facings of the corps with a small edging of face A are melt broad, and in the hot season a waist-coat, is also permitted to be worn with the undress jacket, when off parades; but on all occasions, the dress jacket is to be closed. For hot weather the walvest jacket may be made of the lightest suitable materials, as dark blue camblet or silk; but exactly resembling the cloth sucket.

Officer commanding brigades who may desire more detailed directions or an explanation of any part of these regulations, are to apply to the Adjutant-General, through the officers commanding the borse artiflery.

INTANIRY.

Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 30th July, 1834.

The Major-General in command of the forces having been pleased to direct the existing orders on the subject of the dress of officers of Infantiv to be collected and transmitted, in a condensed form to others commanding regiments, I have

the honor to forward a copy for your guidance.

You will observe, that the articles of equipment sent out as *6 0 98th Jan 1829 patterns by the Honorable the Court of Directors, and adverted 0 0 9th Sept 1829 0 0 24 heept 1829 to in Government General Orders of the 12th July, 1831, are (1 0 10th Oct. 1849 now fully described; and it will not escape your notice that G O Ish Oct. 1830 several of the rules land down in the orders quoted in the GO 14th April 1831 6 O 30th Nov 1993 margin are not applie to the present dess. These or-Circular Letter 28th ders are according by to be considered as annulled, and in January, 1528 their stead, you will have the goodnes to adopt the regulation which is now enclosed, together with the following additional rules :-

The red coat will be worn at divine service, at levees, on guards, public field days, general inspections, funeral parties, general, district and garrison courts mar-

tial, and visite of ceremony.

The sash is to be worn on all occasions with the red coat, except at evening parties, when the coat may be worn open, with a waistcoat of white linen, with small regimental buttons.

At lever-, the buff leather sword belt is invariably to be worn.

The frack coat is never to be worn when the regiment is paraded for exercise. nor when there is a prospect of the troops being obliged to use their arms; on these occasions the shell jacket is the appropriate dress. The frock coat is only intended as a common morning dress, and to be used on certain duties off parade, inspection of burracks and hospitals, on courts of inquiry and committees, inspections of articles of necessaries, working parties not before an enemy, and fatigue duties, and on the march in the course of a relief, or other ordinary occasion, with the sash and beit over it.

The black waist belt is the belt to be worn when required with the frock coat; and when the officer is engaged on duty of any description admitting the use of the frock, the sash also is to be worn,

The shell jacket is always to be hooked or buttoned when worn on duty. When used as an undress, on occasions not connected with duty, it may be left open.

A white linea uniform jacket, with ten small regimental buttons, set on by twos in front and two on the collar, may be worn when the men are permitted by proper authority to wear their white dress, but this indulgence is restricted to ordinary duties and parades, and to private parties.

Ensigns, until finally posted, are only to be required to provide themselves with the undress uniform of the regiment with which they may be doing duty.

At the presidency officers are expected to wear the undress red jacket, or blue frock coat, and military cap, whenever they appear abroad or go out for a moraing or eventag's tide.

In military cantonments, during the months in which officers are allowed to wear white linen jackets, at their regimental parades, they are also permitted to wear them in their morning or evening rides, or at visits not of ceremony.

These regulations are not to apply to officers when engaged in any active exercise, such as fives, or cricket, or in field sports.

· Coat .- Scarlet, with two rows of uniform buttons, ten in each row, in pairs ; the distance between the rows three inches at top, and two inches and a half at bottom; Prussian collar, with two loops and small uniform buttons at each end ; plate round cuff, two inches and three quarters deep ; scarlet slashed flap on the sleeve. with four loops and small buttons; slashed flap on the skirt, with four loops and large buttous; two large buttons and four short twist loops at the waist; white keeseymere turn backs and skirt linings, with a welling of the same round the cuffs. collar and outward seams of the front regimental skirt ornaments; the collar and coffs are to be of the colour established for the facing of each regiment; the loops on the collar and flaps are to be of gold lace, and the entire loop is not to excoed one inch and a quarter in breadth.

Epaulettes .- Field officers -- plain gold lace strap; solid crescent, embroidered badge of the King's cypher : the bullion of Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel is to

be three inches and a half deep; that of Major three inches.

Captians. Gold lace strap with narrow silk stripes, of the colour of the regimental; facing solid crescent, bullion smaller than that of a Major, and two inches and a half deep.

Subalterne - The same as a Captain except that the bullion is smaller,

Officers of flank companies are to wear wings. The grenadiers are to have a grenade on the centre plate. The light infantry, a bugle.

Cap.—Black beaver, six inches deep, with lacquered sunk tops eleven inches in diameter, communicating by black leather stitched side straps, with a band of the same, which is to encircle the bottom of the cap; black patent leather peak, a gilt star plate with regimental ornaments in front of the cap and gilt scales on the sides.

Feather .- White, upright backle, eight inches long with agilt socket. The light

infantry officers to wear a green tuft.

Trowsers.-Oxford mixture cloth, with a scarlet stripe down the outward seam, one inch and a half wide; or white linen, according to season of the year.

Boots. - Ankle boots.

Spurs .- For mounted officers, vellow metal, with necks two inches and a half

long including rowels.

Sword,-Gilt half backet hilt, with the King's cypher inserted in the ontward bars, and lived with black patent leather, the gripe of black fish skin; bound with three gilt wires; the blade thirty-two inches and a half in length, one inch wide at the shoulder, with round back, terminating off to a shampre within nine inches of the point, and very little curved.

Scabbard.-Black leather, with gilt mountings. Brass scabbard for field

officers.

Sword Knot .- Crimson and gold stripped, with bullion tassel.

Helt .-- White buffalo leather, with a frog worn diagonally over the shoulder. Field officers to wear a waist belt of the same material, two inches wide with

Plate.-According to regimental pattern.

Sasb. Of crimson silk patent net with fringed ends, to go twice round, and tie on the left hip.

The pendent part to be one foot in length.

Cravat. Black silk.

Gloves, - White leather,

Shell Jacket .- Scarlet, with collar and cuffs of regimental facing: a row of small regimental buttons down the front, in pairs and two on each cuff; gold plated cord shoulder straps,

Frock Coat.—Blue single breasted, with eight regimental buttons down that front, and two small ones on the cuff. Plain Prussian collar; shoulder strape

formed of loops of small gold cord, with a small regimental button.

Waist Belt.-Black patent leather, with a sliding frog and snake clasp.

Forage Cap,-Blue cloth, with a band and well the colour of the facing of the reciment, black leather peak.

Light infantry officers to wear a cap of green cloth, with a band and welt thee same as the other officers of the corps.

An oil skin cover may be worn over it in wet weather.

Cleak, Blue, fined with scarlet shalloon, wilking length; class ornaments at the bottom of the collar and ball buttons. It is optional with officers to provide themselves with a clock.

MEDICAL STAFF.

Coat .- Agreeably to the uniform of their respective regiments, with the epanletter of their corresponding ranks.

Hat,-Cocked, with beack sill, buttons and loop, and without any feather.

Waist Belt, -Of a pattern conduct to that of the other officers, but of black leather to be worn to der line cost.

Appointments and oth a retwies of dress the same as those worn by the other officers of their respective or ments, except the shash, which is not worn.

In undices, and on all on more not connected with paralle or ceremony, the reguneutal forage cap any be worn.

HOPER CLAND BY FOR MOUNTED OFFICERS.

Saddle. - Plane cavity sadele, we be lad seed, the cautle mounted with brass, the holsters novered with allow gate in leather,

Saddle Cloth .- HP. san a robust as the facings of the regiment, two feet tennches in length, in Constitution has an depth, with gold lace five-eighths of an inch wide, and searlet edging.

Bridle. -Of black leather, bent bra whi bit with gift baser , front and roses to correspond in colour with the frem so to to most di-

Collar .-- White.

BOAT ALL OWA

G. G. O. 16th December 24:46. The Breen to a residence of Government of Granual Company of Gra in Conneil is pleased to authorite One or for any ways, become supernumerary to the complement attached are his to lead bad a and the house tent, (if and large and with quarter and the house tent, (if and large and with quarter and the time they may be detined in the control of the der-in Chief to proceed by ...

G. G. O. 19th September 11 B - La Mosa Noble the Concernor General in Council is pleased to publish the following resolutions of Government, on the sub-

ject of boot allowance to Othicers, vie.

1. Whenever a regiment, or any number of troops or companies of a corps move by water the proportion of officers of all ranks, regularly belonging to, and on the establishment of such regiment, or companies of a regiment, as the case may be, will naturally move with their men, and draw, of coarse, the boat allowance of their ranks, in addition to their tentage.

2. If from a deficiency of officers, or other carse, the Commander-in-Chief shall consider it accessary to order any additional officers, of whatever rank to join and do duty with such regiment, or companies of a regiment, this Excellency will be pleased to represent the case to Government, when boat allowance, in addition to tentage, will be granted to the requisite number of extra officers.

8. In the case of drafts, detachments or recruits proceeding to join corps by water or of invalids, supernumeranes or time-expired men, returning to Fort William, boat allowance, in addition to tentage, will be granted, on the representation

of the Commander-in Chief, to the following proportion of officers :-

To any detachment under 30 men, one subaltern. If above 30 and under 60 men, two subalterns; and so on in the same proportion; with the addition of one captain for every detachment, consisting of not less than three, or more than five such sub-liters' parties. Two captains for six, and not more than eight such parties and so on; also with the faither addition of one told officer for every detachment, consisting of not less than three captains' parties, as above detailed.

- 4. The names of all officers appointed to do duty with the detrebment, as extra officers with regiments, or companies of regiments, proceeding by water, are to be specified in general orders, or division or station orders, (as the case may be,) for the convenience of more readily auditing their bills.
- 5. The Governor General in Council extends the indulgence of linat allowance to all cadets, assistant surgeons, and subsitien officers, on their arrival for the first time in Bengai, and being ordered to join a regiment; the same in big, nee is extended to gentlemen, appointed in India to commissions in His Majesty's army or the local corps; to ordinance and warrant officers, and generally to persons newly appointed, and for the local corps of status so but o increased in their profiting by this indiagence, are to coose drawing that tentage from the day of their being ordered to contains and join, until the expirition of the period for which they received boat allowances.
- 6. His Excellency the Commander-in Chint, will be pleased, in all possible cases, to employ individuals of this last description on the court court court is him new where extended interval ground and at an arrow one court is conjuncted, under the provisions of the 2d and 3d cause of the other than 10 to provide a possible charge which must be faculted by criedly case now granted to all young officers on their first actival.
- 7. One me heat officer will always be percented to proceed on duty with every near timent of Europeans, and such others will be permitted to draw heat affowers and elition to tentage
- d. Whenever the Committee on Charter who do proceed that the presence of a person conversal to the second of each city in resolve with an European detaction in a contract of the contract of the contract of the charter of the
- 9. In all others, the content of the separate of the characteristic of the content previously obtained, When any particular occasion appear to its Executive to all fut special indulgence, such case is in be decided at the decimin of the Covernor General in Council, in the notice ance, agreeably to the practice in regard to ill matters creative of expense, unless when the Communder-in-Chief may be in the field, or when a pressing emergence shall appear to a general or other officer in communic, and to be such as shall justify him in ordering boat allowance on his own responsibility. In such cases, the general or other order shall be considered by the Pay Matterss a sufficient warrant for immediate payment of a boat allowance bill, and the necessary sanction to the Audit Department for adjusting the same, will be issued by Government, on the representation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
- 10. The regulations now laid down, are not to be considered as affecting, in any way, half-pay or cashiered officers, whose cases are provided for by general orders of 16th December, 1816.
- G. G. U. 27m Manen, 1819.—With reference to General Orders of the 19th of September 1sst, defining the situations in which officers would be permitted to draw boat allowance, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish the following additional rules:—

Whenever a Lieutenant, Cornet, Ensign or Cadet, is for the first time, permanently posted to a corps, he will be permitted to thaw the boat allowance of his rank from the cantoninent in which he may be doing duty, to the one where his regiment may happen to be sixtioned, although he may have been previously reserving tent allowance with the corps to which he had been temporarily attached, provided, that prior to his being finally posted, he shall not have been in the resent of full regimental allowances for the term of eight months.

firs to be clearly understand however, that officer drawing boat allowance under this regulation, shall fortest their claim to tentage during the period for which

boat allowance may be drawn.

G. O. G. G. Accest 20, 1230.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to revise the periods, for which boat allowance has heretofore been granted to officers, authorized to travel by water, at the public expense, and to direct, that the

following scale be substituted from this date :-

The Military Auditor General, in conjunction with the Surveyor General, will prepare, for approval and publication, a similar table applicable, to stations or out-posts accessible by water, but not included herein, to be computed with reference to the time and distances laid down for the routes of the Ganges and Junna.

The practice of passing boatage beyond Gurmukteser on the Ganges, and Delhi on the Jumna, will cease; and in future the boat allowance will be limited to the river station nearest to the destination of the individual ordered to join by water.

Young officers, or others, who now forfeit their tentage until they join their corps, will, in future, be entitled to draw that allowance from their arrival at the station to which they may have drawn boat allowance.

From Calcutta to Al'ahabad, 2 15 , , to Agra, 4 10 , , to Berhampore or Moorshedabad, 0 20 , , to Buxar or Ghazeepore, 2 0 , , to Buxar or Ghazeepore, 2 0 , , to Bareilly, 4 0 , , to Chitagong, 1 22 , , to Chungore, 2 5 , , to Cavinpore, 3 0 , , to Darca 1 0 , , to Danapore, Patna or Hadjeepore, 1 22 , , to Delin, 5 5 , , to I utty Ghur, 3 15 , , to Gurnickte-er Ghaut, 4 8 , , to Lucknow, 3 0 , , to Morgayr, 1 8 , , to Mutra, 4 8 , , to Mutra, 4 15 , , to Pertaub Ghur, 2 15 , , to Pertaub Ghur, 2 15 , , to Saltanpore, (Oude), 2 15 The following revised monthly rates of boat allowance are published for general in-	TAULE OF TIME ALLOWED.	Months	. Days.
1	From Calcutta to Allahabad,	2	15
, to Buxar or Ghazeepore,			10
, to Buxar or Ghazeepore,	, to Berhampore or Moorshedabad,	0	20
1	to Buxas or Chazoepore,	2	0
1 22 1			Ü
10 Chemar, Benares, or Sultanpore, 2 5 5 7 10 Cavenpore, 3 0 7 10 Cavenpore, 3 0 7 10 Cavenpore, 1 0 1	, to Chitagong,	L	22
, to Cawnpore, 3 , to Darea 1 , to Darea 1 , to Disapore, Putna or Hadjeepore, 1 , to Delhi, 5 , to Tutty Ghar, 3 , to Gurninkte-er Ghaut, 4 , to Lucknow, 3 , to Micrapore, Jaunpore, and Goriuckpore, 2 , to Mongnyr, 1 , to Mutra, 4 , to Pertaub Ghur, 2 , to Pertaub Ghur, 3 , to Pertaub Ghur, 3 , to Sultannore, (Oude), 3 , to Sultannore, (Oude)	to Chemar, Benares, or Sultanpore,	2	5
1 0 1 20 1	, to Cawnpore,	3	Ō
, to Delhi,	to Darca,	1	Ŏ
, to Delhi,	,, ,, to Disapore, Patna or Hadjeepore,	I	22
, , to lutty Ghur,	, to Delhi,	5	5
10 Gurmikte-er Ghaut,	, to lutty Ghar,	3	-
, , to Lucknow	,, ,, to Gurmukte-er Ghaut,	4	
, , to Miczapore, Jaunpore, and Goriuckpore, 2 , , to Monghyr. 1 , , to Mutta. 4 , , to Pertaub Ghur, 2 , to Sultannore. (Oude). 2 15	,, to lucknow,	3	
, to Monghyr	, ,, to Mirzapore, Jaunpore, and Clorruckpore,	2	•
, to Nutra	to Monghyr,	1	-
, , to Pertaub (inur,	,, to Muttia,	4	_
n to Sultanpore, (Oude)	, to Pertaub Chur,	2	
The following reversed monthly gates of hoat allowands and and the total	to Sultanpore. (Onde)	•)	16
and innounced transcription incorpity inter or none amountaile. The billingual lot dance, it is	The following revised monthly rates of boat allowance are published	ed for as	novilin-
formation :	formation :	,4 10. 50	MCI ST IM-

D 4	2-1 D	4-10 -	conaf	ACS.
POFU	zoronera rzegimen	tally		600
31	LieutColonels,	ditto.		450
,,	Majors	ditto,		360
,,	Captains	ditto,	•••	180
**	Subalterns	ditto,		100
>3	Carlets	dillo,		80
**	Conductors, Ap	Othecaries, and Stewards		70
49	Sub-Conductor	, Assistant Apothecaries and Assistant Stewa	rds.	50

When ordnance officers, proceeding in charge of magazino stores, unavoidably exceed the periods allowed in the table of time, boat allowance for the excess will be passed, on the production of the requisite certificates, by the Military Auditor General.

COMPENSATION FOR CHARGERS.

G. O. G. G. August 27, 1830.—The Governor General in Council is pleased Minutes of Council, Mirch 13, 1795.
G. O. G. G. 19th June, 1813.
G. O. G. G. 4th May, 1822.
the loss of chargers killed, or disabled in action, or shot in consequence of being infectiously discussed, will be exalter be passed to the sever il descriptions of mounted officers, entitled to such indulgence, under the prove one of the orders quoted in the margin.

2. To horse artillery and cavalry others for the loss of a charger, selected from the ranks, or amounts of their respective corps, a compensation equal to the price they would have been enabled to receive on returning such charger to the ranks, viz., the residue of the original price, after a deduction of 10 per cent. per annum, for the period that may have charged since the date of set choic.

3. To all mounted officers, for the base of a charge, under the provisions of the orders before quoted, not selected from the ranks, and purchased at a price not exceeding 800 soon it repress, a compensation equal to the residue of the price actually paid, after a similar deduction of 10 per cent, per annual, for the period clapsed since the date of parchase.

4. For the loss of a charger, purchased at any price above 800 rupees, a compensation equal to the residue of such price, after the deduction of 10 per cent, per annum, royided such residue do not exceed the sum of 800 rupees, which is the maximum of compensation to be allowed in any case.

5. Bills for compensation for the loss of a selected charger, are to be accompanied by a copy of the certificate specified in the 21st clause of G. O. V. P. of the 7th October, 1817, and these for compensation for a charger not selected from the ranks, by a declaration on honor, specifying the price paid and the date of purchase.

SELECTION OF CHARGERS.

G. O. G. G. Fort William, June 28, 1837.—The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council having taken into consideration the rules according to which the European officers of mounted corps are at present permitted to select chargers from horses the property of the state, is pleased to rescind the general orders by the Vice President of the 7th of October 1817, and to publish for general information the following regulation, which is to have effect from this date:

1. The objectionable privilege of taking horses from the rusks, whether by officers of mounted corps or by any other individuals whosever, is no longer allowed, and in future officers' chargers are to be selected from temount horses only,

or by purchase in the market.

25. Every regimental officer of the home artillery or cavalry, on first joining his corps, or on rejoining from furlough or from staff employ, will be permitted to select two horses for chargers from the remounts of the regiment then available, or the that may be next received, and the medical officers, Vetermary Surgeon, and Riding Master of such corps, when permanently attached, may each select one horse of the same description, on the terms hereinafte, specified.

3. When two or more regimental officers are to select at the same time, the senior is to have the first choice, but must not be permitted to choose a second

horse, till his junior or juniors shall each have chosen one.

4. Horses selected as chargers are always to be branded with the mark of the regiment, and entered on the descriptive roll of the corps, when they are delivered over to the selecting officer.

5. The price to be paid by officers for a horse selected from the remounts of

then corps is rapers 600.

6. When the selected charge of an officer shall die, be killed in action, captured, stolen, lost, who at the re-monutation of a station or detachment commute, or be reported by such a committee unit for further service, from age, vice, decree, or permanent unsoundness, his owner will be permitted to replace him, by a selection from the regimental remounts that may be then or thereafter available, and in cases where the charger has been reported unfit tor further service without being uncertainty these soft may dispose of him at his discretion.

7. Selected chargers may be each aized between a neers of the same corps, with the sanction or the commercing officer, or when then full price has been recovered by the pay master, may be sold to any officer of the same corps entitled to a choice; the same of that case to stand to the place of such choice, and

the soiler to be allowed to select another charger,

8. An officer who finds an territional he has made an unsuitable selection, may return the house, and select another from the re, uncutal remounts, provided, his desire to do so be no de know, to the commanding other of the corps within one mouth from the data a selection, and provided the horse to be returned be reported by a regiment of coors, the assound and fit for the service as when selected.

2. At any tone acter the agree of six months and within twelve from the date of selection, a selected charger may, with the periods and of the commodure officer of the copy, be returned for the purpose of heavy proced in the ranks, if reported by a regiment does not control to include to be perfectly in the fact the service, but in such case the officer remining a course will no be perfectly disconnectantly, horse in his room, and will inversely be made ed to recove back to in the part master the full price of such portion of the pure as may have been induced a form in previous allowances.

10. In all costs where are theer wishes to servet a charge, or to sell, exchange, or place in the tasks, as charge of the resistance, he is to incle written application to the commanding officer of its corp, who, when, as cessory, well asserble a regular mal communer, composed of a possition on under the rank of Captain, and two subalterus as moniters, the report of prace charge of was here not to be considered com-

picte without his, the commendate other's counters: I, due,

11. When others are removed from one original of horse artiflers, or one regiment of cavalty, to another, they may take then. Tested chargers with them, and the horses so transferred are to be crased from the register of the one corps and entered in that of the other.

12. The selected chargers of officers who may retrice from the service, proceed on forcough to Europe, be nominated to the general staff or any other detached permanent employ, or be removed from a mounted to a dismounted corps, are not to be sold or taken out of the regiment to which their owners belonged, unless purchasers to mot be found in the corps, and the horses be pronounced by a regimental committee unit for admission to the ranks, in which cases they may be disposed of at the discretion of their owners; or when officers die, their selected chargers may be disposed of under the above restrictions, by order of the committee of adjustment assembled on occasion of the death of such officers.

13. The terms on which chargers, the property of the several classes of officers specified in foregoing paragraph, are, in the first instance, to be officed for sale to such officers of the corps as require chargers, and in default of purchas-

ers, to be tendered for admission to the ranks, are as follows:

It 6 years old, full price, and if above six but not exceeding 12 years, a deduction is to be made at the rate of 10 per cent, per annum, for the period clapsed since the horse attained the age of 6 years.

6	full price,	600
7		540
8	***************************************	480
•	************************	420

30

10	full price,	360
		1.00
12	*******************************	244

Horses whose age exceeds 12 years are not to be admitted to the ranks, but may be disposed of at the discretion of the owners or their representatives.

14. In future, as soon as the annual casting committees have concluded their duties, returns are to be made by the soveral brigades of horse artiflery and regiments of cavalry, showing the number of horses wanting to complete, as well as the number likely to be subsequently brought forward for the purpose of being cast, and communing a column "for officers' chargers required." A number of colts selected at the several study as fit for that purpose will be sent to each regiment, and such of them as may not be taken by officers, are to be placed in the ranks of the cornes.

15. The price of chargers selected by officers is to be realized from their pay and allowances by deputy pay masters, in four equal monthly deductions from stield officers, captains and surgeons; and in eight similar deductions from subalterns, assistant surgeons, tiding masters and vetorinary surgeons. When an officer has occasion to select two horses, double time will be allowed for payment, and in all cases the deductions are to commence with the first issue of pay after

the date of selection.

16. Should an officer die before the full price of his selected charger has been necessed, the house, if reported by a committee fit in all respects for the service, is to be received into the ranks, and the amount deducted will be refunded by the deputy pay master, to the legal representative of the deceased; but, if reported unfit for the service, the horse is to be sold under the orders of the commanding officer of the regiment, who, from the proceeds of the sale, will remit to the deputy pay master the sum remaining due to Government, and pay the balance, if any, to the person entitled to receive it.

17. When an office has selected, and been put in possession of a charger, he will immediately transant, in duplicate, a descriptive roll of, and receipt for, the hoise selected, to the commanding officer of the regiment, who having countersigned them, and caused a tenscript of them to be entered in a regimental book to be kept for the purpose, will transant one copy to the deputy pay matter within whose payment the corps may be, and the other to the military auditor general.

18. The commanding oricer of the regiment will then direct the officer in whose abstract the pay and allowance of the individual who has selected the charger are drawn, to insert at the bot of each abstract, until the necessary deductions shall

be completed, a notification to the following effect :-

Deduct from A. B.'s pay and allowances—rupoes, being the first (or as the case may be, 2d, 3d, 4th, &c. &c.) monthly deduction on account of a charger selected by him from the remount horses which joined the regiment on the day of

19. At the close of each year, the military auditor general will compare the certificate with the amount received on account of selected chargers, and will take immediate steps for recovering any sums due on their account, which would have been previously realized.

HOUSE RENT ALLOWANCE.

A Cadet, Conductor, or Apothecary,.....

Staff officers, not specified herein, are to draw their house rent," according to the rank for which they receive pay.

ank for which they receipt or half batta are not to draw house rent, except in particu-

lar cases, as specified hereafter, in hen of quarters.

The following general staff and commissioned off ers not having house rent consolidated in their staff howevers, and the nature of their employments and appointments, rendering testlenes in Calcutta necessary, are to draw house tent according to their respective rock to the service.

Surveyor Coneral of Ledia,
Judge Advarate General,
Secretary to the Governor General,
To the Congrander-in Chief.

Persian Interpreter to the Commander inschief,
Sucgeon to the Commander-in-Chief,
Commandant of the Calcutta Militia,
Assistants in military offices.

PASSAGE MONEY ALLOWANCE TO ALL OFFICERS.

Commanders of the II. C. Sinps are prohibited from demanding more than the sum specified below, on account of the passage and accommodation at their tables of the undermentance of their, under pain of forfening tieble the amount, so overcharged, for the benefit of the Popular Hospital. Any additional accommodation or cabin, beyond that, to which the parties are respectively entitled under the regulations of the Company, may, however, be agreed for, and pind separately.

OFFICERS PROCEIPING TO INDIA.

General officers,£ 250 Colonels£ 200		110
Lieutenant Colone's and Majors 150 Coptains and Surgeons 125	clusive of charter-party ullow-	95
	Ditto at Third Mate's Table	55

If any third mate shall directly or indirectly, either demand or receive from any Assistant Surgeon or Cardet, accommodated at his mess, a larger sum than the rate fixed by these regulations, he shall be fined treble the amount of the excess, for the use of the Popular Ho-pital, and such will be deducted from his wiges, or his account of private trade, as the Court may direct.

N.B. The above sums must be prid to the Pay-Master of seamen's wages, whose receipt must be produced, before an order will be issued for the reception of the person on board any of the company's ships.

OFFICERS RETURNING FROM INDIA, ON SICK CERTIFICATE FOR MILITARY DUTY.

Captain and Surgeons, . . Re 2000—Subalterns, Asst. Surgeons and Cadets, 1500 N. B. The Commander of each regular ship is required to receive, at least, two officers, on the above terms, and to appropriate the larboard third part of the great cabin, with the passage to the quarter-gallery taken off, for their accommodation. The commander of each extra ship, is required to receive at least one, and to accommodate him with a cabin, on the starboard side, about the chief mate's, and abrass of the spirit-room, not less than 7 feet long by 6 feet wide.

In the event of any of H. M.'s regiments returning to Europe, Government will allot the whole, or such part of the great cabin as they may think fit for their accommodation; the same sums being allowed for the passage of such officer, as for that of an officer of the same rank proceeding to Europe on millitary duty.

BATES OF PASSAGE MONEY ALLOWED TO THE COMMANDERS OF H. C. SHIPS.

During the months of October, No.	rember, December, January, and February.
To Madrag Ez. Ha. 10	10 1 To Certon 150
To Prince of Wales' Island, 1	00 To China
To Fort Marlborough 1:	50 To Negapatam
To Bombay 20	50 To Negapatam

During the months of March, April, h	lay, June, July, August, and September.
To Madras, Sa. Rs. 125	l'o China 130
To Prince of Wale-' Island 125	To Ceylon, 150
To Fort Mathorough 170	Fo Negapatam
	From I me omales to P. W. Island, 105

Every officer, from whom more than the above rates shall have been required is to report the same to traverament, through the Adjutant General, specifying the sum part, the name of the owner or commander, who shall have teceived it and the name of the vessel.

Pessage money to all officers of H. M.'s regiments, ordered home under the operation of general or partial reductions, such as exchange with officers in this country, who happen to have been placed on half-pay, or from other causes, " beyond their contout."

Lieut Col. batta 4 months, St.Rs. 2 H	00 I	Leutenaut, batta ami gratuity	
Major ditto ditto 130	o:) (7 months, St. Rs 1004	4
Captain, batta and gratuity 7mths. 15:	12	Eusign, ditto ditto, 71	4

CONDUCT OF OFFICERS ON BOARD SHIP.

It having come to the knowledge of the Court of Directors, that the good order and wholesome practices, formerly observed in the Company's stups, have been laid aside, and late hours, and the consequent inschief introduced, by which the ship has been en langued, and the decorate and propriety which should be mainstained destroyed; they have thought proper to frame the following regulations on these points, to which the readiest acquiescence is expected; and any person offending against them, will incurs be Court's high displeasure, viz.

Resolved. Therefore, that, in order to prevent any accident from the fire and lights being kept up beyond those hours, usually observed in all proper disciplined ships, it is structly enjound, that no fire he kept up beyond eight at night, unless for the use of the sick, and then only in a stove, and that candles be extinguished by nine between decks, and ien, at latest, in the cabina; and that the unjost precautions he observed to prevent that being visible to any vessel passing in the night.

That the flour for illinner be not later than two o'clock; and when the commander of the ship retires from table, either after dinner or supper, the passengers and officers of the ship retire also.

That the Captain be strictly enjoined to pay due attention to the comfortable aca commondation and liberal treatment of his passengers; at the same time, setting them the example of solutery and decorum, as he values the pleasure of the Court.

That any excess or desorderly behaviour helow, being equally repugnant to the good order and descipline of the ship, will, on representation, be noticed by the Court of Directors, and not fail to incur their displeasure.

that any improper conduct of the officers of the ship, towards the passengers, or each other, shall be quietly made known to the commander, who shall weight the circumstances with imparitality, and if conclination be melfectual, decide, according to the best of his judgment: and every person concerned, be expected quietly to concern thereto; but should any one think himself agrieved thereby, he may appeal to the Governer and Council of the first settlement the ship arrives at, or f homeward bound, to the Court of Directors.

The diversity of characters and dispositions which must meet on ship board, make some restraint upon all necessary, and any one offending against good manners, or known usages and customs, will, on representation to the Court, be severely noticed.

BREVET PROMOTION.

G. O. G. G. 14th November, 1836 .- The following paragrephs (1 and 2) of a military letter from the Hou'ble the Court of Directors to the Governor General

of India in Council, No. 8, dated the 6th July, 1836, are published for general

information :-

"Para, 1. We have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that in compliance with our request, the General Commanding in Clack has expressed his concurrence in the suggestion made to your letter of the 29th May, 1835, (No. 59,) that on every occasion requiring it, the brevet conferring the rank of Colonel on all Lieutenant Colonels of the same presidency senior to those who obtain that rank regimentally, shall be made to extend throughout India, in-tend of being limited, as at present, to a particular presidency.

2. You will accordingly take monethate measures for granting the commission of Colonel to all Lieutenant Colonels of whatever persidency who may be senior, as such, to any Lieutenant Colonel attaining the rank of Colonel regimentally, with such dates of rank as shall maintain their relative senior, with each other as

Lieutenant Colouch."

The following para. (1 to 5) of a military letter, No. 19, from the Hon. the Court of Directors, to Gov. Gen. of India in Council, dated the 27th July 1836, are published for general information and future guidance in regard to the promotion of Lieut. Cols. of the Indian army to the rank of Colont!:—

"Para. 1. Having had under our consideration the present system of promotion to supply regimental vacancies in the rank of Colonel, we have resolved, that

promotions shall hereafter be made in the following manner, viz.

2. The serior Lieut, Col. of the Infantry on the Bengal establishment shall immediately on the occurrence of a varancy as Col. of a Regt, in that arm of the service in Bengal, be promoted to the rank of Colonel, and all Lieut, Cols, of the armies of the three presidencies, who are senior to him as such, shall be promoted in consequence to be lirevet Cols.

3. A Licut. Col. of the Infautry on the Madas or Bombay establishments, or of the Cavalry, Artillery or Engineers, at any one of the three presidencies, for whom there may be regumental vacancy as Colonel, shall succeed unmediately to that rank, provided he is the senior Licut. Col. of, the three establishments but

not otherwise.

4. Lieut. Cols. of Infantiv of the Madras and Bombavarinies, and Eieut. Cols. of Cavalry, Artillery and Engineers of the three presidencies, not being seniors as Lieut-Cols in India, who may succeed by seniority to the command of regiments, to be denominated Lieut. Cols. Commandants, their promotion to the rank of Colonel being suspended until their seniors of the Bengal Infantry shall have been promoted to the rank of Colonel.

5. Such officers will, nevertheless, succeed, to all the advantages and emoluments to which they would have been entitled, if promoted to the rank of Colonel."

GRANTING HALF-PAY AFTER THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

G. O. G. 6th October, 1836.—The Governor General of India in Council bas great pheasure in publishing to the army, the following extract (paragraph 5) of a military letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No. 3, of 14th May, 1836, permitting officers to retire on half-pay, who may be compelled by wounds received in action, or by ill health, contracted on duty, to return finally to Europe after three years' service in India.

"Para. 3. Having taken into our consideration the distressed situation to which our officers are sometimes reduced, by bad health, at an early period of their service, we have resolved, that officers who shall be compolled to quit the service, by wounds received in action, or by ill health contracted on duty, after three years sprice in India, shall be permitted to retire on the half-pay of their rank, on the production of the usual certificates that their health will not permit them to serve a latting."

SELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR STAFF EMPLOY.

G. O. G. G. 5th October, 1336 .- The following extract (paras. 3 and 4) of a military letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No. 31, of the 11th May, 1836, is published for general information :-

Letter dated 15th June, Vost, (No. 64.) (Forward copy of a General Order I issued modifying the 2d and 4th clauses of the Government Orders of 7th August, 1827, (No. 103) and strongly recommend the discontinuance of the recommendation, we also authorize you regulation which compels Government to select officers for staff employ from the regiment can which fewest are absent a rest eyon which is in tipomnion of Covernment both embanassing and injurious to the public in- from any regiment or battation to teresta.

" Para. 3. The General Order No. 130 of 1835, dated 25th of May, 1835, modifying the General Order of 17th August, 1827, is sauctioned.

1. In compliance with your carnest to abolish the other restrictive regulations relating to the withdraw it of European officers from regionant de duties, with exception to the original order restheting the number of officers to be taken tive, and that no more than two of those

withdrawn should be Captains, and three Subalterns."

SETFLERS IN THE COLONIES.

G. O. G. G. 5th Oct. 1836. - The following paras, of a military letter. No. 4, from the Har'ble the Court of Directors, dat. d 1st June 1836, addressed to the Governor-Coneral of India in Council, together with a copy of the papers from the Colourd Office, specifying the advantages which are given to naval and military officers, setting in the colonies of New South Wales. Van Dieman's Land and the new settlement of Western Australia, are published in General Order .

" Para. 1. We have been up; rized that His Majesty's Government are willing to extend to the retired officer of our army the advantages which are enjoyed by His Majesty's others on the 's ottlement in the Colonies of Western Australia,

New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land.

We have gladly availed ourselves of this offered advantage, and we desire that you will take the necessary measures for making it known to those officers, of the army on your establishment, who may from time to time retire from the army under the regulations of the service.

3. A copy of the papers from the colonial office, specifying the advantages

which are given to naval and military officers, is herewith forwarded."

INFORMATION FOR THE USP OF THE MILITARY AND NAVAL OFFICERS PROPOSING TO SETTLE IN THE BRITISH COLONIES.

Colonial Office, 15th August, 1834.

- 1. Annexed is a statement of the regulations according to which, with such modifications as local circumstances may render necessary, lands belonging to the Crown are disposed of in the several British Colonies in North America, as well as statement of the regulation in force in the Australian Colonies.
- 2. Under these regulations, military and naval others cannot receive free grants of Luci; but in buying land they are allowed a remission of the purchase inchey according to the undermentioned scale.

lield officers of 25 years' service and apwards in the whole	£	300
Ditto 20 ditto ditto		260
Ditto Io ditto ditto,		200
Captains of 20 years' service and upwards in the whole		200
Duto la ditto ditto,	10	160
Subalterns of 20 years' service and upwards in the whole	**	150
Ditto 7 auto ditto,	,,	100

Regimental staff officers and medical officers of the army and navy will be deemed to come within the honefit of this rule.

3. Others of the army and many who prepose to proceed to the Colonies, in order to take advantage of this redulgence should movile themselves with certificates from the office of the General Communities in Cincl, or of the Lords Communities of the Adminalty, showing that their emigration has been sanctioned, and samue exactly their rank, and length of services; no document from the office of the Secretary of State is not researcy.

4. Other is on half pay residing in the Colony where they propose to settle, may be adaptived to the provinges of antitive and instal settlers, without referring to this country for restmonate, provided they can satisfy the Governor that there is no objection to their being allow of the indulgence, and that their return of their rank and length of service is to acte, and provided, it they belong to the navy.

that they produce then letter of leave of absence from the Admiralty.

5. Military chaplants commissipal others and officers at any of the civil departments committed with the army, country the allowed any privileges on the subject of hand. Fursers, chaplants, und-biguren, warrant officers of every description, and others of any of the civil dipartments connected with the many, must also be considered as not qualified for those privileges. Although members of these classes may have been admitted formerly and under a different state of circumstances, they must now be excluded.

6. Gentlemen who have ceased to belong to His Majesty's service cannot be allowed the advantages to which they were entitled while in the army or mays, he wood, however, purposed to affect by this rule officers who desire in quit the service for the express purpose of setting in the endonce, it is noly required that when they resign their commissions, they should apply for a certificate from the General Commanding in Clust or from the Louds Commissioners of the Admirally that they do not with the view, of enegrating and socio certically deply that they do not with the view, of enegrating and socio certically distributed to the General warrant to allowing the bearer the same advantages as officers still in his Majesty's service.

Officers who have sold out within the last twelve should preceding the date of this menoramum will be adown the usual precises, notwithstanting their want of the certificate required by these regulations, it may present them select to the Governor of the Corony within a year from the present date. And all officers who have already been recommended by the General Commanding in Chief will be entitled their provideges without regard to any obstruction which might otherwise

be offered by the regulations now established.

7. Others cannot be allowed anyontage in the acquisition of land in any Colony unders it be their intention to fix their resolution in that Colony. In order to ensure the observance of this rige, it has been determined, that the titles to lands obtained by officers who take advantage of the peculiar regulations existing in their favor, shall be withholden for a period subheient to the Colony for the mere purpose of gaining possession of a portion of land, and then departing. Two years is the period for which it tas been decided, that the titles shall be kept back; this delay will be afficient for the salutary object in view, and will not constitute any serious inconvenience to the bonk five settler.

8. By the americal regulations for the disposal of crown lands, it will be observed, that the general sales will take place periodically. But in order to piezent insconvenience to officers who may arrive in the intervals between those sales and be desirous at once to obtain an alcoment, the Governors of the volunies are authorized to allow others to acquire at any time, on payment of the upset pieze, lands which have previously been aftered for sale at some general sale, and not been bounds.

Others will thus be relieval from delay at the time of establishing themselves in the Colony. They will also be cushled by this arrangement, which will permit them to obtain their land at a fixed price, to choose such a quantity as shall be

exactly equivalent to the amount of the remission to which they are entitled, instead of being liable to be called upon to pay a balance, which must be the case if they bid for lands at a sale by auction.

TARM UPON WHICH THE CROWN I AND, WHILER, DISPOSE COLIN YEAR SOUTH WATES, YAN DIEMAN'S LAND. AND HIS VEW SETTLEMENT OF MENTION AUTHALIA.

It has been determined by His Mapsey's Government, that no land shall in future he disposed of in New South Wales, Van Dieman's Lind, intherwise than by public site, and it has therefore been deems I expedient to prepare, for the information of settlers, the following summary of the rabes which it has been thought fit to lay down for regulating the select of land in these Colonies.

1. A division of the whole terrotory rate counties, hundreds and parishes is in progress. When that division shall be completed, each patish will compute an

area of about twenty-five square miles.

 All the lands in the Colony, not helierto granted, and not approximated for public purposes, will be put up to sale. The price will of course depend upon the quality of the land and its local situation, but no land will be said below the rate of 55, per arre.

3. All persons pronosing to purch use land not advertised for sale, must transunt a withen applie mon to the Governor in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered at the Sorveyor General's office to all persons applying, on payment

of the requisite fee at 2s. 6d.

4. Those persons who are desirons of purchasing will be allowed to select, within certain defined limits, such portions of find as they may wish to acquire in that manner. These portions of land will be advertised for side for three calendar months, and will then be sold to the limits to there, provided that such beliding shall at least amount to the pure fixed by article 2.

5. A deposit of £10 per cent upon the whole value of the purchase must be paid down at the time of side, and the remainder must be paid within one calendar mouth from the day or sale, previous to watch the purchaser will not be put in possession of the land, and in case of argument out, being made within the prescribed.

period, the sale will be consulated void and the deposit forfeited,

6. On payment of the money, a grant will be made in fee-simple, to the purchaser, at the nominal quatrent of a pepper core. Previous to the delivery of such grant, a fee of facts shiltings will the payable to the Colonial Secretary for preparing the grant, and another fee of five shiltings to the Registrar of the Supreme Court for entolling at.

7. The land will generally be put up to sale in lots of one square mile, or 640 acres; but smaller let-than 640 acres may, under particular cursumstances, be purchased, on making apple atton to the Governor, in writing, with full explanations of the resume for which the parties wish to purchase a smaller quantity.

8. The Crown reserves to itself the right of making and constructing such roads and bridges as may be necessary for public purposes in all lands purchased as above, and also to such independent timber, stone, and other materials, the produces of the land, as may be required for making and keeping the said made and bridges in repair, and for any other public works. The Crown further resorves to itself all mines of precious metals."

With reference to the foregoing regulations, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to notify for general information, that officers who, on retiring from the inditary service of the East India 1 ompany, may wish to avail themselves of the advantages now extended to them by their Gracious Sovereigh, will, on signifying their intention to proceed as settlers to any of His Majesty's Australian Colores, be furnished by the Military Secretary to Government at the presidency to which they belong, with a certificate of the following form and leads:

I do hereby certify, that A. B. late a ______ in the military service of the East India Company, on the _____ Eastablishment, obtained, on the _____



the permission of the Governor—————in Council, to retire from the service, tot the purpose of proceeding sen settler, to His Majesty's Colony of ———————————————————————————————————
of the totalendary was
Coven under my hand, at
(54.)
Serve to the Cost, of
Mily. Dept.

GOOD-CONFIGUREGULATIONS.

G. O. G. G. Let William, April 10, 1837.—The following paras, of a undersy better No. 12, from the Homorable the Court of Directors, the Governor General or India in Council, and r date the 19th October, 1806, and His Mayesty's warrant therein referred to, are published for general information:—

Mildain Department.

No. 12 of 1836.

Para. 1. We have received from the Secretary at War, a copy of His Majesty's wereast "regulating a system of rewards by a distinctive mark of nerit, and by a distinctive mark of nerit, and by a additions to the rates of pay and of pension on the harge, to be obtained by the well-conducted solvier."

Outed 18th We forward a copy of this warrant, and desire that you will take Aug. 1836, immediate measures for bringing it into operation in His Majosty's forces serving in India.

3. We also desire that such of its provisions a may be applicable to the European soldiers of our service; viz. those specified in clauses 1, 2, 3, 12, 13, 14, & 15, may be introduced without delay into our service.

4. We shall give directions that all soldiers hereafter to be enlisted into our service, whether for the artillery or the infantry, shall, from the 1st of November, 1836, be enlisted on the terms specified in the above-named warrant, and all soldiers now more service, who may be willing to relinquish the additional pay to which they are entitled by length of service, shall likewise be allowed the benefit of the above-named regulation.

We are, Se.

London, the 19th October, 1836.

WILLIAM R.

Whereas it has been represented to us, that it would materially tend to the encouragement of good conduct in the army, if a reward to be attained only by the well conducted soldier, were substituted for the additional pay now granted to soldier who have completed certain periods of service; our will and pleasure is, that all soldiers who shall emist into our service on or after the 1st day of September, '1836, shall have no claim to additional pay after any periods of service, but that a reward of additional pay for good conduct shall be granted to such soldiers, under the following rules:—

1. Soldiers who shall have completed seven years' service, shall be entitled to claim i.t. a day, and to wear a ring of lace round the right arm, provided their names shall not have been entered in the regimental defaulters' book for at least two years immediately preceding such claim.

2. Soldiers who shall have completed 14 years' service, shall be entitled to claim a further reward of 1d. a day, and to wear two rings of lace round the right sim, provided they shall have been uninterruptedly in the enjoyment of the 1d. a day for at least two years' immediately preceding such further claim.

3. Soldiers who shall have completed 21 years' service, shall be called to claim a further reward of his a day, and to wear times rings of lace sound the right and, provided they shall have been uninterruptedly in the enjoyment of the 2d-a day for two years name-instely preceding their claim to the third penny.

4. Solders who by their good conduct shall have obtained the defraction of one or in neurogs, shall be cataly to have the full rate of that condeconduct pay of which they shall have been in uninterrupted possession for five years apprehimately preceding their discharge, added to the rate of pension, whether temporary or permanent, to which they may have a right under the provisions of our warrant of the 7th February, 1833.

- 5. Soldiers who have been in the possession of some one or other of the rates of good conduct pay for five years uninterruptedly, but who have only been in possession of either of the higher rates for some period not less than two years namediately preceding their discharge, shall be entitled, if discharged with two tines, to an aldition of 13-L and if the charged with three rings, to an addition of 23-L, as an augmentation of the pension to which their services will entitle them.
- 6. Soldiers who shall have been in the uninterrupted possession of good-conduct pay for at least three years innochately preceding their discharge for discharge in the cattled only to temporary or conditional pensions, shall have their names registered at Chelsea Hospital; and upon their attaining 60 years of age, shall receive, as a reward for thorr former good conduct, a pension of 1d. a day, if discharged, with one of incomings; and didd, a day if discharged, after having been twelve months in possession of two rings; and this reward for former good conduct shall also be extended to soldiers who may be permitted to obtain free discharge, at their own request, as an includence, after certain periods of service, as described in the 10th article of this warrant.
- 7. All soldiers now in our service who ealisted since the 1st March, 1893, shall have the option of relinquistions all right to the additional pay of 2d. a day, to which they are now entitled after the completion of 14 years' infantry, or of 17 years' cavalry service, and shall then be entitled, by their good conduct, to claim the 1d. a day after seven years' service, and shall be, in all respects, entitled to all the advantages both of good-conduct pay while serving, of point on an discharge, and of deferred pension, which are hereby granted to soldiers henceforward enlisting.
- 8. All soldiers now serving who calisted on or before the 1st March, 1833, shall, by relinquishing their right to additional pay for length of service, be entitled to claim all the advantages of good conduct pay while serving, which are hereby granted; but as the warrants which were in force at the time of their original entitudent give them a right to higher rates of pension on discharge than those which are to be granted to mon enlisted after the 1st March, 1833, they will not be entitled to give their good-conduct pay added to their pensions on discharge.
- 9. In special cases, however, of men embisted on or before the lat March, 1833, who, by their good conduct, have obtained the distinction of one or more rings, and who, after short service, may be discharged for disabilities or by reduction, either without pensess, or with temporary, or conditional, or permanent pensions, (not exceeding those granted for similar disabilities and services under our warrant of the 7th February, 1833.) the good-conduct pay may, by the consent of our Secretary at War, be added to their pension; and such men, if not placed upon permanent pensions, may be registered at Chelsea for the deferred pension, under the agree rules as the men enlicted after the 1st March, 1833.
- 10. Soldiers who shall have obtained the distinction of one or more rings, and who may be permitted to purchase or to obtain free discharge, at their own request, shall be allowed free discharges upon the following terms, instead of those presently, set by the warrant of our late myst brother of the 14th November, 1829, and by our

warrant of the 7th February 163?; but the conditions, limitations, and regulations for granting discharges by include more, laid down in the said warrants, shall, in the cases of all other soldiers, remain in full force

	Caralry,	Infantry.
L'ader 5 years' service,	£ 20	£ 20
After 6 years' service, and with 2 years' } absonce from the detaulters' book	25	18
After 7 years, with one ring,	20	15
After 10 , ditte,	15	13
After 12 ,, di.to,	10	5
After 14 ditto.	5 `	free.
After 16 ,, ditto,	Free, with the rig ferred pension	tht of registry for de- of 4d. a day.

After 16 years, with two rings, having 7 Freee, with the right of registry for possessed the second at least 12 months,.... (deferred pension of 6d. a day.

II. Soldiers enlisted since the 1st March, 1833, who are in the enjoyment of two or three rings, and of the good conduct pay, may obtain permanent pension as an indulgence, at the rate fixed in the warrant of 7th February, 1833, two years earlier than other men who have not earned this distinction, and may further receive the same amount of good conduct pay which would have been added to their ordinary pension, under the rules laid down in this warrant, if they had been discharged as

unfit for further service or by reduction.

12. As it is our will and pleasure that this reward shall be strictly an honorable distinction, to be conterred only upon the well-conducted soldier, the commanding officers of regiments are strictly enjoined to enter in the regimental defaulters, book the name of every soldier, who, in consequence of any misconduct whatever, shall have been confined in the guard-house, or subjected to any punishment; and the commission of every offence which shall impose upon the commanding officer the necessity of recording the soldier's name in the regimental defaulters' book, shall reader the man ineligible for this reward for two year, from that date, and if he be already in possession of this distinction, shall deprive him of his ring and good-conduct pay for one year; and a second recorded offence within twelve months shall reader two years of uninterrupted good conduct necessary to obtain a restoration of such reward.

13. The soldier having two or three rings shall, in like manner, for the first and second recorded offences, berieft one ring and the good-conduct pay allowed with it for one year for each offence ; any if a third offence he recorded against him in the regimental defaulter book within twelve months, he shall fortest all claim in consequence of his previous good conduct, and shall only be entitled to obtain a restoration of his honourable distinctions by subsequently serving with uninterrupted good conduct for two years to obtain one ring, for four years to obtain two rings, and for six years to obtain three rings.

14. Any soldier who, by having been recorded in the regimental defaulters' book, shall have been adjudged to have been guilty of an offence by which he is to forfeit the whole or a part of his reward for previous good conduct, shall, if the denies the commission of such offence, have the right of appeal to a court martial.

16. A soldier may, for the first offence of a serious vature, be adjudged, by the sentence of a court martial, to forfert all or any part of the advantages he had derived from his previous good conduct, either absolutely, or for a longer or aborter period, according to the circumstances which shall have appeared in evidence.

16. The distinction and the rewards granted by this warrant will be extended to corporals and commers, both as regards pay and pension, but sergeants and other non-commissioned officers will not be allowed, while serving, any addition to their established pay, but on their discharge they may, for peculiarly good confluct, on the special recommendation of our General commanding in chief, and by the comment of our Secretary at War, communicated to the commissioners of Chel-

sea Haspiral, he allowed additions of 1d. 2d., or 3d. a day, to their pensiones! provided, that the aggrevate possion shall in no case exceed for a sorgeant 1s. 10d. for a quarter master se geant 2s. 1d. and for a sergeant major 2s. 4d. a day.

Given at our Court, at Windson, this 18th day of August, 1836, in the seventh

year of our reign.

lly His Majesty's command, (Signed) HOWICK.

G. O. G. G. Fort William, April 17, 1837.—Recommendations, submitted by His Excellency the late Governor General and Commander in Chief in India, Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, for improving the condition of the native soldiery, having received the consideration of the Honorable the Court of Linectors: the Governor General of India in Council has high granification in announcing to the army, that the following resolutions have been passed by the Honorable Court, and they are hereby published for information in general orders:—

1st. For the reasons urged by you in support of the measure, we authorize you am grant an extra allowance of one rupee a menth to every native private in the inny, after 10 years' service, and an additional rupee after 20 years' service; such necesse of pay must however be dependent on good conduct.

2d. For the reasons given in support of it, we also sanction the proposed in-

tules and personal distinctions recommanded.

The "Order of British India," (to be given to subadars and jemadars, for long

and honorable service,) is to consist :

The first class, of 100 subadars, with an allowance of two rupees a day each, in addition to their regimental allowances or retiring pensions; and

The second class, of 100 native commissioned officers, with an allowance of one rupee a day each, in addition to their usual allowances and pensions.

Three-sixths of these appointments are to be allotted to the Bengal native officers, two-sixths of those of Madras, and one-so th to those of Bombay.

The "Order of Merit," for distinguished service in action, is to be prospective only, as recommended, and divided into three classes.

Every commissioned or non-commissioned officer or soldier of the native army, who obtains admission into the "Order of Merit," will receive.

In the 30 class, 31d of his full pay, over and above the pay of pension he may otherwise by the rules of the service be entitled to.

In the 2d class, \$rd of his full pay, in addition to his ordinary pay or pension; and In the 1st class, double pay, or full pay, in addition to his ordinary pension.

His Lordship in Council directs, that the additional pay for length of service, authorized in the first of the foregoing resolutions shall have effect from the 1st proximo, and muster rolls of troops and companies are to exhibit the dates of culistment opposite the names of such men as are cutitled to the increase.

As the reward of additional pay is only to be conferred on Cavalry.

Artillery.

Infantry.

Suppers & Miners.

As the reward of additional pay is only to be conferred on well-conducted native privates of the line, commanding offiners of corps are strictly enjoined to exclude the undeserving from the benefits thereof, and such men as may not in the first instance merit the distinction, or who may hereafter force in the distinction of the conduct are to have a remark to that effect in-

Suppers & Miners. first instance merit the distinction, or who may heresfier forfeit it by misconduct, are to have a remark to that effect inserted against their names in the muster roll, and a report of the circumstance made
to head quarters, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

to head quarters, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, whose concurrence in the propriety of the exclution will be final.

The details of the rules and regulations established for the "Order of British In-

dia," and "Order of Merit," and the measures to be taken for the immediate nomination to the former class of deserving native officers, will be published hereafter.

His Lordship in Council desires, that the increase of pay, the reward of prolonged service, and good conduct, as well as the institution of the honorary distinctions specified above, with their pecuniary advantages, may be pericularly explained to every native corps of the line at the three presidencies paraded for that purpose.

TABLE OF REGIMENTAL PAY AND ALLOWANCE S. In Sonat Rupeas: the same for any Month.

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N. B.-Officers on the establishment of the European Invalid Companies and Native Invalid. But allows, receive the pay, full batts, and allowances of their regimental ranks tent allowance. excepted

BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL, Fort William, 24th Auril, 1831

No. 96 of a SM The — Congrable the Vi o President in Conneit is observed to direct, the the following properties. Conf. of auditory letter from the Humanite the Court of Directors No. 97 of a bet through No. where ISO the provisions of which are applicable to the three presiden

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RESIT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL

Ontar amount 30th July, 1534

In conformits with instructions from the Homoralie the Coart of Directors, communicated to there indicave the TNA of deal the bit November 18th and published in General Order's "Fost William 2d April 18th the Roberts of Research Order's "Fost William 2d April 18th Robert Homorals the Governor General of India in Council directs, that the Iddowns some of the Robert law, and credited by, the Governor minent, on commissions issued to the Company's Others at all the president is one mosely of which to be charged for the Company 4, and the other shorts for the King's commissions.

1831

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GRANT OF ADDITIONAL ADVANTAGES.

No. 258 of 1837 .- The Go ble the Poredent of Council has much beleasure in ni bloking to the army the following extracting a graphs 2 to 5 cel the letter from the though the Court of Diversity on the Concernatat of Ird a, No. 5, dated 20th September, 1877, untercorner me period of a blummal advantages to the securiofficers of the array in respect of Remar, Prason

"Para, 2. The attended the 23; then ber, 1835, we appropried to you that 29 we can do your Lapoles to exact to they Military Betting Land could be succostally formed, we had more of the late of it is no could had restored in dame private for the content of the fire chemics of that nature by an en-

of the Retire of Resultings, and that we had in consequence resolved to grant the full pay of the rop occurs concer wild should have served as India 23. wais, Gaylars' finding of the act, whether he had at my diffiations or moutably or not, and the full process of a restricted on the set Major. Leavenous-Colonel and Colonel, after the remignistic chain abutton digerated of grant of years serve each of those ranks be suce short, yes

For Major's pay, "And in a includes dyears for a furlough.

Var Preut Cule to fine very men to dath. For Culomb's pay 35 with differ.

5. Being now et opinior, that one additional algorithm in respect to the periods of retirement mer, people to be cranted to the sense closes who would have been more especially the cast addite of perfect behalf from a Retning Lund had such a fund been a dalar-had, we have testered, that the period of service to qualify an other to the year of each obtained tank after that or Captain, shall be reduced from five to our years the periods of service in Tobe required for each rank here concerne the became as fallows, etc.

Ly by other who shout have served 23 years, o's years' furboach included) shall lowed to refue on the pay of a Captara, whether he shall have attained that mak regeneral dly or not.

Every officer who shall have served 27 years, (3 years) torbough melod d) shall be allowed to retire on the pay of a Major, whether he shall have attained that rank or not.

Every officer who shall have served 31 years. (Sayars' furlough and luded) shall be allowed to retire on the pay of Lacutanant-Colonel, whether he shall have attained that rank or not.

Every other who shall have served 35 years, (3 years' furlough meluded) shall be allowed to retue on the tal pay of a Coronel, whether he shall have attained that rank or 10t.

4. They arrangements to have effect without projudice to any claims arising out of the Petring Regulations, as established in the veir 175%.

5. We deare that it may be distinctly understood, that the present is a final measure. You will accordingly decline to forward to us any application which may have in view a furthe extension of the regulations now established with regard to the retirement of our mulitary servants."

THE APPENDIX.

PART VI.

Marine Regulations.

To

CAPTAIN

Commander of the

SIR.

I am directed by the Marine Roard to request, in the event of the ship or vessel under your command experiencing any detention at the Sand Heads from the wint of a pilot, that you will report the circumstance to me, when an enquiry into the causes will immediately be instituted.

nen an enquiry into the causes will immediately be instituted.

I am further directed to inform you, that the pilot is not required to move

your vessel in the ri-

Ft. In. With the aid of competent steamers at all times; of the year up and down, 20 WITHOUT STEAM PROCEEDING FOWN PROM CALCUTTA TO SAUGOR. From 1st November to 15th March inclusive,... 18 , 16th March to 31st May, 17 , 1st April to 31st October,..... 17 6 WITHOUT STEAM COMING UP. From 1st November to 15th March inclusive, ... 18 feet " 16th March to 31st Octo-

your vessel in the river beyond the drafts noted in the margin, but that it is diserctionary with him, sablect to your expressed desire acting on the part of the owners and underwriters. whether the vessel under your command shall, if exceeding the prescribed draft, be brought beyond the stations noted in the margin, without unloading part of the cargo to bring her within the draft in question.

3. It being understood, that a practice has very generally obtained among commanders of versels frequenting this port of making pecuniary donations to the pilot in charge of their versels, you are to understand, that such a practice is entirely directionary, and that pilots are peremptorly commanded on no account either directly or indirectly to seek any such donation. Any pilot so seeking a grainity, or neglecting his dury with a view to exact one, or in consequence of not obtaining it, is liable to experience the severa displeasure of Government.

4. You are requested, on the pilot boarding your vessel, to fill up the accompanying two form; some to my address and the other to that of the blaster Attendent, in order to their being delivered to the dak boat on the vessel's arrival at Kedgeree.

5. Government having been pleased, at the recommendation of the Marina Board, to remove the interdict bitherto praventing vessels being under way in the river under any circumstances during the night, I am directed, with a view to prevent, as

far as possible, any accident arising from the permission now given for the furtherance of the interests of vessls passing up and down the river, to desire, that you will he particular to strending to the following directions, which the pilot is ordered sincily to require your attention to, while your vessel is between Calcutta and Saugur.

Vessels at anchor, are after dark till day-light, to shew a light at the starboard

forevard arm.

Vessels under way with a steamer, are, in like manner, to shew a light at each fore-yard arm; the steamer showing one, where most convenient.

Vessels under way without a steamer are to show a light at the fore top-gallant

mast head.

6. Immediately on your arrival in Calculta, you are to report yourself personally at the Master Attendant's office, and at your earliest convenience, to communicare to him in writing the name and re-clauce of the parties to whom the mile for pilotage, &c. are to be presented tor payment. You are further requested prior to quitting your vessel, on arrival at Calcutta, to give or to cause your chief other to give, the pilot a certificate of your actual registered tonuage, and of the dialt of water at which your vessel has been piloted, as also, that she has or has not been accompanied by a tow, boat, in order that the bills for pilotage and post dues may be correctly made out.

Should your ship or vessel be coming up to Calcutta, you are to land your gun-powder at the magizine at Moyapore previous to passing that place, on no account retaining on board in we turn one hundred pounds weight; any quantity

beyond that weight being hable to seizure it found on board,

B. It is hereby further morded to you, that you are smally prohibited from throw, ing overboard, into any part of the river, ballast of any description whatever, under a penalty of Co.'s 188, 500.

Under the Act No. XIV, of 1336, passed by the Right Houble the Governor General of India in Conneil in the Legislative Department, under date 30th May, 1830, you are required immediately on the receipt of this letter to in our under their proper heads in the accompanying printed form of manifest, all the priticulars which are specified therein, relative to the goods, wares, and merchanize laden on board the

under your command; and, after filling up the dogument, to return it, iluly attested under your signature, to the pilot in charge of your vessel, to enable that officer to transmit the same to my address by the first dak, that may be despatched from Ked-

geree alter the entrance of the vessel into the river.

The pilot, I am instructed to add, is probabled, by the orders of the Right Honorable the Governor of Bengal, under the powers contered by the 6th Section of the alore and Act, from bringing the vessel higher up the river Houghly than Kedgeree, antil the manifest of her import cargo shall have been furnished to him.

- 11. I am further directed to I dorm you, that under the 5th Section of the said Act, if the above manifest shall not contain a full and true specification of all the goods imported on the vessels under your command, you will be hable to a hise of one thousand rapees (Rs. 1,000,) and any goods or packages that may be found on board in excess of the manifort so delivered to the print, or differing in quality or kind, or in marks and numbers from the specification contained therein, will be liable to be seized and confiscated, or to be charged with such increased duties as may be determined by the Board of Customs, Silt and Optum. In the event of there being a deficiency in the packages or goods entered in the manifest, you are hable under the said Act to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees (R., 500) for every missing or deficient prolinge of unknown value, and for twice the amount of duty chargeable on goods deficient and unaccounted tor, if capable of bein; ussessed therewith.
- 12. In the event of your vessel remaining outside or below Kellgeree, you are minuted by the said Act to deliver the manifest, so duly filled up and attested to the pilot, immediately on the vessel being brought to anchor; and if you should neg-

lect to deliver the said manifest for the space of twenty-four hours after the vessel shall have anchored, you will be hable to a fine of one thousand rupee (Rs.

1.000.)

* 13. You are to observe that the Collector of Government Customs will, upon application being made to him, grant receipts for all goods which may be landed from your ship or vessel, and lodged in the Custom House; and he will be responsible for delivering from it a Custom House all goods for which receipts shall have been granted, but should you, your officers, or passengers, omit to take such receipts upon your goods being landed and lodged as abovementioned, you or they will be entitled to indemnification for any of them that may be lost in passing through the Custom House.

1 am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
CHAS. B. GREENLAW,
Secretary.

Fort William, Marine Board Office, the 16th Sept. 1837.

REGULATIONS

. IN THE GUIDANCE OF COMMANDERS AND OTHERS, DECOMMEND TO SHIPS AND VESSELS.

RESORTING TO THE PURT OF CALCUTTA.

Under the orders of Government in the General Department, dated 5th August, 1835.

1st. At the Harbour Mester is held responsible for the movements of all ships and ves-cis, to an thorn the stream, requiring his assistance, the officers of his department are not to be not riend with in the execution of such important duty, Area a sup or vess his model in a clear and safe berth in the stream, she is not to be souted, unless for me purpose of harding into dock, or to the Honorable Company's according, and except in cases of emergency.

2d. An applications to take in or cast of from the moorings, or for other anarcance from the Harson Master's department, are to be made in writing to the staster Attendant, who will give take Harbour Master accordingly. Applications

wall re complied with a cording to priority of date.

31. On support vessels training off Calcutta, they are to have their jibh and mixer booms regued-in as soon as practicable, and remain so till the pilet takes charge.

4th. Ships and seesals laying in the stream, or at the Honorable Company's moonings, shall have at least one anchor at the bow with a cable bent, and ranged.

ready for letting on at all times,

5th. No sunfron vessel shall make up hawser or rope fast to any of the Honorable Company's mosting into ye, except for the purpose of warping into a berth, under the direction of the Honbour Master, or his Assistant; and especially no warps are to be out do not the night on account of the risk of boats being thereby upset, and the almost re tainty of the consequent loss of lives.

(c). Seconds accidents having taken place in transporting vessels, from the circumstance of one ship letting go another's warp, while in the act of moving, commanding officers are to period warps to be made fast, and to keep them so, and requested to let them go. All vessels in the port of Calcutta are enjoined to

a-sist each other, while in the act of warping.

7th. The Harbour Master's assistants are directed to take care in hanling ships or vessels into dock, that the waist anchors are got up out of the chains, and to see that no projections whatever, beyond the ship's sides, (which can be removed) be suffered to remain.

6th. All physical vessels moored in the stream are to keep a clear have, to

prevent accidents or aring.

9th. Commutating officers of vessels are strictly prohibited from boiling pitch, dammer, or rosin on board, to prevent accidents by fire. They are also prohibited

from throwing overhoard ballast or rubbish of any kind, distrimental to the bad of

10th. Commanding officers of ships or vessels laying under fours, or at any of the Honorable Company's moorings, are to slack down their cables, to enable vessels to pass over them, when required by the officers of the Harbour Master's department to do so.

Ifth. Ships or vessels meeting with any accident, or causing damage to others while in charge of an obese under the authority of the Master Attendant, have no claim on Covering in for a shi damage, but the parties concerned are to represent the case to the Master Attendant, who will take such cognizance of the same as the ments of the case may appear to require.

12th. In order to exend assented from a cto the responsibility of Government for the safety of shipe were vess, is making use of the Honorable Company's chain moorings, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct, that it be explicitly notified to the public that Covernment does not guarantee the safety of

any ship or vessel which may use those moorings.

13th. Government have been further pleased to prohibit commanders of all ships and vessels from covern them in any part of the river, unless they have a pilot or art officer from the Harbour Master's department on board, under penalty (independently of such configuraces a) the owners or comman less may be subject to by law, on the part of in lividuals,) or two hundred sieca rupers, for every breach of this prohibition.

14th. Finally, you are hereby informed, that no pilot will be allowed to take charge of your sinp outwards, note a certificate from the Marine Pay Master shall have been presented at the Master Attendant's Office, stating, that all port charges due on her account have been paid.

(Signed) T. T. HARINGION, Master Attendant.

ORDERS OF HIS EXCELLINEY THE MOST NORTH THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL. Fort William, July 16, 1801.

Whereas it hath bitherto been the prictice for ships importing at Calcutta, to retain their gunpowier on board while lying in the 1 ort; and whereas, the explosion of a large quantity of gunpowder on board of ships by ag off the town, might be attended with the most destructive consequences to the town, to the inhabitants thereof, and to the shipping in the port; and whereas, instances have occurred of shot being fired into the town of Calcutta, and into the country adjacent, by ships saluting Fort Widiam, or tring guns on other occasions. This Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, with a view of obviating the serious consequences which might ensue from a continuance of these integular and dangerous practices, has been pleased to establish the tollowing rules.—

1. The commanders of all vessels bound to the part of Calcutta, and proceeding up to the town of Calcutta, or to any other part of the river above. Moyapore, are required, on or before their arrival off Moyapore, to I and at the magazine, which has been erected at that place, all the gunpowder who is they may have on board, (whether contained in bariels, or mole up into ammunition) exceeding the quantity of one hundred pounds, which quantity every vessel is permitted to retain on board for the purpose of fiting salutes or signals in cases of distress. Officers appointed by Government will take charge of the gunpowder immediately on its being conveyed to the shore at Bloyapore, and will deposit it in the magazine. Commanders of vessels are required to mark the names of their respective vessels on the barrels and packages of gunpowder, previously to their being landed. A receipt for the gunpowder will be granted by the officer in charge of the magazine.

2. In order that vessels may be detained as short a time as possible for the delitery of their gunpowder, commanders of vessels are required, on coming in sight of Moyapore, to hoist a flag at the foretop-mast-head, whereupon the officer in charge of the magazine, will immediately order persons to be in readiness at the

Mver-side to receive the gunpowder.



 Gunpowder shallnot be landed or received into the magazine between sun-set, and sun-use.

4. The commanders of vessels outward bound which may require gunpowder for their outward voyage, shall not take gunpowder on board in any part of the river above Moyapore, with the exception of a quantity not exceeding one bunded pounds for the purpower beforementioned. Should any gunpowder have been landed from any vessel when inward bound, and deposited in the magazine, the gunpowder will, upon the application of the commander of the vessel to the officer in charge of the magazine, (such application being accompanied by the receipt granted on the deposit of the gunpowder in the magazine) be conveyed to the river-

side, and delivered to such person as may be sent to take charge of it.

In luture, wes els entering the port of Calcutta shall not at any time, while lying in any part of the river between Movapore and Calcutta, have on board, without the express sanction of Government, any quantity of gunpowder exceeding one hundred pounds for the purposes Letorementioned; the t offector of the Cinvernn ent Customs is hereby empowered and directed, should be have n ason to behere that a quantity of guipowder exceeding one hundred nounds has been received on board of any vessel, to cause the vessel to be searched, and should may greater quantity be found on board, to seize the same. The Collector is also empowered and directed to serve any unauthorized quantity of gunpowder which may be attempted to be shipped on any vessel, in apposition to the rules herein prescribed; all such gunpowder so serred shall be hable to confise amn; the Collector shall immediately send all the guipowder to seized to the magazine in Fort William, and shall report the circumstances of the case to the Board of Trade; the Collector shall not grant a port clearance for any such vessel from which gunpowder shall have been so seized, without the express authority of the Governor General in Council

6. One-half of the estimated value of all gunpowder which may be confiscated under the regulation, shift be granted in equal proportions to the Collector of the Customs and his Deputy; the remaining mointy shall be granted in equal propor-

tions to the informer, and to the officer as isting in making the seizure.

7. The commanders of vessels lying at Diamond Harbour, or in any other part of the river below Moyapore, will be permitted to deposit their gunpowder in the

magazine at Moyapore.

8. Pursuant to the orders contained in the 5th Article of these regulations, the commanders of all vessels now lying in the port of Calcutta, having on board a quantity of gunpowder exceeding one hundred pounds, are required to send the quantity of gunpowder exceeding one hundred pounds, which they may have on board of their respective slips, or at any place on shore, to the magazine at Moyapote. If the constraint of any vessel shall not conform to this requisition, he

shall be hable to the penalties stated in the 5th Article.

9. The commanders of all vessels lying off the town of Calcutta, or any part of the river between the town and Kedgerse, are probabiled from fring guns (excepting for the purpose of saluting Fort William, or toxignals in case of the vessels being indistress) for any purpose whatever, without having previously obtained the permission of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the town of Calcutta. When guns shall be fired from any shap for the purpose of soluting Fort William, or for signals in case of the shap being in distress, and also in cases in which guns may be fited with the permission of the Justices of the Peace, the commander of the shap is enjoined to be particularly caseful that the guns be not shorted.

Published by command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General

in Council,

P. S.—Under orders from the Marine Board, dated 6th instant, commanders are informed, that such gampowder as they may have for sale is not to be landed at Moyapore, but to be brought up and lodged at the Howesh magazine.

(Signed) 1.T. HARINGTON, Muster Attendant.

Mister Attendort's Off e, the 8th Jela, 1837.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the rules and regulations passed by Government on the 31st January last, and published in the Government Gazette of the 14th instant, notice is hereby given to owners and communities of ships or vessels, whose occurs are wholly or in part composed of Asiatic subors, that the Manne Surgeon and his assistant have been appointed to examine the quantity, quality, and assortment of medicines to be supplied, agreeably to the first section. They are accordingly requested to authorit the same toric inspection of one of the above others, communicating at the same tone, in writing, the number of Asiatic sations, lasears or natives, of which the crew of their ship or vessel is composed, the port to which the said ship or vessel is bound, and the probable length of the voyage on which she is proceeding.

2. It is hereby furtuer notified, in the event of owners or commaders being unable to obtain a duly qualified surgeon for the vovage, as required by the said rules, of to procure the proper our ber' of British seamen (that is to say, British seamen as part of the crew for every hundred tons of the registered benien of the ship or vessel, and so in proportion for any part of an hundred time,) that they are to make application to cover meent, through the Marine Board, for a license to sail without such singuian, or without such proportion of British seamen—accompanying such application for a license to sel without the proper number of British seamen associated, must also state the number of British seamen on board, in order that the same may be entered in the license, agreeably to the provisions of the act of the 4th, George the 4th, e, 80.

By order of the Marine Board,

(Signed) W. P. PALMER, detang Secretary, Marine Board, the 21st February, 1828.

PILOTAGE AND PORT DUES.

Notice is hereby given, that in consequence of the recent change in the currency, the Manue Board have obtained the sanction of the Right Honor the the Gevernor of Bengal to the following modified rates of carages levels of a recount of pilotage and port dues, which are to come into oper them on the 1st growing.

By order of the Marine Board,

C. B. . REENLAW, Secretary.

Fort William, the 25th May, 1636.

Notices touching part charges at Calcutta, for the interaction and guidance of owners and commanders of vessels.

The Marine Board having lately, under the orders of Government, been engaged in revising the general regulations of the Marine Department bearing on the shipping frequenting the port, request the particular attention of owners, agents, and commanders of vessels to the following arrangements in connection with the charges on account of pilotoge. Ac. framed with a view to the manual convenience of the Marine Department and the shipping interests.

First.—Commanders are requested prior to quitting their vessels on arrival of Calcutta to fill up and certify, or cause to be filled up and certified, a form of cetticate shewing the actual registered tonuage, the draft of water, and whether the vessel has or has not been tugged by a steamer any part of the way, or has not had the use of a row-boat, which form will be furnished to the pilot, in order to the bills of the vessel being correctly made out

Second.—Commanders are further requested, as early after their arrival as possible, to notify in writing to the Masser Attendant, the maine and residence of the selection of the payment of the vessel's biles.

Third.—On the receipt by the Master Attendant of the above certificate and written reference for payment, a single bill be prepared, including inward pilotage, light house duty. Movapore conception daily, and row boat hire, (if any) which, together with the certificate, will be forwarded to the Marine Pay Master for collection within him or days of the voice, and having on it the name and residence of the party related to for product, which communities are requested to formals to the Moor Attendant in which is called the thousand electronic aspectic to the collectropies in the Divines are requested to formals otherwisellanders of the certificate representation. By this arrange out all the otherwise connected with the vessel at the tentral and of Calcutt, will be embodied in one full, included one hather to cour lands, in seconds bills.

Fourth 1 to the executed vessels due ing, or being transported at the desire of the common but is requested that a certificate may be given by the common along officer of the epigraphic because over a performed, in order to its accompanying

the full when presented to the referre.

Fifth,—The practice of course, for his distriction chain mornings, for their monthly line, and for the chair for a the mannings is separate bells, to disciplinately and is necta we done bell will be prejuted, including the charge for labeling to the mean soft at the course graph of the morning that the charge for labeling to a their soft proceed the morning to a their soft proceed the Master Attendant or the House. Master, couthe itself the date of his dang to and from the transings, which criticists as before, will a company the full when presented for previously. The line of the mornings will be charged for the day on which the cossel is handed the conjunctive without reference to the period of the day; and, in blue manner, no charge with be made for the day on which she hands from her moonings, however life in the distriction of bill and he charged in one payment, instead of the core more accordant to the number of months the vessel is a great of the morner of months the vessel is a great of the months.

Sixther-like sestion of the new outward plotage on an estimated draft of with, with in cluston of the period, soil jet to adjustment, after the vossel has solded and one has a consequence of a modern of days to a row-boar, subject to a like anyon ment, is abblicated analysis to totach, the outword pilotage and charge for row-

boat are on entwar to could be els, wal be made as follows: --

When the vessel is nearly being the community is to give notice thereof to the Master Attend intowing the draft of water is to be ascertained and certified by the common large commanding off or on the part of the vessel, and by the Harbour Master on the part of Government, sawipet, in case of dispute, to the decision of the Master After bett. On recept of the certificate, the Master Attend on will cause a lightness of the total the regular amount of pilotore, and for the row-hold harbour and that average rate with reference to the size of the vessels and the second of the wear, fixed by a manue committee which lately sat at the Banksky'l, the content of which was composed of members of houses of agency and commanders of ships. The bill and certificate will be presented in due course for physical.

See ath.—As however, a frequently happens, that vessels are taken in charge or filler, their water up to the last day of their departure, or that from other causes the hill for the count formings and outward priorize cannot be made out till the every departure; owners, agents and commanders are in such cases particularly request ed, with a view to deepartch, to cause an in avidual to attend at the Workshall and expedite the transmission of the b. I and corons are to the Board for registry, and to the Pay Other for collection, at each of which odiess they may in such cases

depend upon the tarst ready special attention.

Tignile—In the event of a vessel being thinged any part of the way down by steam, or not bearing the use of a row-boat, commanders are to obtain from the pilot at bed ferce, a certife are to that effect, which they should forward by dak in their agents. On receipt thereof agents are requested to make out a bill against the Houbie Company for the field action from the photage illowed if tagged by

steam, or for the row-boat hire paid, as the case may be, and to forward it to-gether with the certificate to the Marine Board for audit and payment.

Ninth.—In cases where a vessel leave. Calcutta, avowedly intended to fill up cargo at some place below, the pilotage will be charged at the draft at which she leaves Calcutta in like manner, though at the reduced amount as if she had proceeded to sea; and with respect to the sansequent pilotage charge from the place at which the vessel takes in the additional cases to sea, owners or agents of vessels will be required to furnish a special guarantee to pay the amount chargeable according to a certificate of the draft of when to be signed by the commander or commanding officer and prof.

Ten h.—Six sets of moorings at Diamond. Harbour having been fitted specially to enable vessels arriving in distress from loss of anchors and cobles to be readily moored, the charge will in Co.'s R= 50 for mooring and immooring, and the daily hire the same as for the moorings at Calcula. The moorings will of course be available to vessels not in distress from loss of anchors, and cables, but the Harbour Master will be nextracted at all times to keep two sets vacant during the S. W. monsoon to meet the dather.

Eleventh,—Americal is a statement of the several port and pulctage charges, and the Marine Bourd trust that with these and the cermicates of the commander or commanding officers before them, owners and agents of vessels will at all times be enabled readily to ascertain the correctness of the bills, and to discharge them on presentation.

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VESSELS. PILOTAGE CHARGEABLE ON INWARD

INTERMEDIATE OR BROKLY PILOFAGE.

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VESSELS OUTWARD PILOTAGE CHARGEABLE ON

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The pilotage is divided into swelfths for the convenience of charging intermediate or broken pilotage, viz. from sea to places short of Calcutts, and from and to intermediate places, as also for the purpose of the proportionate deduction being made when vessels are tugged by steam any portion of the distance.

The following shows the number of twalfths chargenble between the several Stations.

INVARD PROPORTION.	OUT WARD PROPORTION.				
To Sauger,	. Culpee,				

Moyapore magazine duty -chargoalde once for each voyage on a vessel passing Moyapore mward -one anna per ton on registered tonnage and vessels drawing under 8 feet draft or water are exempted.

Light dury—the dury is leviable every time a vessel enters the river, except returning from stress of weather—two against ditto.

Row-boat-inward - Company's rupees 13 per diem.

Ditto - outward.

From 1st April to the 31st		
July, 700	l'ons and upwardsCompany's Rs. 12	8
500 to 699	,,	2
300 to 499	,,,,,,,,,, ,, 7	6
From 1st August to the		
31st March 790	Tous and upwards, ,, 8	9
500 to 699	,,	6
300 to 499	,, ,, 5	ı
Row-hoat at Hoogly point,	per diem. " 1	3
If the hawser is used in assisting a ves-		
or on shoth	per diem.	16

N. B. Vessels under 300 tons are exempted from the attendance of a row-boat in aid of the pilotage unless one is required by the commander.

THE HIRE OF THE CALCUITA CHAIN MOORINGS.

All vessels	up ,	to 199	Tons,		2 per diem
10	from	200 to 299			3 ,,
.,		300 to 399	,,	a b pp 4	4 ,,
					5
		500 to 599),	. ,	6 ,,
		600 and upw	arde,		7 ",
	moorings,				3 🛴
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N. B. No vessels above 300 tone burthen can be hauled to the swinging moorings.

Hauling to or	from the	chain moorings, each operation,, Co.'s I	ls. 26
Ditto dit	o swing	ing ditto	26
Dute from	of under	fours, ships of 250 tons and apwards, ,	62
Dute	ditto	under 250 tous,	26
Do marine			7.

HATLING IN OR OUT OF DOCK AND ON OR OFF THE SLIP OR WAYS.

() IV -11 II I V-
If above 300 tons, each operation, Co.'s Rs. 40
If of or under 300 tons, ditto,
For the use of the bnoy bauling into or out of dock
Riding at the said buoy, per diem,
Transporting vessels (whom not at the chain incornings or not going
into, or coming out of deck) from Sulkea to any part of the river
not below Kilderpore
Transporting any ship after having been moored from one moor-
ing to another, if at the request of the owner or commander, 50

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

. The same charge is made for houling to and from and occupying the moorings at Diamond Harbour as exists in the Calcutta moorings.

HIRE OF STEAM VESSELS FOR TUGGING.

Further particulars may be known on application to the Controler of Government steam vessels. Manue Board Office.

C. B. GREENLAW, Secretary. Fort William, Marine Board Office, the 10th May, 1836.

Fort William, General Department, the 31st January, 1828.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following rules and regulations, relative to lascars and other Assatic scamen, be published for general information.

RULES AND REQUESTIONS,—Made, ordained, and published by the Right Honorable the Governor General of Fort William in Bengal, in Council, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament of the 4th, George the 4th, c. 80, passed on the 31st day of January, in the year of Our Lord 1828, to be observed by masters, officers, and owners of ships and vessels trading under the authority of the said ict, the crews of which ships and vessels shall be wholly or in part composed of Asiatic sailors, lascars, or nutves of any territories, countries, talands, or places, within the limits of the charter of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

Be it ordained by the Right Honorable William Pitt Earl Amherst, Governor General of Fort William in Bengal, in Council, by virtue of the powers in him wested by the said act, that from and after the publication hereof, in the manner herein-after directed, the following rules and regulations shall be observed by masters, officers, and owners of ships and vessels trading under the authority of the said act, the crews of which ships and vessels shall be wholly or in part composed of Asiatic sailors, lascars or natives of any of the territories, countries, islands, or places within the limits of the charter of the said United Company, whilst such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives shall be on board such ships or vessels, and whilst absent from the countries or places to which they shall respectively belong, and small they shall be carried back to the places to which they belong, or from whence they have been taken.

I. Every such ship or vessel, which shall clear out from any port or place in any territory, country, or island, under the Government of the said United Company, or belonging to His Majesty within the limits aforesaid, upon any voyage to the United Kingdom of Great Britain or Ireland, or to any port or place beyond the limits of the charter of the said United Company, and every such ship or wasted which shall arrive at any port or place in the and United Kingdom, and

every such thip or vessel which having cleated out from any port or place, in any territory, country, or island as aforesaid, shall arrive at any port or place without the limits of the charter of the said United Company, shall be provided with an dapert surgeon, of ability and knowledge; and in each case, before any such ship or vessel shall clear out from any port or place under the Government of the said. United Company, or belonging to His Majesty, within the limits aforesaid, such surgeon shall be previously examined by the Medical Board, or by such medical person or persons, as shall be appointed for that purpose by the Government, or principal officer of the port or place from whence such ship or vessel shall clear out, and no surgeon shall be deemed a fit surgeon, unless he shall be testified by such Medical Board, or by such other medical person or persons, to be duly quafied, and such surgeon shall be retained and entertained on board such thip or vessel, during the whole voyage, (unavoidable casualties excepted) by and at the expence of the owner or owners of such ship or vessel, and shall administer such medical and surgical aid as shall be requisite to the Asiantic sailors, lascars, and natives on the board of such ship of vessel during the voyage on which such ship or vessel shall proceed or be bound; and every such ship or vessel shall also be furnished, at the like expeace, with a proper quantity and assortment of medicines fit for the saul Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives; and it shall and may be lawful for the Government, or principal officer of the port or place where such ship or vessel may be, under the Government of the said United Company, or belonging to Ilis Majesty, within the limits aforesaid, and before such ship or vessel shall clear out, to appoint any medical person or persons to examine the quantity, quality, and assortment of such medicines; and such ship or vessel shall not be permitted to clear out from such port or place as aforesaid, until the Government, or principal officer thereof, shall be duly satisfied, that a sufficient quantity and proper assortment of such medicines shall have been furnished; provided always, that if such owner or owners, master or other commanding officer of any such ship or vessel, which may be intended to be cleared out from any port or place under the Government of the said United Company, or belonging to Ilis Majesty, within the limits aforesaid, after using due diligence and reasonable and proper means in that behalf, shall not be able to procure or retain an expert surgeon, duly qualified as aforesaid, and such owner or owners, master or other commanding officer shall represent the same in writing to the Government, or principal officer of the port of place where such ship or vessel may be, together with a true statement of the means that have been adopted or employed to procure a fit surgeon as aforesaid, then it shall and may be lawful for the Government or principal officer of the port or place where such ship or vessel may be, on being duly satisfied that a fit surgeon cannot be practical, to authorize and permit such thip or vessel, by a income in writing, to be in that behalf granted by the secretary for the time being of such Government, or by the principal other of such other port or place as aforesaid, to their out and proceed on the voyage then intended, without having, such surgeon on braid, any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof not withstanting.

II. That every such ship or vessel which shall be navigated by the proportion of littish seamen, directed by the twenty-first section of the said Act of Parliament, that is to say, by four British seamen as part of the crew for every hundred tons of the registered butthen of such ship or vessel, and so in proportion for any part of a hundred tons, shall be manned with not less than six of such Asiatic sailors, lascars or natives, being men, or tive men and two boys for every hundred tons of the registered burthen of such ship or vessel, and one man more for every ten tons beton the last even hundred tons thereof, in addition to the sail proportion of British seamen, and every such ship or vessel, the crew whereof shall be in park composed of such Asiatic sailors, loscars, or natives, and which shall not be navigated by the proportion of British seamen abovementioned, but which shall, by virtue of the twenty-second section of the said Act of Parliament be licensed to sail and carry on her voyage with a less proportion of British seamen than required

HATLING IN OR OUT OF DOCK AND ON OR OFF THE SLIP OR WAYS.

O 10 11 11 1 21	
If above 300 tone, each operation, Co.'s I	la. 40
If of or under 300 tons, ditto	20
For the use of the buoy hauling into or out of dock	10
Riding at the said buoy, per dism,	3
Transporting vessels (when not at the clean moorings or not going	
into, or coming out of dock) from Suikea to any part of the river	
not below Kidderpore,	(4, 25
Transporting any ship after having been moored from one moor-	
ing to mother, if at the request of the owner or commander, ,,	50

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

. The same charge is made for having to and from and occupying the moorings at Diamond Harbour as exists in the Calcutta moorings.

HIRE OF STEAM VESSELS FOR TUGGING.

Further particulars may be known on application to the Controler of Government steam vessels. Marine Board Office.

C. B. GREENLAW, Secretary, Fort William, Marine Board Office, the 10th May, 1830.

Fort William, General Department, the 31st January, 1828.

The Right Hon'ble the Govenor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following rules and regulations, relative to lascars and other Asiatic seamen,

be published for general information.

NULES AND RECULATIONS,—Made, ordained, and published by the Right Honorable the Governor General of Fort William in Bengal, in Council, an pursuance of an Act of Parliament of the 4th, George the 4th, c. BO, passed on the 31st day of January, in the year of Our Lord 1828, to be observed by masten officers, and owners of ships and vessels trading under the authority of the sair act, the crews of which ships and vessels shall be wholly or in part composed of Asianc sailors, lacers, or natives of any territories, countries, islands, or places, within the limits of the charter of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

Be it ordained by the Right Honorable William Pitt Earl Amherst, Governor General of Fort William in Bengal, in Council, by virtue of the powers in him vested by the said act, that from and after the publication hereof, in the manner herein-after directed, the following rules and regulations shall be observed by masters, officers, and owners of ships and vessels trading under the authority of the said act, the crews of which ships and vessels shall be wholly or in part composed of Asiatic sailors, lascars or natives of any of the territories, countries, islands, or places within the limits of the charter of the said United Company, whilst such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives shall be on board such ships or vessels, and whilst absent from the countries or places to which they shall respectively belong, and whilst they shall be carried back to the places to which they belong, or from whence they have been taken.

I. Every such ship or vessel, which shall clear out from any port or place in any territory, country, or island, under the Government of the said United Company, or belonging to His Majesty within the limits aforessed, upon any voyage said the United Kingdom of Great Britain or Ireland, or to any port or place begond the limits of the charter of the said United Company, and every such ship or shared which shall arrive at any port or place in the said United Kingdom, and

every such ship or vessel which having cleared out from any port or plate, in any territory, country, or island as aforesaid, shall arrive at any port or place without the limits of the charter of the said United Company, shall be provided with an expert surgeon, of ability and knowledge; and in each case, before any such ship or vessel shall clear out from any port or place under the Government of the said United Company, or belonging to His Majesty, within the limits aforesaid, such surgeon shall be previously examined by the Medical Board, or by such medical person or persons, as shall be appointed for that purpose by the Government, or principal officer of the port or place from whence such ship or vessel shall clear out, and no surgeon shall be deemed a fit surgeon, unless he shall be testified by such Medical Board, or by such other medical person or persons, to be duly quafied, and such surgeon shall be retained and entertained on board such ship or vessel, during the whole voyage, (unavoidable casualties excepted) by and at the expense of the owner or owners of such ship or vessel, and shall administer such medical and surgical aid as shall be requisite to the Asiantic sailors, lascars, and natives on the board of such ship or vessel during the voyage on which such ship or vessel shall proceed or be bound; and every such ship or vessel shall also be furnished, at the like expence, with a proper quantity and assortment of medicines at for the said Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives; and it shall and may be lawful for the Government, or principal officer of the port or place where such ship or vessel may be, under the Government of the said United Company, or belonging to His Majesty, within the limits aforesuid, and before such ship or vessel shall clear out, to appoint any medical person or persons to examine the quantity, quality, and assortment of such medicines; and such ship or vessel shall not be permitted to clear out from such port or place as aforesaid, until the Government, or principal officer thereof, shall be duly satisfied, that a sufficient quantity and proper assortment of such medicines shall have been furnished; provided always, that if such owner or owners, master or other commanding officer of any such slop or vessel, which may be intended to be cleared out from any port or place under the Government of the said United Company, or belonging to His Majesty, within the limits aforesaid, after using due diligence and reasonable and proper means in that behalf, shall not be able to procure or retain an expert surgeon, duly qualified as aforesaid, and such owner or owners, master or other commanding officer shall represent the same in writing to the Government, or principal officer of the part or place where such ship or vessel may be, together with a true statement of the means that have been adopted or employed to procure a fit surgeon as aforesaid. thea it shall and may be lawful for the Government or principal officer of the port or place where such ship or vessel may be, on being duly satisfied that a fit surgeon cannot be produced, to authorize and permit such thip or vessel, by a licence in writing, to be in that behalf granted by the secretary for the time being of such Covernment, or by the principal officer of such other port or place as aforested, to clear out and proceed on the voyage then intended, without having, such surgeon on board, any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof not withstap-ling.

11. I hat every such ship or vessel which shall be navigated by the proportion of firitish seamen, directed by the twenty-first rection of the said Act of Parliament, that is to say, by four British seamen as part of the crew for every hundred tons of the registered burthen of such ship or vessel, and so in proportion for any part for a hundred tons, shall be misined with not legacine six of such Asiatic sailors, linears or natives, being men, or five men and takehoys for every bundred tons, of the registered burthen of such ship or vessel, and one man more for every ten tons beyond the last even hundred tons thereof, in addition to the sail proportion of British seamen, and overy such ship or vessel, the crew whereof shall be in part composed of such Asiatic sailors, lowers, or natives, and which shall not be mariginated by the proportion of British seamen abovementaned, but which shall, by virtue of the twenty-second section of the said Act of Parliament be licensed to sail and carry on her voyage with a less proportion of British seamen than sequired

by the said twenty-first section of the said Act of Parliament, shaff be manned with such a proportion of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives, to the registered burthen of such ship or vessel, as is hereinafter specified, (that is to say) when the number of such British seamen shall be three for every hundred tons of the registered barthen of such ship or vessel, and so in proportion for any part of a hundred tons, the number of such Asiatic sailors, Inscars, or natives, shall be seven men and one boy for every such handred tons, and one man more for everyten bewond the last even hundred tone, in addition to the said proportion of British seamen, when the number of such British seamen shall be two for every hundred tone, of the registered builties of such ship or vessel, and so in proportion for any past of a hundred tone, the number of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives, shall be mine, being men, or eight men and two boys for every such hundred tons, and ode man more for every ten tons beyond the last even hundred tons thereof, in addition to the said proportion of British seamen, when the number of such British seamen shall be one for every hundred tons of the registered burthen of such ship or vessel, the number of such Asiatic sailors, lescars, or natives, shall be ten men and one boy for every such hundred tons, in addition to the said proportion of British seamen, and when such ship or vessel shall be navigated by any British seames, ex-clusive of the mates or officers, and the number of such British seamen shall be less than one for every hundred tons of the registered burthen of such ship or vessel, the number of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives, shall be eleven, being men. or ten men and two boys for every such hundred tons, and one man more for every ten tone beyond the last even hundred tone, in addition to the said proportion of british seamen, and every such also or vessel, the crew whereof shall be wholly composed of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives, or which shall, with the exception of the mates or officers, be wholly composed of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives, shall be provided with a gunher, a carpenter, a caulker, and the usual number of seacunnies, and shall exclusively of such officers, gunner, carpenter, caulker, seacunnies and servents, in such ship or vessel, be manned with not less than twelve of such Asiatic failure, lascars, or natives, being men, or eleven men and two boys for every hundred tons of the registered burthen of such ship or vessel, and one man more for every ten tons beyand the last even hundred tone thereof.

III. Every such ship or vessel shall be furnished and provided by, and at the expence of the owners or owner of such ship or vessel, with a sufficient quantity of wholesome and good provisions, and with a sufficient quantity of fuel properly adopted for the use of the Asiatic sulors, lascars and natives, who may embark, or who, during the voyage, may be on board such ship or vessel, and such provisions shall be regularly served out to such Asiatic salors, lascars and natives, during the course of such voyage, in manner following, that is to say, whenever such ship or vessel, during the course of such voyage, shall be within the tropics, agreeably to

the undermentioned scale, viz.

	Per man per day.			P	Per man per day.			Per man per month.		
Rice. Dholl. Ghoe, Salt, Turmeric, Garlick, Chillies, Tamarinda, Cummin Seed, Coriander Seed,	#Q 2000000000	20 0 5 1 0 2 2 1 0 0 0	5 14 7 5 13 1 1 1 5 13 8 8	10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	000000000	0000,110080Cbks.	24 24 0 0 34 14 1	198,0400111000	15 9 14 16 9 6 6 6 6	14-1800000000000000000000000000000000000
Pumkins, : Yans, and in at the Commence-ment of the	0	4	2	,,	0	2	0	3	12	0
Ginger, Voyage, Tea, Sugar, Vinegar, Nauth per man	000	0 0 1	4 11 6		000	000	1	0 0 1	3 8 0	0
Oil for the body in had wen-	0	n	11		0	0	14	Per	Man Day	

And whenever such ship or vessel, during the course of such voyage shall pass beyond the tropics, either to the northward or southward, then, in addition to the foregoing scale or allowance, shall be added food of a more nourishing quality; viz.

	Pc	Per man per mouth.				Per man per mouth.		
•	li lbs.	1 07-	ı dr.		-1	Scors.	Chks.	
Pilow meat,		3	7	or	!!	4	,,	
Curry meat,	. 6	2	9	٠,	Ш	3	,,	
Biscuit,	. 10	4	4	, .	Ш	5	, ,	
Wheat,	. 14	5	-15	,,	-11	7	9.0	
Pickled mangoes,	2	0	14		11	1	**	

Ruin, Exclusive of the discretionary allowance Two drams per day per man.

And in addition to the above mentioned stock of provisions, and other articles herein-before mentioned, the owners or owner of every such ship or vessel herein-before mentioned, shall also lay in a stock of tobacco, sufficient for the supply

of at least three-fourths of the Asiatic sailors, lascars, or untives on board, for the voyage, at the rate of one-balf seer, or one pound weight per man per month, to be served out to such Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives, when their own private stock of that article shall have been exhausted, which tobacco shall be estimated at twenty per cent., on the prime cost of the article, such prime cost to be certified by the inspecting or other officer appointed for that purpose, and the price of such tobacco to be deducted at the end of the voyage, from the wages of such men to whom the same shall have been supplied; and the entire quantity of provisions and other articles, which shall be laid in for the n-e of the said Asiatic sailors, laucars, and natives as aforesaid, shall be estimated as follows; viz. to Europe, North America, the Eastern Coast of South America, and the Western Coast of America respectively, customary provision for six months, and food of a more nourishing quality for four months. To New South Wales, customary provisions for four months. Food of a more nourishing quality for two months. And it is hereby directed, that a stock of fuel and water shall be laid in by every such ship or vessel as aforesaid, for the supply of the Asiatic sailors, loscars, or natives on board, and that it shall be in proportion to the stuck of other provisions taken on board as aforesaid; and that the said stock of water shall be in proportion to the number of Asiatic sailors, lascars, or other natives on board of such ship or vessel as aforesaid, and that in particular the said stock of water so taken in for the supply of the Asiatic sailors, lascars, and other natives, shall be of aufficient quantity to allow for every Asiatic sailer, lascar, or other native on board of such ship or vessel during the said voyage, one gallon at the least for each day; provided always, that whenever the seacunnies, or any other part of the crew of such ship or vessel shall be Anglo Asiatics or native Portuguese, they shall be victualled as European seamen.

IV. Every such ship or vessel shall be furnished and provided by, and at the expence of the owners or owner of such ship or vessel, and for the use of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives who may embark or be on board such ship or vessel, during the intended voyage, the following bedding and clothing; viz. one bed, to consist of three country blankets sewed together. One pillow, stuffed together with blanksting. One blanket, one jacket and pair of trowsers with feet, made of four yards of European red or blue cloth. One jacket and one pair of trowsers with feet, made either of European cloth or courry blankening. One pair of shoes, Two woollen caps. Two pair of woollen mittens for each man; and that such bedding and clothing shall be delivered out to such Assatic sollors, lisears, and natives as aforesaid, who may not be presidually supplied therewith, whenever such ship or vessel shall be in any latitude to the northward of twenty-tour degrees north latitude, or to the southward of twenty-four degrees south latitude, and that such bedding and clothing shall thereupon become the property of the person or persons to whom the same shall be delivered. Provided always, that no Asiane sailor, lascar, or native shall be entitled to receive more than one set of bedding and of clothing in the course of one voyage and that the owners or owner of such ship or vessel, supplying such bolding or clothing, shall be at liberty to deduct from the wages of each Asiane sailor, lascar, and native as afore-aid, who shall be supplied with such bedding or clothing in addition to the prime cost, twenty per cent. on the articles respectively supplied to any such Asiatic sailor, lasent or native as afores sid, and which said prime cost shall be certified by the inspecting or other officer thereto appointed.

V. Every such ship or vessel shall be provided with healthy and roomy births or budging places, properly vendiated in the fore part of the between decks of such ship or vessel, which shall be left clear for the accommodation of the Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives as aforesaid, who may embark or proceed on board of such ship or vessel, to each man of whom, in ships or vessels having no top gallant fore castle, shall be allowed a space of thirty-five cubic feet, for his accommodation before the main mast j, but in cases of ships or vessels having a top gallant fore castle, twenty-four cubic feet shall be deemed sufficient for each of such persons, and that all such Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives as aforesaid, who

shall not be required to perform the duties of the aud ship or vessel, or who shall not belong to the watch gang that may be actually employed in performing the duty or work of the saul ship or vessel, shall be suffered and permitted to remain in their births or lodging places herem-before mentioned, in the same manner as is usually permuted to European sailors, and until a shall be the turn of duty of such Asiane sailors, lase irs, or natives, who may remain below to relieve the watch or gang employed on the upper deck, and in order to enable the Asiate sulors, lascars, or natives, as aforesaid, to obtain the benefit of this rule or regulation, the master or cammander of every such ship or vessel shall divide the Asiatic sulors lawars, or natives into two watches, or gangs, accordingly as the duty of the said ship, or vesvel may require, and in such manner that a portion of such Assistic sadors, I wears, or natives forming one watch, or gang, may remain on the upper dick, to perform theduty of the said ship, while the residue of such Asiatic willing, lasters, and natives, may remain in their births, or lodging places as store-ad, in the same manner as is usually practiced and observed towards furopean sailors, and every such thip or vessel as afore-aid, of the butthen of five hundred tour and onlier. shall be provided by, and at the expence of the owners or owner thereof, with one caboose for the purpose of enabling the soul Asiabe sailors, lascars, and natives to cook their victuals on board such ship or vessel, according to the manners, has but, and customs of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, of natives respectively, and to be appropriated exclusively to and for their use; and which sud-caboose still and the less in length than four feet ten inches, or in breadth than three feet two inches, and in height five feet, and every such ship or vessel as aforesaid, exceeding to a hundred tons, shall in like manner be turnished with two such cabooses, for the purposes berein aforesaid.

VI. An such ship or vessel shall clear out from any port or place under the Government of the said United Company, or belooging to the Majesty within the limits aforesaid, before the commender thereof shall have delivered to the others authorized to grant the port clearance, a time list in displicate of every Asitic sailor, lascar, or native on hoard, or intended to be taken on board such ship or vessel, and a true specification of the terms and rate of wages on which such Asiatic sailor, lascar, or native shall have been hired, and also a true list in duplicate, of the tobacco, and quantities and sorts of provisions, and the prices thereof respectively, and gothe quantities of water and fuel respectively, which shall have been provided for the use of such Asiatic sanors, lascars, and natives, and also a true and correct list in duplicate, of the budding and clothing, and the prices thereof respectively provided for the use of such Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives, and also a true list in duplicate, of the quantities, quitties and assortment of medicines provided. and on board of such last-mentioned ship or vessel, each part or list as aforesaid being signed by the commander of the ship or vessel, so delivering the same to the officer authorized to grant a port clearance as aforesaid; and in order that it may be ascertained that such tobacco, provisions, fuel, bedding and clothing are respectively sufficient in quantity, and at and proper in quality for the use of the said Asiatic sailors, larcars, and natives, during the intended voyage, the owners or owner, or communiter of every such ship or vessel, shall deliver samples or musters of all such tobacco, provisions, fuel, bedding and clothing, with the prices thereof respectively, to the inspecting other, or other person or persons who shall or may be appointed by the Government, on other principal officer of the port or place at which such ship or vessel may be, to inspect the same respectively, and such owners or owner or commander, shall from time to time, produce such tobacco, provisions, fuel, hedding and clothing to such inspecting officer, or other person or persons so appointed, as well on borad of the said ship or vessel, as before the same shall have been put on board, for such inspecting officer, or other person or persons so appointed to inspect and examine the same, respect being had to the convenience of the commander, and the time of lading the said ship or vessel, and the owners or owner, or commerciar of such ship or vessel as aforesaid, shall permit and suffer such inspecting officer, or other person or persons, who shall be

appointed in that behalf by the Government, or principal officer of the port or place in which such ship or vessel may be, to inspect and examine the said ship or vessel, as well below as upon the upper deck, in order to ascertain what accommodations, or births, or lodging places, may have been provided for the use of such Asiatic sailors, Jacars, and natives as ofore-aid, and whether sufficient space shall have been left to afferd healthy and roomy bushs or lodging places for such Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives respectively, in manner herein aforesaid; and also, in order to ascertain whether proper and sufficent accommodations for cooking have been provided, so that such Asiatic carlors, lascars, and natives, may be enabled to cook their victuals on braid such ship or vessel, according to their own manners, habits, and customs. And that when such ship or vessel shall so clear out, the officer authorized to grant such port clearance, shall countersign the repective lists herein-before directed to be delivered to him in duplicate, and return one part of each set of lists to the person in command of such ship or vessel, and that on the arrival of such ship or vessel at the port or place within the said United Kingdom to which such ship or vessel may be bound, or at any other port or place belonging to flis Majesty, without the limits of the charter of the said United Company, to which such ship or vessel may be bound, the person in command of such ship or vessel shall deliver such lists, so countersigned, to the officer authorized to admit such ship or vessel to entry, and shall also deliver to said last mentioned officer a true list containing the names of every Asiatic sailor, lascar, and native as aforesaid, not included in the first list countersigned as aforesaid, and who shall have been shipped after the commencement of the voyage of such ship or vessel, or during the progress thereof, with a specification in like manner of the terms and rates of wages, at which such last mentioned Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives as aforesaid, may have been hired; and also a true and correct statement in writing, of any casualties that may have happened to any or either of the said Asiatic sailors, lascars, or natives as aforesaid, who at any time were shipped on such ship or vessel, and of what shall have become of every man comprized in such lists, and who shall not be on board such ship or versel at the time of herentry into any such port; and also a true and correct account, shewing the bedding and clothing, and quantity of tobacco, which may have been furnished and supplied to each Asiatic sailor, lascar and native as aforesaid, on board of such ship or vessel during the voyage, and what sum or balance shall be due and owing to each Asiatic sailor, lescar, and native as afore and, for his wages at the time of the arrival of such ship or vessel at her consigned port.

VII. The owners or owner of every such ship or vessel, from which any Asiatic sailor, lascar, or native as affresaid, shall be discharged or landed in any country, other than that from which such Asiatic sailor, lascar, or native as aforesaid, shall have been shipped, or to which he shall belong, shall, at the proper costs and charges of such owners or owner, find and provide proper and sufficient lodging, miment, food, medicines, and if necessary medical and surgical assutance for each and every Asiatic sailor, lascar, or nativelas aforesaid, who may be so discharged or landed as aforesaid, from the time of the discharge or landing of each and every such Asiatic sailor, lascar, or native as afore-aid, until he shall be able to enter himself on board of some other ship or vessel bound to his own younary, and on which he may work his way to the port whence he may have been shipped; provided that the owners or owner of the ship or vessel bound to the country of such Asiatic sailor, laccar, or native as aforesaid, shall contract to prowide such last memtioned Ariatic sailor, lascar or native as aforeaid, with a proper birthand good and sufficient food, bedding, clothing, medicines, and medical and surgical aid during such voyage to the port or place where such Asiatic sailor, lascar, or native as aforesaid, may have been shipped or hired as aforesaid, and in the same manner and subject to the rules and regulations herein-before respectively ordained for the accommodation and treatment of Asiatic sailors, lascars, and natives as aforesaid, the whole expense of which contract, if any, to be borne and emetained by the owner or owners of the ship or years on which such Asiatie

sailor, lascar, or native shall have been shipped within the limits aforesaid, and from which such Asiatic sailor, la-car, or native as aforesaid, shall have been discharged or landed as aforesaid; provided also, that if such last mentioned Asiatic sailor or native shall not be able, either from want of opportunity, from eickness, or from any other couse, within four calendar months from the time of his discharge or landing as aforesaid, to enter himself on board of such ship or vessel. bound to his own country or to the port or place where he may have been hired or shipped, in conformity with the contract, and on the terms or conditions herein before mentioned, in any such case, the owners or owner of such ship or vessel, from which such last mentioned Asiatic soilor, lascar, or native shall have been discharged or handed as aforesaid, shall find and provide for him a suitable passage to the country, port or place at which he shall have been hired of shipped, or to which he may belong, with sufficient and proper food, clothing, bedding, medicage, and medical and surgical art during such passage, and in the manner becord-infore orderned for the occommodation and treatment of such Asiatic saitor. lawar, or native as aforested, during the veryage on board the ship or vessel from which he shall have been discharged or landed as aforesaid; and the owners or owner of every such ship or vessel tracking under the authority of this act, who shall contract, or agree to carry or convey any Asiatic sailor, lascar or native as aforesaid, and who shall have been landed or discharged as aforesaid, from any port or place in the United Kongdom, or without the binits aforesaid, to the port or place at which such Asiatic sociot, lascar or native as aforesaid, shall have been fired or timped, or to which he shall belong, and whether such Asiate sailor, lascar, or native as oforesaid, shall have entered himself to work his way back as afroesaid, or shall have been sent on board as a passenger, shall be subject to the rules and a galations here a before ordained for the accommodation and treatment of such Asiatic sailors, lascars and natives as oforesaid, during the covare on the ship or vessel from which he shall have been discharged or landed, so for as the same may he respectively applicable to the character or situation in which such Asiatic sailor, las it or native as aforesaid, may have been shapped or embarked, in order to return to the post of place to which he may belong.

The forgoing rules and regularious to take effect, and to be and continue is full force at the Presidency of Lot W. Jiam aforesaid, from the expiration of one calendar month after the publication there of in the Government Gazette, at Calcutta; and at Port Saint George, Bombay, Prince of Woles' Island, Singapore, and at all other ports and places in any territory, country, or island under the Government of the said United Company, or belonging to His Majesty, within the limits attered from and after the expiration of one calendar month after the publication of such rules and regulations by the respective Governments, or the principal officers, or constituted authorities at Foit Saint George, Bombay, Prince of Wales'

Island, Singapore, and at such other ports and places respectively.

The several forms to be observed by the masters, officers and owners of ships, trading according to the authority of the act of Purliament above-mentioned, under the rules and regulations now published for general information, will be determined by the Marine Beard, and duly notified by public advertisement from their office.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

E. MOLONY, Acting Secretary to the Government.

LIGHT AT FALSE POINT—BAY OF BENGAL.

Referring to the notice published from this office under date 21st January last, communicating the abandonment of the light at Point Palmyras—Notice is now given, that on the 1st day of Maro, 1937, a light will be exhibited at Falce Point on a building to be there exected.

The light house will stand in latitude 20: 19' 25" N., and longitude 86: 48' E. During the S. W. monsoon of the year 1637, the light will be exhibited from an elevation of about 15 feet above high water mode, and be visible in clear weather at a distance of about 13 miles from an elevation of 15 feet above the surface of the sea.

The light will be continued at this her in until the end of November, after which it will be discontinued, it collects the removal of an Janeira to the top of the landing. It will subsequent be even unach after the 1st March, 1873, be again exhibited at an elevation of 1200 set above high-value mark, and be then visible from 18 to 20 miles in clear weather main the length of 15 feet from the surface of the sea.

The plack station will be continued as be recofine off. Point Palayras during the S. W. monston, that is, for a the 17th of March to the Loh September, during which percell the pilot we select out during the dry off the place, anchor no during the might in a 19th of the control West in Leannle Co. 32th to 7th 137 N. with the point bearing W. to W. to 5th the vessel, on board of which the next but might have been allowed in a march alternative every helf hour, commencing with the to ment at eight of clock and continuing utility hight.

Commanders on rocking the Polit on False Point are recommended after largeing it to bear west in from Plan 13 technose to serve to the N. E. keeping in free rill to 18 tathoms as the wore may bear to the Need to the N. E. keeping in free rill to 18 tathoms as the wore may be the treatment of the point of the reason depth. In the large to the blue light and marrow doorse mentioned will be treathough top for the light on False Point is lost right at It he vereight and will then be found in a line between Paul Padageas and the floating light at the entrance of the castern channel. A case is therefore about the treath of the wind hangs to the castern channel. A case is therefore about the treatment of the wind hangs to the castern channels at the attenting upon a large are recommended after leaving False I cont on no occount to approach Point Padageas, but rather to endeavour to make but the floating light at the customer of the extern channel, and it is further notified, that from the 15th September no pilot vessel will be found to the westward of the western garager.

From the 15th September to the 15th Wirels, the point vessels cruize during the day between Sanger send and the western secreted, anchoring in the night east and west of each other in latitude 21° to 21° to 21° to 70°.

Vessels approaching either station during the day are requested to make for that vessel on board of which they will see a large red slag thong at the main, whenever they can do so without give it inconvenence or delay. In the inplict during the N. E. monsoon, that is, from 1 lith September to 1 lith. March at the floating light station at the estimate of the castern channel, the vessel having the next turn pilot or, board will burn a maroon every hour, and in thick weather every half hour; and, as before stated, at the Point Palayras station during the S. W. monsoon or between 1 lith Alarch and Lith September, such vessel will alternately burn a blue light and maroon every half hour. Commanders are in like manner requested during the night to seek their pilot from such vessel, it being, however, understood that any pilot vessel which may be first seen is bound immediately to use every exertion to put a pilot on board, night or day, without reference to turn or rotation, and that this latter is only allowed when no delay is occasioned thereby.

By order of the Marine Board.

C. B. GREENLAW, Secretary.

Fort William, the 19th July, 1836.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A LIGHT HOUSE AT PONDICHERY.

From the 1st of July, 1836, a fixed light of the 3d magnitude will be exhibited during the whole night, on the summit of a tower recently constructed at Pondichery.

This light, placed at 89 feet above the level of the sea, will be seen in clear weather, from a ship's poop, from a distance of solven to seventeen noutical moles.

Dating the N. E. monimon, that is to say, from the most, of October to March, vessels arriving during the motio, in the reads of Pombel ever smooth anchor to tend twelve accounts where, the high borning by compass from W. by N. to W. N. W. This are being with the thermal transfer communication with the smooth and by weights in each and to weights in the smooth and by weights in each and the content of the smooth and the sm

Daret, the S. W. horr and, the world events of four S. E. on the coast, from the end of direct to October, bad we do ris not to be supposed asker, vessels can then account to the misk of seven tallouis with the night bearing by Compass from W. to W. to N.

Thus pleed, the vessels will be duen, each season, in the most favorable post on for communication with the share.

 (z_i, uoi)

A. HOSTEIN,

Le Capitaine de Port.

Auproced, (Signed)

L. DALMAS.

l'e Commissaire de la Marche Ordomateur.

Pendechery, the 10th March, 1835.

PAYMENTS AT THE MARINE PAY OFFICE,

Notice is hereby even, that in future parties in whose fiver monies are passed payable by the Marine Paymaster, will be required to attend to the following directions:

"If the action in who of few the full is passed, he would draw the money of the Pay Olice, ne will be required to receipt the bill and also to sign an other check his to sugar and his to sugar and h

On the other hear', it the money is to be down by the appenry of a sirear or other person at well charactery that the amount should be made payable funder to seen attack the party or whose texts at a provide that have at or other person by note a sort of several at a several or other person, or the beaver, will be regarded to recognite the bull and is a vitro of several to the one that

Of course in the later case, it is a more small has post to the wrong person in consequence of the later being test of the more of a locusto controllers in by obtained by the party presenting it, the May or Department control be considered answerable.

Ly other of the Matthe Royal, C. B. GREENLAW, Secretary.

Fort William, the Dr. Man, 1996.

COMMANDERS TO TIND GUARANTEE FOR THE PAYMENT OF GOVERNMENT CHARGES.

Fort William, via 7th of February, 1827.

Notice is hereby given, that whereas, in several late instances the Marine Beard have been unable to recover just claims for samely part claims, in several, other shaps have left Calcutts, such as for detention of ray hours and adoition alphotoge characts, are say from the original drain of water acres, here, considerably under the actual, sat is been deemed expedient that the common considerably under the actual of the left of the constance, of all versely, from and also the 2 to instant, slowly personally to their leging provided with a pilot, to mish the life terr Attendant with a guarantee of some respectable house, for the parameter with the formula of application for a pilot, and of the guarantee will be furnished at the Bankshall.

By order of the Marine Board, J. TROTTER, Secretary, 1.—Parties having any claims on the Marine Department, are requested, on and after the 1st proximo, to forward the same, for examination and registry, direct to the Marine Board, whence it found correct, they will be transmitted, without loss

of time, to the Marine Pay Master, passed for payment.

2.—To prevent, as much as possible, the multiplication of unnecessary correspondence, it is requested, that bills may be, in occural, transmitted under a blancover, superscribed with a brence to the content, of the former; and that on the face of the bill itself a reteriore may be made to the authority on which the claim is prefaired, and the vouchers, if any, anexed to the holl. In cases where the claim has arisen out of correspondence with the Board, a reference, by number and date, to the Board's latter, sanctioning the charge, will be sufficient.

3.-Of course when a bill prescaped on account of transactions, which have not been previously before the Board, it will be necessary to accompany the bill with

vouchers, and an explanatory letter.

4.—Any bill, which may be found inadmissible, or to acquire correction, or further woucher, will be returned to the party as early as possible, and should it not be so returned within the week, the drawer will know that it has been passed to the Marine Pay Master, and may accordingly, apply for the payment.

By order of the Marine Board,

J. TROTTER, Secretary.

Marine Board, 19th October, 1826.

MARINE COURTS OF INQUIRY.

Notice is hereby given, for the information of the mercantile community and others concerned, that, under the sanction of Government, the following operated rules, for the appointment and guidance of Mirrine Committees of Impury, intervied to investigate and report upon complaints officially preferred to the Marine Board, by or through the Master Attendant, against any mediter or merchers of the pilot service, have been adopted, and will be in force from the present date, viz.

1st. The Master Attendant or his Deputy, shall ordinarily officiate as presi-

dent of all such committees.

2d.' When the Master Attendant or his Deputy, annot preside with propriety, as in cases where either is complain int, the Marine Pay Master shall be nominated president; and, if he should be unable to attend, the commander of any of the Honorable Company's chartered ships or cruisers, or if no such officer should he in Calcuta and able to officiate, some other chaible individual, by profession a maniner, shall be selected by the Marine Band to preside.

3d. A commander of some one of the Honourable Company's chartered ships shall be always appointed to sit us a member of the Court, whenever such nomina-

tion can be made

4th. In making accordances for the formation of every Committee of Inquiry, five commanders in the country service, or as many as can be called upon, if the number of such commanders in Calcuta shall be less than five, shall be apprised of the intentons of the Marine Bough, to appoint the committee, and it shall be optional for the whole of those so apprized, or any number of thom best able to atlend, to sit as members of the said Committee of Inquiry.

Oth. If no commander in the country service shall, after being so apprized, think proper to attend, it shall be, nevertheless, comprant for the remaining members present to conduct the investigation, and to report upon the subject of com-

plaint, as directed.

6th. Two branch pilots shall be nominated to sit as members of every Committee of Inquiry.

7th. When an opinion, given on professional points, is only that of a majority of a the committee, the dissentiant member or members shall be entitled to record in the proceedings of the committee his or their distent respectively, with the reasons which have a bread him or them to dissent from the majority, for the information of the Michael lineard.

Bih. The julice alternate shall be instructed, in every case to take down misnutes of the more course, and to conclude the toquing, with the powers usually exercised by Judge Advocation Naval and Mintary Courts of Inquiry.

V. L. Marine Board, 28th Sept. 1621.

H. SARGENT, Secretary,

STRAITS OF SINGAPORE.

Forr Wittism, Dicember 27, 1822.

The Most Noble the Governor-General in Count 1 is pleased to direct, that the following copy of a notineation, received from the Government of Proce of Wales' Istand, be published for general interaction:—

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

The Housinghest's Gereinor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following instructions, for passing through the north east entrance into the Strats of Surgapore, from the Strats of Dryon, by a route newly decovered by for Communication orders of the Homosobic Communication Prince of Waiss, called a Philip's Commel," be published for general into mation (1)

Direction for passing through the North Past Partanee Into the Straits of Singapole, throat the Sanats of Directly of Philips Channel.

After of tiring? the Mill's burgh Shord," either to the eastward or westward, a despet con so may be seemed for the Cap Island, which lays near a bluff headland, on the eastern shore. This Island bears, north-cost by north from the centre of the Mubileburg's Sund, and north- afficeast I east from the centre of Rad Island, an the learning there . except usive reaf of tooks, distint one mile to the northwest of the Twins, with a working woul, and standing to the northward. A vessel ought not to approprie to the dry dry thos should of coral tooks as day at low When on it, the North Parsage, Island born South Salon Hill water cortag tales. west, the falind of Red I land south and by west; the countings are from ten to seventeen fathoms round at . steep too. After leaving Rel Island, Pulo Doncan is the first island to will be districturabled from the group of islands forming the case in share. Pulo Doncta are two low woodly islands, bearing north end] north distint a 2010 the from Red Island; in passing it to the westward, it ought not to be appeare and moved than one tade, as there are some tooky reels which surround it from homes Cape Island will be seen, and loars north, distant four miles and heli from Pulo Doncan ; the soundary are from twelve to seventeen tathoms. Cape I land or Rock, so named, from its appropriate, is a rock of perpendicular sides, fird at the top, and about forty feet in height, and surrounded by a reef of rocks, projecting out about three hundred yards; the soundings near it are from ten to fourteen tathoms decreasing as you near the island. Between it and the " Bluff Head Land," is a reef of rocks, on which account it would not be advisable to go to the eastward of Cape Island.

When absent of Cape Irland, Long and Round Island, and the Rabbit and the Coney, may be distinctly seen: a direct course may be steered to pass in Mid Channel, between Round Island and the eastern shore, which is three and a half index across: the roundings are from seventeen to twenty-two fathoms. Long and Round Islands ought not to be approached nearer than three quarters of a mile, set there are rocky reefs round them. In working and standing to the westward of the south

*and of Round Island, go no further to the westward than to bring the most to the west end of Loaz Island, or with centre of the Rubba, as there are four rocky reek to the south-west of Red Island; when or the south east end of the southern reef to a boat. Red Island was more with the stability the centre of Round Island cast \(\frac{1}{2}\) south; the soundings are irregular near less \(\frac{1}{2}\) and \(\frac{1}{2}\), it engined and round islands.

After passing Long and Round Island, Str. apone on he fistmetly seen, and a course ought to be seered for a "John", trecken for Iran to Rock and a patch of

dry rocks to the south-west of the Buffalo.

AMBERS! HARROUR.

The following roman's has Captern and everyoned, commander of this Majerty's ship Champion on the approach from son to the mentioned of Annaisse, at the extrance of Martaban river, are published for governt loss mation.

When soundings are pieck, they we to be no least soil as landing brea taken at low water spring tides.

"Steering for Amberst with a leadary wird being Cope. Champion, (a small island ossuming the appearance of a Cope; when well in with Zealin,) to hard S. E. § S. and Zealin, (a small, well world in the factor methods S. L. W.). We from the pagoda.) E. b. S. —Pagoda E. N. E. and cost end of Brelom island, E. § E. when ships without a potot, or unrequainted with the place, may anchor in 6.3 fathoms soft bottom, being the flat way for Brelome passage, and as the passing row, not exceeding twenty-fire fathoms from rock to rock with shallow knowledon either side, it would be advisable, previous to its bring linead, to sound through into the harbour. But slands current mass proven that preceding the following hurried remarks might commet a slop through the

" Being the centre of Zeabo E. S.E. about this e-cell solistant, and Cape Cleampion shut in by west point of Z along their story N. N. E. poyr and a contraction to the soundings, the dept is variying in the closure I from there to me excitomes, or line some places, by yawing a cabbe clength on cooperate, it called both a securitionics, more particularly when Cape Champion opens about a so Peters that the easte oil of Zeabo. The Beacon (to be) on the weatern exposure of the to is, form on the east side of the pass, will be all to near us centre. Considerable a latte to the costward of Mel Curunel, run through it six and of termination process great greaters. steering for the first reach in the net hoogeleval of Marriagon river, N. N. L. & L. When to the northward to me teet, the water near los shouled to four fittings; then steer to the eastward, for the southern point of the entrance to the Kalvern river, or for a conveat mount, showing a little to the southward of the Chitamer, being one of the long range of the Yea Mountains, seen to the interior, and anchor in from two and a half to three and a half, soft bottom, at any converted a distance from ashore. I riger ve sels, when in toni tathons, to hard in for the anchorage, should steer for a large well-wooded has on the north in end of the Wangiew, or Campbell Range, and anchor in from three to five fathous sof bettom. I would recommend mouring up and down the tole, and during the S. W. monours the best bower to the eistward. To rou out time th Disbane passage, stor towards, (what I imagine to be a shoal, with a passage count u,) through muldle ground, guided in the approach by the sounders until the pass is opened; and when Zeaba shows to the westward or the passolal with five and six fathous half-tole, it indicates the fair way. When Cape champain and Pagoda see in our, have up a hule more for the pass, and when open, then burns, (is on our one,) a little to the cistnerd of Mid Channel, and can strongh S. S. W. J. W. When a cable and a half to the southward, keep a point to the westward, until Cape Changian opens west of Zeabo, from when I had regular soundings with muday bottom.

*There is another channel running close along the N. E. sole of the reef, with deep water, but running so near the rocks at the S. W. and at the middle ground

shoal, that I would not recommend it being used, except from necessity.

Note.—" This harbour possesses, among other advantages, that of filling nearly too hours before the water ceases to flow in the river, and continues, with little satisfied in depth, and the abb becomes general, offering the facility of a lake

during that the value or containing and with the suppling, beet bee.

If I have alreading the space thay I. If there do Grand, and it from similar natural cases. But, the I beautiful mention the Same theoretic order of its and in the flood from the flowshifth and, as becomes stationary nearly trees hours. The Same, and it for more cases the second from the flowshifth and it is not an expectation of the interpretation of the formal trees to an expectation of the interpretation of the flow its expectation of the interpretation of the flow its expectation of the flow of the flow of the flow in the flow of the fl

"The velocity of the flow list, have no not rate, is of no monocot, the chis relation with about double me to be, in come paster of the water from the Kaleen two long direct through the factories after his strategists of the chief bod by the Disna Steal. The extreme fittee of the force on for docks, there have a new and fall of conteen the training has been extreme from the periods, should not be overlocked in the present view of as qualities."

By order of the Marine Board,

J. TROTTERS, Secretar 4.

Marine Board, 22nd July, 1826.

COMPARATIVE BANK OF OFFICERS IN THE NAVY AND ARMY.

\4\ Y.	ARNY.
Adment of the fleet with	Field Marshall
Advants,	Generals
Vice-Admirals	
Ren-Ann a contract the contract of the contrac	MajorGenerals
Conditions, let Cape a reference armages in-Chief and account Cope fine of three years! Past	Colonals
Other Past Gaptains	Lieut -Culonela
Commanders	Majors.
Lieulenanta	Captains
	•

EASTERN SEA REEF AND SAUGOR SAND.

The following particulars, relative to the extremines of the Eastern Sea Reef and Sanger Sand, and to the parameter of the leaver floating light buoy, of the floating

light vessel, &c. are published for general minimum :-

The Master of the fluating light vessel has breat directed on no account to quet the position herein described, unless driven from his mounties, or when obliged to come to town to refit; on which observes a plot vessel will be breefed to take up the position, until the return of the light vessel.

Extract from Report of Marine Surveyor General.

"It has been said, that the extremence of the sands, at the entrance of this river have a tendency to increase to the southward. By the direction of the Marine Board, I examined the Eastern Reef and Sangor Sand, and found the end of the former in 200 50 30 north latitude, and in 88 12 8 cast longuise, the end of the Tatter is in 21 2 9 north, and 82 20 57 erst, being on the mention of Fort William Jagataff. The lower floating light budy is in 21 7 00 north latitude, and 88 12 40 east longuise. From it the south end of the sect learn 8. 1 W. distant 7 miles, and the end of Sangor Sand E. 9, E. 18. 9 miles.

"By nofering to Captain Maxfield's chart of the sand-heads, it will be seen that not observations place the end of the reaf 1'26', and the end of Saugor Sand 2'9' more northedly than is marked thereon. The floating light station, I also make 4 index to the northward of the sam from assumed it on the chart. In regard to the longitude I differ consequently from an energy.

"My observations place the end of the easter tracef 9, 22" and the end of Sugars at 17, 30" more westerly, which difference partly arises from the meridian of Fort William being erroneously said to be 83, 28 cast of Greenwich, whereas, observations at the observation, and many lunars reduced to the

flag-toff, give it 88: 20' 57" east.

"The small difference in our latitude is not likely to produce much inconvenience to navigation; but the great definence in the longitude may perplex the arrigation considerably, for it is departing from Mathas, or any other well-determined meridian, with good chronometers, he is in possession of the correct language and shapes his coarse for the floating light, according to the chart, in 83: 25 east, he will assuredly find limited 12½ miles to the eastward of its true position and the steering to Lacani's Channel.

"I ho present position of the flouring light is well chosen, as she serves both to mark the castern channel, and also for deep ships to cross over the eastern rief by her hearings. I had leave to suggest, that she should not be removed, or sufficied to quit her station, and croize about, being (in her proper station,) a well-determined object by which the invigator may examine his chromometers after a long passage down the river, as well as to depart from.

"The reef body at present bears about N. W. by. W. J. W. from the floating light, distant about 5 miles, one buoy oring distinctly visible from the

other.

"The spit buoy is in 21: 10'00" north and longitude 80: 00' 27" east; it beirs from the floating light N. 46. W. distant 154 miles.

"The following observations were made by mys. If while down the river :-

Kodgeren Post Office, \$1.52'34" N. 22'05" W. of do. Kedgeren Light House, \$24.55' 15' N. 23'5 W. do. Lerge tree on Middleton Point, (which stands wasse the intended hight-house

at Saugor is placed in Maxifold's chart,) \$1, 37, 54 N. 8' 47" W. of F. Win, F. S. Tripod on Edmand sone's Island, \$21 20 45" N. 10' 46" W. of do. Tripod at New Acchorage, \$21 43' 45" N. 17' 57" W. of do. Silver T. ee Obelsk, \$20 57' 52" N. 12' 15" W. of do.

"The differences of longitude were measured by four excellent chromometers, under lavorable cremistances, three times between Fort William flows iff and Kedgoree Post Office; and five times between the latter and the floating-light buoy. The latitudes are the results of several observations, taken at a short distance on each side of noon, and reduced thereto, by Doctor Young's method. I therefore, hope, that the positions which I have given to the different points will be found correct, as every case was observed to obtain the same."

(Signed) DANIEL ROSS,

Marine Surveyor General.

By Order of the Marine Board,

CHAS. B. GREENLAW, Secretary,

BUOYS LAID DOWN IN THE CHITTAGONG RIVER

Notice is hereby given, that two buoys have lately been fail down at the entrance of Chittagony river, the particulars whereof, as reported by Mr. Branch " selme, are published for general information; vir. " one of Patanga Point, and the other on the western extreme of the Falt junning off Norman's or Norman's Point. The northern budy is a skeleton budy painted red, and an excollect mark to keep vessels from running on shore on the reef, oil Patanga Point, either in working down or coming in. This buox ought not to be brought to the castward of N. by E: it lays in two fathonis low-water spring tides, and very steep, particularly to the N. W. I myself after laying the buov, shoaled from two fathoms into 4 feet at one cast. The south buny is a third class buoy, (spire) painted black, No. 15. This buoy is an excellent leading buoy into the river, and equally as good a mark for going out, in the couth-west monsoon, on a food tide; running up, vessels may keep in close to Noman's Point, from four to six fathoms, and by so doing run up may line to the buoy, without having less water until you come close to the buoy; on coming close up to the buoy, I would advice the officer in charge to steer direct for the northern buoy, until rather more than bult way between them, and then haul up N. E. for the flagtaff. In crossing the bar, the best water over is, with the black or southern buoy, bearing I'here buoys, called N. E. to N. E. by N.; carrying two fathoms low water. the northern and southern buoys, being marks for the entrance of the Chittagong river. In the dry season, I have no doubt of the sands shifting, and of their becoming more extensive, so that it will most probably require sailing directions for the N. F. monsoon, as well as for the S. W. I am in great hopes that the buoys will tide well in the situation they are now placed; the northern one being entirely within the current of the river; and the southern one in the weakest part of the strong current running outside, being placed as far, in the entrance of the river, as could be prudently done."

"" Bearings of the Buoy."

"Flag staff, N. E. by E. ?
E. Patanga Point, N. by E.,
Noman's Point, S. E. § E.
"Flag staff, N. E. § E.,
Patanga Point north Norman's
Point E. by S. § S. northern
or Red buoy N. § W.

Northern buoy, painted red, in two fathoms low water spring tides."

South buoy, painted black, in three fathoms low water spring tides."

(Signed) P. G. SINCLAIR,

By Order of the Marine Board,

CHAS. B. GREENLAW.

Secretary.

Fort William, Marine Board Office, 19th August, 1829.

ACCOMMODATION ON BOARD THE PILOT VESSELS.

The following rules, relative to the accommodation of individuals, proceeding to the difficults or down the river, on board any of the Ilanorable Company's pilot vestels, have been sanctioned by Government, and are now published for general information.

1. Officers, civil and military, when ordered to proceed down the siver, on public service on board a pilot vessel, are to notify the same to the Master Attendant, or in his absence to his Deputy, who is to select the vessel, with reference

to the exigencies of the service on which such officer shall embark. In cases where persons, whather public officers an initate individuals, are desirous of proceeding on board a pilot vessel for the benefit of their health, application is to be made as above, accompanied by a medical contribute, evidencing the necessity of the party proceeding to sea; when primissions will be granted by the Master Attendant or his Deputy, to a pair on board such vessel as may be available. Individuals again, both in the service and out of it, who have occasion to go on board a pilot vessel, for purposes unconnected with their duty or health, are to make application to the Marine Board, stating the ourposes for which they desire the indulgence, and the time for which they are likely to be on board. The pilots are on no account whatever to receive on board as passengers any individuals unless sanctioned as above.

2. Individuals proceeding on board' pilot vessels, under either of the above circumstances, are enabled to occupy one half the after accomplation, and in the event of a greater number of persons being on board, under due into ity, than can be accomposated in the cabin attacked to, the juniors, if public servants, and those last permitted to go on board, if private individuals, it is to be optional with the pilot in charge to allow the occupation of his half of the after accommodation to such today duals; but he is on no account to demend to a greater sum than eight sieves in the order stood, that individuals proceeding on board, on public service, shall have the right of also occupying the remaining half of the after accommodation, on a remaineration being made to the pilot, in charge of the vessel, at the rate, above specified. The payment in both the above cases is to be exclusive of the amount to be given for table money, as heren-after states.

3. It is to be desiretly understood, that no individuals proceeding on board a pilot vessel are to be considered as possesting the slightest degree or nuthority on board. But that the regulations now in force, relative to pissengers to such or assions, are to be strictly maintained. This rule is, of course, not applied by eases wherein, by the special order of the Government, the prior or charge is required a

place himself under the directions of any particular wells dards.

4. Pilots in charge of vessels, are to provide a smithle table for their passen-

* A gentleman 8 Rs. per diem for the first fortnight - 6 Rs. for every day after.

A lady 6 Rs per diem for the first fortnight-5 Rs for every day after.

A Child 4 Rs per diem for the first fortnight - 3 Re for every day after.

gors, and are, on no account to deman had a liner amount for table money, than the sures specified in the margin, hard any polot making a larger demand, either directly, or indirectly, will be subject to such loss of rank, as the Marine Board, under the circumstances of the case, shall determine.

5. The above rules are to have effect from the lat proximo.

By order of the Marine Board,

J. TROTTER, Secretary,

Marine Board, 20th April, 1826.

Commander of ships and others are hereby informed, that the lantern of the light house, erected on Point Palmyras, will be regularly lighted from this date.

By order of the Marine Board,

Marine Board, 1st June, 1826.

J. TROTTER, Secretary.

BULES FOR CLEARING THE RIVER HOOGHLY OF WRECK - AND OTHER OBSTRUCTIONS.

1. In order to provide for clearing the bed of the river of all anchors that have been lost in its channels and anchoring stations, and for the recovery and removal

of every description of wreck deposited therein, it shall be the duty of the Master Attendant, to employ in the most efficient manner practicable, under the official superintendence of the Master flouret, the means placed by Government at the disposal of that officer, for the purposes specified.

2. All reported anchors, graphels, and wheck of every description, shall be landed as soon as in ty be gracefulable, in the same state in which they are recovered. Articles belonging to the Horbie Gongany are to be delivered to the department to which they belong, by the Marte. Attendant, under instructions, with which he will be fairnished. All other article and to be deposited in the Unishall premises, and impact only after their beings in deposited, a toil and accurate description shall be taken of the anniles for registry, specifying whether the sources are of a perishable in the or not, place where, and does when to industrial such ather information as may be at all calculated to emble owners to electify their property. A distinguishing mark is to be placed on the anchor or other thing so recovered, with white paint, when the articles will admit of it, the mark expressing the year in which it was recovered, and its number in the register of that year; when the article will not identified, so as to connect it with its particular item in the registry.

3. The above information is to be regularly entered into books of registry, to be kept for that purpose at the Master Attendant's office, which books shall be always open for public inspection, during the hours of business; a copy of this registry shall be sent weekly, under the signature of the Master Attendant, to the Maine Roand, who will cause a list of the recovered articles, with all the necessary information to be have up in the Fireboure Roans, for the information of the public.

4. In the real of the state of page or but proved to the ratisfaction of the Mister Amend men in a consideration, to the senser from at the Marine Board, such property and the explored by Mosses, Markov et, Lught to I Count the proprietors of the Pacacian, only of to acompetent; and other adders of by them, should he above today or her by the Meyer Art which our the part of Government, or by the owner, where the energy of are been used, the Martin Attendant shall make our could be cake the settle associated the place of accovery as an 1-3d of the value of states convenient a cive Public, 19 per upot, on a robes recovered between Full di and Congres, Tippes cent, on articles recovered between Culpus and Saugor; and 65 peac at, on acades recovered below Saugor, with interest on the amount of civite, eale dated on the value, fixed by Mestes, Machenia, Lualt and Co. as above discred. The full rate be sent to the Manne Board for registry; ". Do Marine Pay Master for collection; on the production it is then to be pr of whose reverse to the Mark a Attendant, that obser will deliver up the anchor or wreck identified.

5. All proofs the property shall, if unclaimed, he sold by public auction, by Misser. Moreover, Length in d.Co. three months after its recovery; unless they, in comprision with the Master Attendant, consider it for the intensit of the owners, that it should be sooner disposed of. In like manner, all inno-proceeds shall be sold at qualitative public sales, turbe months after reserve. On receipt of the net proceeds, salvage, as directed in article 4th, shall be deducted therefrom, to credit of the "wisel and unchor concern," and the balance be deposited in the General Treasury for payment, without interest, to parties at any time subsequently establishing right thereta.

fi. In cases where this may have parted from their auchors or other property have been lost or wrecked, and information of the same is immediately communicated by the owners or communiters, to the Master Attendant, the requisite assistance is to be afforded without delay, and the anchors, e.c. when recovered, are to be delivered to the owners, on security given for payment, at the rate of three rupees per cwt. for anchors, or similar property any other description of property se recovered, is to be delivered, on payment of one-half the amount salvage, referred to in the paragraph, according to the place from whence the property is recovered. The valuation theseof to be made by Messrs. Mackensie, Lyall and Co. subject as

before, to arbitration. If the owners or commanders possess suitable means for recovering their own anchors or other lost or wrecked property, within 48 hours after they have been parted from or lost, and decline receiving assistance, the interference of the Master Attendant is then forbidden; but, should they fail to remove the obstructions within that period, (unless it shall be extended under the sanction of the Marine Board,) the Master Attendant is authorized to effect the object binself; and all such anchors or property when recovered shall be subject to the prescribed charge of salvage in the anticle 4.

7. Should any anchors or other property, not their own, be recovered by owners or commanders of thips, when weighing or recovering their own anchors, they shall be delivered to the Master Attendant, in the state in which they may have been found, with every thing attached to them, and be registered in the same way, as if they had been recovered in the first instance by the Master Attendant. In this case, however, the patters so recovering wrecked property, shall be entitled

to one-half the amount saivage.

8. The above rules are not to be construed to extend to the case of any ship or vessel being wrecked in any part of the river. In such case the Master Attendant shall, on the requisition of the parties concerned, offord every practicable assistance for recovering the said ship or vessel, her stores or cargo; and such a chim or compensation in the nature of salvage shall be preferred by the bluring Board, as to them, under self the curcum tances of the case, shall appear reisonable; should, however, the parties concerned decline the assistance of the Master Attendant, their operations shall not be interfered with unless by their negligence the navigation of the river should become hable to continued obstruction from the accident. In this case, as before, the Master Attendant is to adopt all the necessary measures to remove it.

By Order of the Marine Board,

CHAS, B. GREENLAW, Secretary.

Fort William, 24th June, 1832.

REPORT ON KYOUK PHYOO HARBOUR.

Between the north end of Ramree Island and several small islands to the northward of it, there is a passage leading to the eastward; it affords a safe and commodious harbour for ships of the largest class:—The harbour is named Kyouk Phyoo, from a village which is on the N. V. part of Ramree, and may be interpreted white stone harbour. Commodore Sir John Hayes was the first who brought this harbour to the notice of Government, having visited it with part of the flottilla, in 1826.

The ingress and egress are easy, during the day, but not so by night, for besides he dangers that are immediately about the entrance of the harbour, the terrible rocks, that are about ten miles to the wost ward of the Saddle Islands being low, and some of them below the surface, make it very hazardous to run for the harbour at such time: and should Kyouk Physo become a place of great resort, a light of some sort will be indispensable:—On the northern rock of the Terribles would be the most advantageous position for a light; but, I apprehend, the top will not afford sufficient space for a house, although it would only be necessary to erect a small one, as all that a ship could require, would be to know the position of the Terribles, and from thence how to direct her course towards the Pagoda Rock: for I consider that, having passed the north end of Saddle Island, a ship will find the water smooth enough to anchor until morning. The Terrible Rocks are high enough to be discerned during day-light, at five or six miles from a ressel's deek of 12 teet bigh, and therefore any beacon placed on them to direct ships at what time is necessary.

The Harbour of Kyouk Physic is superior to Akyah, on account of its easy access at all scassons of the year, and the case with which a ship oan quit during the S. W. monsoon; whereas the mouth of the Arracan river is environed by a shallow bar, and shops must choose moderate weather to put to see.

The tides in Kyouk Physic are very moderate, as it is only for three or four days on the springs that their velocity is between two and three nules per hour: the rise and fall of the water is between eleven and twelve feet, and it is high-water at full,

and change at nine hours.

The depth in some parts of Kyouk Physo harbour is inconveniently great, being 30 and 40 fathoms; but after getting to the eastward of the flag staff point, there

is a level anchorning ground with from 12 to 9 fathous all over it.

The most convenient anchorage is with the day staff bearing from W. by N. to W. N. W. distant about half or three quarters of name, in all fatherns at low water. A ship will then be about a quarter of a mile of the flat which may the Ramree shore, and her communication with the shore, be quick: the flat extends about 250 yiels off in some parts, and dries at low spring tales with rise 0 (amount close to its edge), by anchoring nearer to the thay staff, you will test the eddies from the point and be unsteady.

About one and three quarter units to the south east from the dag staff, there is an infet which branches off into second small erreks, turning to the southward and westward, the infet is shellow at its entrance, not having more than 14 or 2 fothous water, but is deeper within, and a saip of three or four hundred fors may warp into u; but from the mangroves and swampy ground about the creek, it is an un-

healthy looking place.

At 3.1-6 unless to the C. S. E. of the flag stell is the north-east point of Ramice, and from the latter, a little more than a rolle to the N. N. E. exthe south point of Buffalo Island; between the two is blotchin. Here's Straits, by which the communication is kept up with themne town, Saudower, and Ayang; I have not examined beyon! the N. E. point of Ramice, but I see that Mr. Bowman's chart exhibits a great death of wave in the Strait.

There is a passage on the north side of Buffalo Island, leading into Combornero

Bay, but only fit for boats.

The islands which form the north side of Kyonk Physic harbour, are small; and their general height is from one handred to about three hundred feet; they are

rocky, and covered with jungle.

The north point of Rainres, where the cantonment stands, appears to be a dry and sandy sout; but from Prospect Hill I saw much jungle and swampy ground to the southward, which must affect the salubrity of the place. His Majesty's ship Satellite, with a view to trying the climate of Kyouk Phyto, remained in the harbour all Juny. July and August; it may be questioned, if such a trial is conclusive, since the height of the rains is not the sockly season; and every ship that may visit the port is not likely to be so well housed over, and the crew catefully preserved from exposure.

The coast of Aarracan is generally unhealthy, as fevers prevail in some degree throughout the year: Kyouk Physo is, I believe, one of the most healthy parts of the coast, but not exempted from the consequences of the mosson breaking up in the neighbourhood of the Sunderbunds; therefore September and October will be found less healthy than at other seasons; judging of the weather we experienced in February, I am of opinion, that convolvement from Calcutta, would find benefit by a visit to Kyouk Physo, from the legioning of January to the middle of April, at which time there is a fine sea bie se blowing daily from about 10 a. m. until 9 or 10 p. M.; the weather is dry, and morning clear, and free of the heavy fogs which Akyab is subject to.

The water is good, although produced at wells; poultry and fish are plentiful; vegetables, from the place being so recently settled, are not so; we obtained some of the European kind from the gardens, which were good. The cattle are of a good size, and without doubt, good beef might be had if they were taken care of

The narrowest part of the harbour, is from the Rainree shore to the south point of Direction (sland, where it is 3090) and studie; and it is thereabouts, that the Relance Rock is situated, it 1200 y and shound he Rainree shore, and 1900 yards from the south point of Direction Island, the rock bears from the flag staff, N. 54-4°W, distant 2150 years, and the northern owner ray of the entrance is on the same lone of bearings, but is 570 yards about the direction. The southern outer hoov, which is close to the lone that environs the N.W. point of Rainree, bears N. 76-15 W. from the flag staff, Island 4120 yards; the distance between the two outer brows is 1-15 geographical arte, which is the with of the channel into the harbour.

The depth on the top of the Rehance Rock at low water is 14 fathom, and it is so sharp that the lead will not be on u. At about 100 yards to the south of the rock the depth is 5 varbours, recogning to 14 in Mid Channel towards Ranner, and again shooling to 5 or 6 close to the beach. On the north side, at about 200 yards from the rock, the depth is 6 fathoms, deepening very suddenly into 15 rod in mid channel, towards three hout 13 rod, it is 20 (thoms continued; in over falls) so that within 200 yards of the south point of Direction Island, 49 (althous will be found.

The northern outer by 15 placed a few yards from the west sele of a ledge, the rocks of which are sometimes visible at low water; it bears S. 22 E. from the Pagoda Rock, distance 11 mile: and west from the south point of Direction Island, the depth near the bucy is 17 fathoms and very irregular, deepening to 30 fathoms

in mid channel, and shoaling to 8 fathoms near to the southern buoy.

There is a bluft point forming the northern extreme of the coast, distant about 5 lengues from Papeia Rock, and bearing from it N. 1d-25 W. It entering the barbon, and the bare are lower, you must not once the Papeia Back char of that extreme, until out baye the back earl at Kyonk Payon beauty by compass E. by 8. 3 wind the south of Direction Island beaus about 1, by N. than street in last until the flat stiff beaus about 8. It, when you may steer for the an borage before mentioned.

The malort part of Sa lifle Island hears S 36: 53 W. Lou Kvonk Physio 40: staff, do that 7; index and from the Pagoda Rock S 41: 15' W. distant 1: 5-10 miles; and when standing for the barbern, rearrable that the dampers extending from the north on I for the Saddin 1 and, for a from the Pagoda Rock S, 57: W.

and from Lyonk Physioling stati N. 78 W.

There is a design as short in the change but been Sabile I fan i and the terri-

bles, named she the irrawards wearer.

At about one inde to the north of it, the depth is 10 or 14 fathoms, and less than half a inde to the westward of it, the depth is 9 fathoms; it shows rollers in fine weather a it in it in it, is in non-how with right is situated west from the highest part of Saddle 14 and distant 3-6.40 miles, rollers. Solve 28 E. distant 4-4-10 miles from the northern ray focal of the Terribles, rollers, No. 80° 52° E. distant 7 miles from the middle group of the Terribles, rollers is No. 62° 18° E. distant 7 miles from the southern rock of the Terribles, rollers, rollers is No. 70° 20° W. 4-6-10 miles from the Cape Island, mand S. 62° 18° W. 7-4-10 miles from Papoda Rock; the depth between the shoal and the Terribles is 15 or 16 fathoms in mid channel.

There is a very conspicuous peak on the island in Combernere Bay, in latitude 19:30' 41" North; when the peak is on the north point of the small range of island forming the west side of Combernere Bay, it bears N. 38:48' E.; that mark leads clear of the shoal to the westward at about half a mile from it. With the eastern brow of the came point, on with the aforementioned point, it leads 14 mile to the westward of the shoal, and the western brow on, with the same point,

leads directly on the shoal.

The terribles are dangerous rocks, lying in a direction S. S. W. 1 W. and w. N. E. 1 F. forming three groups that are visible, and having some under water. The northern rock is the largest and appears to be about 15 or 16 feet high;

The middle group is about a mile to the S. S. W. of the northern rock, the southern group, consisting of several low rocks, is 44 miles S. S. W. 4 W. figure

the northern one; besides these. I saw a breaker about one mile to the southward of the southern group; and the Flora breakers were seen 2 miles west, and half a mile north, from the northern rock, seeing that they are dangerous to approach within 23 miles of the dry rocks.

There is not a safe passage between the groups, according to the report of Mr. Advans; although the aprece b, tween the middle and southern rocks appeared to me wide and clear, but I did not press through their gradies, these rocks require a more particular sevenantion than I was able to move upon the new of them, as the satisfy of slope and depend on a correct knowledge, of the dancers under water, and the depin onto which they might stand at might, in the passed round to the westward of them, as about to mide distinct a pile of 20 tallogue.

The Intuities of the northern tank is 19 2 mile North martin, but 22 15 Lan, it has S. Josefal in true from the south point in the worth helping, distint 23 index and S. Josefal in the four till index from the Passia Rock. When community tool the westerned, the hash produce Conference to a secondly distinguished at 3 in 9 thereby, when a true furnishes who he on the some heaving.

The Pageda Rock is very comparable, and askept whore-wasted, and a small flag always holds for a fine time bearing of all time kyone. I upon magistask is N. 42, 46, W. and the discuss of GoD yards, or 4-13 mass.

10 altitudes of the san, reducist	_			On the 8th of Fu-
to the meridian, tande.	19	20	11"	20 haury, 1 observed
10 more,				del the lantude of it, with
10 more,	11).			to en ambeut horizon.
Memian altitud ,	19-		1.3	(0 and an instrument
				fiat dion a tand, and
Mean altitude,	19.	2.0	11.,	30 N made it in 19: 29?
				14° 30 north.
12 altitudes, reduced to the Metellan,				
made	11	247	7.1	70 On the 9th of Fe-
12 more	1.).			00 burney, 1 of screed
Meridian almule,	19.			20 the builde of Krouk
•				Physic thin dath, and
Mean latitude				36 Nanden 19 2523"
				30 north.

The dag staff is 5: 13' 15" Bast of Port William Fig. staff, measured by many good chronometers, its language will be 45' 51' 15' east of Gregorich, admitting 88: 20' 57' cast to be longitude of Fort William the suit.

The magnetic valeties, observed at Lyouk Physic, by a theodolic made by

Throughton, was 2.4 Last.

There is a passage between Saidle Island and smaller islands lying to S. E. of it, named Knot and Cape Islands; it cannot be recommended unless buoyed off, when it might prove useful to a ship in the day time, by facilitating her departure when the wind is at W. N. W. instead of going round to the northward of Saidlle Island.

Saddle Island is surrounded by rocks, extending about 13 mile from it to the north, and about I mile from its west side, and should be approached with care; when working out of Kyouk Pbyoo I should (after passing the outer buoys), never stand further to the southward, than to bring the flag staff and southern outer buoy in one, so as to keep more in that part of the tide which sets out to the north of Saddle Island.

(Signed) DANIEL ROSS, Marine Sur. Genl.

By order of the Marine Board, the 17th September, 1832.

DANGERS OF THE SOUTH WESTERN COASTS OF AUSTRALIA.

COMMUNICATED BY SIR JAMES STREETING, R. N.

Mande's Reef, off King George's Sound about a quarter of a mile in diameter. centre to let 35: 13' S. tong. 117: 57' & E. On Finder's chart, according to the following bearings of the land :-

From Bald Head, extremity S. W. b. S. by compass Eclipse Island, summit..... E. S. E. Peak Head, summit... S. 1 E. Vaucouver's Roof, S. S. W. 4 W.

Sounding in 45 failures shelly stand, stones and coral, 21 miles to E. S. E. from Mande's Rect.

- 44 fathoms, coar-e sand and shells, 2} miles, S. E. b. S. from ditto.
- 47 fathoms, coarse speckled sand with coral, 24 miles, S b. E. & E. from ditto.

Apparently 3 or 4 fathoms on the shoalest part at low water, as the sea breaks upon it only at times, when the water is low, and a heavy sea running.

Coventry Reef off Cape Peron bears from the N. W. extremity of Cape Peron S. W. 1 S. (manunctic) distant about 41 miles. It is small, and nearly awash, with apparently 7 to 10 fathoms all round.

From Sandown, on Garden Island, (some remarkable white sand hills, about 21 miles from its south end) Coventry Reef bears S. 18 ½ W. (magnetic) distant

Canarina Shoat. 21 miles W. 4 N. (magnetic) from N. W. point of Garden Island has 6 or seven feet water on its shoalest part. It is situated on the five fathom bank westward of Garden Island, and has 10 fathoms water 1 of a mile to the eastward, and } a mile to the westward of it.

Seaward Reef, with 6 or 7 test water upon it, is a small patch of rocks on the five fathom, bank above referred to, and is situated 24 miles W. 4 N. by compass, from the north end of Caruae Island, or in a line, between the S. W. end of Rottnest and the Baycock on Guiden Island, and in a line with Rowboat Rock and Arthur's Head at the entrance of the Swan Rive

Half a mile E. N. E. from Seaward Reef is a shoal rocky patch of 2 fathoms, with 64 fathoms water between it and the reef.

The Ramiler, (off Cape Lecuwin) reported to be a small cluster of rocks even with the water's edge, lying 12 or 15 miles W. S. W. by compass from the remarkable white and patch on the coast 6 or 7 miles to the northward of the S. W. extremity of Cape Lecuwin.

Note .- Experience having more recently shown, that no reef exists in the posi-

non pointed out; the Rambler is probably the same as the Geographe.

Grographe Reefsoff Cape Lecuvin, bears S. 27° W. by compass from the body of the remarkable sand patch on the coast to the northward of Cape Leeuwin. N. 65. W. by compass, from the largest St. Alonam Island, and N. 67. W. by compass, from a small dark coloured rock with a peaked summit. Geographe Reef appears to be about 6 miles off the nearest land, and has 20 to 24 fathoms water at the distance of one sixth of a mile from its S. W., West and N. W. sides. Other reefs, partly dry, occupy a considerable portion of the space between it and the main; but the channels amongst them are probably foul and rocky. When the schooner Ellen passed close to the reef on the 22d February 1835, the sea broke upon it only occasionally, when it appeared to be about a mile in extent it . N. W. and S. S. E. and 200 yards wide, the sea was very little discoloured in its vicinity, and when not agitated would prevent the danger being seen at less thana cable's igngth.

There my probably be less than 2 fathoms on some of its most elevated rocks.

Polluck's R vf. (off the Recherche Archipelago) bears S. 3 W. by compass, distant 14 miles from the S. E. island of the Archipelago of Recherche. Lat. by Flinder's chart 34: 35' S. lon. 123: 26' H.

Seen by the barque Merope, Captuin Pollock, in Match 1834, and supposed to rextend 8 or 10 miles extend from the above position, but as the wind was blowering fresh from the westward at the time, and it broke only in one place, the remainder was probably its wake or steam.

Auchorage in Flinder's Bay round the E. sole of Cape Leeuwin. Rest anchorage for cope appears to be in about 7 lathous, stiff brown clay with the flagstaff on batters, point W. J. N. St. Alonam I-land, S. J. E. and extreme of the main Inc. I.S. W. J. Sanchorage of H. M. Sulphur.

Naturaliste Reaf off Cape Naturalist and Geographic Bay, appears to be accurately placed on the French chart 16 or 17 miles N. b. E. by compass from the extremity of Cape Naturaliste.

When seen from 11, M.S. Sulphur on 31st October, 1831, its west end hore S. 19: W. (arreador) when in a line with the high stilland over Cape Naturaliste, and the slop's head was W. b. N. It consists of 3 pitches of rocks extending about 14 unde N. E. b. J. and S. W. b. W. with passives between them. Thirteen the root standy brecking. Captain Hudson of the slop Octobe, saw this seef in 1830, and see in a line with the extremity of Cape Naturaliste, bearing S. b. W. by compass, from which he considered it was distant 16 to 17 miles.

RULES FOR REGULATING LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MEMBERS OF THE PILOT SERVICE, WHETHER ON ACCOUNT OF PRI-VAME AFFAIRS, FURLOUGH, OR ON MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

1st, —The Master Altendant may grant to any member of the pilot service, upon application and sufficient correspond, have to about times! from his duties for a period best time one month will out quitting the presidency; and for such absence there shall be not decreated from the pay and allowances of the party availing himself of the indial sence.

2.ad.—Any member of the pilet service who shall consecutively absent himself from the duties of the service for a period exceeding one month except upon leave granted under medical certific ite as provided below, shall suffer a deduction from the allowances of one-third.

3rd.—Any Error a Pitot, Master Pilot, Mate or Volunteer desiring leave of absents on account of private affairs to more it an one month, or desiring to quit the age of duty, shall subout application for the same through the Master Attendant to the Marine Board, and shall make known to the Secretary to the Board the occasion when indives had to apply for leave. The Marine Board shall be competent to grant leave on account of private affairs for a period not exceeding three months, and the party availing himself thereof shall be subject to the deductions above provided.

4th.—Any member of the l'iter service who shall be absent for a longer period than three mouths without the special sanction of Government, shall lose all pay and allowances for the period of absence, and further, shall suffer deduction of the time of such absence in computing the period of this general service.

5th.—Paots unable to discharge the duties of their profession on account of ill health shall be bound to furnish a medical certificate to the effect, under pain of being consistered absent without leave.

of the Members of the pilot service whose state of health may require a voyage to sea, or who may ou that account desire to leave the presidency, shall submit application for the same through the Master Attendant to the Marine Roard, forwarding with the application a certificate from the Marine Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon. The Marine Board may grant leave for any period not exceed-

ing three months, and the party availing hirself of it will be enabled to draw on return his entire pay and allowances without deduction. If the leave officited exceed the period of three months, the nactional certain do will require to be countersigned by a member of the obstaclar Board, and one sauction of Covernment will be required to enable the pales to proceed to the Cape of elsewhere under the following rule.

7th - 10 and Priots, Marco Prior - Mater, and Valuatee's compelled by sickness dray certain to proceed to the Capier. Os when beyond sea within the limits lot the Flamorable Computer's charter, shall be carried to draw on their return the reduced alloware (s.c., 1) shall receive the passage money allowed to their rank in the following table, Sec.

ζ.	T Nont	hty other ances.	1	assunge money.
Branch Pilot ? a. Rs		٠٠١٠) ، ، ، ، ، ، ، ، ، ، ، ، ، ، ، ، ، ، ،	St. 113	
Master Pilot,		250	,,	400)
Mate deto		120	.,	
Sentor 24 Mate		k0	11	320
Junior ditto ,,		70	,,	300
Volunteer	• • • • •	()	,,	300

Pilots authorized under the oth rule to proceed to Frightall in the henefit of their health, shall be enabled to access the passive mores, and to draw the allowances from the date of the most quiting the vessel on which they may be proceeding to England, as follows:—

Passage oth sunce.

Branch Pilot St. Rs	5500 Ni. Re	1435 5 Branch Pilot S		200 per i	m,
Master ditto	luça "	956 14 Waster	,,	96,	,,
Mate ditto	i:0 ,,	765 Blast Mate	,,	,ر ()ن	,,
Senior 2d Mate. ,,	70 / "	609 13 Second Materials		411	,,
Juntor thite ,,	(p.te) ,,	571 21 olumeets let class	,,	40 ,,	,,
Voluntsein	590 ,,	4:8 7			

6th. — Meadiers of the pilot service about at the Cope or elsewhere under the above rule, will be equived to common to India at the colors in contact to a the date of their learning. Coloring nucless they shall how not to the Maine bound a renewed certificate from the Coloring Surgeon, or other principal medical edition of the place where they may be reserved, stating that a proton god resolute is necessary for complete resolutify.

9th -- A ment or of the print earlier absent unfor the chove sules may, provided be forwards removed to the discrete was every say to to be as required in the preceding rule, continue at a lation from a to a finely priof not executing two years, drawing calles continued that period the anomances stated. Herafter a subsence of two years, of whom more from the pilot service shall cease.

10th,—An, then tered the plan service who shall be about beyond sea for a period executing two years, shall, from the date of the expiration of two years, he considered as suspended from the service. It will termine to be decided upon his zeturn at any subsequent date, whether he shall be testored or not, accordingly as he shall be detoes vising the falcing flood and Government, that he used all possible exert as to return within the time fixed, but tailed to do so from causes entirely beyond this control.

11th, - It is to be understood, that in the above rules whenever since impressing mentioned, that are only to apply to the existing her how of the service; all individuals who had the curve explication to be 1st day of July, 1835, will receive their pay and allowances of all determines, including better in sonate.

(Signed) C. B. GREENLAW, Secretary, Port William, Marine Foord Office, the 1st July, 11:35.

[.] These allowances are to be subject to the subscription to the Pension Fund.

To CAPIAIN W. Hope, Moster Attendant.

• —Pension rules for members of the pilot service, their wishows and orphora

2 —Males for rapidative leave.

2 -Rates for rigidating leave of the me to mentions of the puloc server. Sir, —I am directed by the Marine Board to forward for your information and for communication of the membres of the plot service, the accompanying rate of the mergin, which have received the satistic of Coverement under date 17th ultimo.

2d.—It does not appear to the Board to be necessive to make any temacks on the above doesnie its, beyond inequising you to approve the members of the priotisers view, it if the withhold for the collected payon indicates a country in the first mentions to the Cape or closestate the Cape or closestate mether to a country and its section at the Prior mention and the majorith form of the collection of the country in the period of the collection.

This is not also be perfect the property of the convention of the state of the control of the convention of the convention of the control of the control of the convention of

likewise regrared to be took and disk that the same periods

Ather-With recard to the bid pension rule, the Berr Ldo me purpose to make any absention in the existing pertice, with the pentintion of a certificity of existence spend by a metal crotting but series at the five the rule of Mine; and it they are relevant as the few and Lorent Lorent series the meanth in youll suffice; relevant to be a cell videry and the according to make the growth of the up of fixen, if they are forward. For the last of the man, they will be soft our, which the last of the man are action of the relevant of the man are acquired to be a wirder in Mineral November. The Bench in the experiment called your meanth of the relevant of the particularly area in to the contract of the first of the office of the first of the contract of the particular of the contract of the particular of the contract of the particular of the particular of the contract of the particular of t

and any action to wrote in the research of the period of as high booken one and appeared to the particle of a date to Govern a twickled at it.

5th — In conclusion, I and now I, with ther moderny to the roward alless underdate 20th Apid lost, No. 3.7, and as so assent, to infrom you that the prospective reduction of prediction to so, a to the solar tripe it post, under the orders of Government, to affect the exercise promobers of the pilot source on their promotion to higher rank, at it respect to their periods of the pilot source on their promotion to higher rank, at it respect to their periods of the pilot source of the solar process of the accesses of personal which the form of the order of the accesses of the mild to affect that a contribution of the form of the contribution of the service and the form of allowings of every description in son a concess, their sales uptions to the peasest fould will be in the same number of sonar impresses the present factanth risk of the service pay in secas, and their peasens and those of their will be particularly will be particularly to some currency.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. B. GREENLAW, Secretary.

Fort William, Marine Board Office, the 1st July, 1835.

PENSION RULES FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE PILOT SERVICE-THEIR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

	CONT	01TUBU	٧.		1st- In consideration of
.]	Iranch Pilot	at H4	40 per	month each.	a monthly contribution to
I	laster	,,	20	**	the extent noted in the
	irst Mate	,,	10	**	mar in, by the pilots of the
	iecond Mate, and Vo- }	,,	4	1)	several grades towards a

to their widows and orphans, the following pontions, will be allowed by Govern-

ļ		
Branch Pilot Re	200	per month.
Master	100	ditto
First Mate	60	ditto
Second Mate and Volunteer	30	ditto .
Families.		
Widow of Branch Pilot Rs-	100	ditto
Master	50	ditto
First Mate.	30	difto
, Second Mate and Volunteer	15	ditto
CINLDREN.		
Until 10 years of age	14	- ditto
Girls after 10 years until maried	20	ditto
Boys until 15 years of age	12	ditto

2d.—Pilots are entitled to pensions at the above rates on medical certificate by the Invaliding Committee composed of the Marine and Assistant Surgeons, and

the Secretary to the Medical Board.

3d.—To entitle widows and orphans to the above pensions, pilots are to forward to the Marine Board, through the Moster Attendant, certificates of their marriage, of the birth of their children, and of their haptism within one month after the occurrence thereof. Notices of death are in like manner to be forwarded to the Board through the Moster Attendant,

4th.—No widow who may have been legally divorced or separated from her husband for adultery, or who at the period of her husband's demise may have quitted his protection, and be living in a state of notorious adultery, though not divorced or separated from him by law, or who subsequently to her husband's disease, may be living in a notorious state of incontinence, nor any female orphan living in such state, shall be entitled to receive, or to continue to receive, any pension under these rules.

5th.—If a widow pensioner marries, har pension is to cease during her coverture, but in the event of her again becoming a widow, she shall be re-admitted to the pension to which she was entitled during her first widowhood, unless her second hauband shall have been a member of the pilot service, and have been at his death of a higher grade than her first husband, in which case she shall be entitled

to the pension of the higher rank.

6th.—All pensioners under these rules are to make personal appearance at the Marine Board Office on the lat day of every alternate month, or to afford such other proof of their existence as the Marine Board may from time to time require.

7th.—Widows and female orphans above the age of fifteen years, are required to forward to the Marioe Board Office declarations half yearly, in May and November, that they are not married, and that they fiave not been married at any intervening period. The declarations are to be countersigned by the Executor to the Estate of the deceased member of the pilot service, or pensioner, or by the guardian of an orphan, and by a member of the pilot service, certifying to the tests of the declaration to the best of their knowledge and belief. Forms of the declaration will be furnished on application at the Office of the Secretary to the Beard?

i Widowa of pensioners married after the party becomes a pensiaper, and the children of such marriages are not calified to pension, though, of course, all children been of methods marriage prior to pension being granted, are so,

8th.—The several amounts of contribution and pension referred to in the above rules, will continue to be made in Na. Rs- in the case of all present pensioners, and of all existing members of the pilot service, and of their widows and 'orphans. Individuals joining the pilot service, after the 1st of July, 1835, will be pelid their allowances of all descriptions in sonat rupees, their subscriptions will be levied in the same rupee, and pensions to themselves and their widows and orphans will in like manner be paid in sonat rupees.

(Signed)

C. B. GREENLAW, Steretary.

Fort William, Marine Board Office, the 1st of July, 1835.

SALARIES OF THE MARINE DEPARTMENT.

MARINE BOARD.

THE APPENDIX.

PART VII.

Post Chice Regulations.

FORT WILLIAM,

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, 30rn Argust, 1837.

Rules for the Management of the Post Office Department, passed by the Governor General of India in Council, on the 30th August, 1837.

All existing rules, general orders and proclamations for the guidance of the Post Office Department of the different pre- ders reschafed. sidencies and settlements of India, as well as all circular orders of the heads of the departments, saving such as relate to dawk travelling and matters of account, shall cause to have effect from the 1st October next, and the following rules and orders shall be substituted for the same to be in force at all Post Office stations in any of the presidencies, settlements or possessions of the Company, and to take cliect from the abovementioned date.

ESTABLISHMENT OF GENERAL AND PROVINCIAL POST OFFICES, RECEIPT OF LETTERS, &c.

II. There shall be a General Post Office at onch of the towns Offices, of Calcutta, Madias and Bombay, and Post Office- at such other places throughout India and in the settlements subordinate therto, as the Governor General of India in Council shall from time to where to be estatime direct. The immediate charge of each General Post Office, blished, and the control of the serveral Provinced Post Offices suburdinate thereto, shall be vested in Post Masters General, each of whom shall respectively exercise his functions within such limits experised, as may be determined by the said Governor General of India in Council, and the duties of the Provincial Post Offices shall be Severally conducted by subordinate officers to be styled "Post Post Master Go.
Masters." The Post Masters General at Madass and Bombay Master, by whom and the l'ost Masters subordinate to them shall be appointed by to be appointed. the Governors in Council of those presidencies respectively, and shall exercise their functions in subordination to the said Governors in Council. The Post Masters General and Post : asters of the presidency of Port William shall be appointed by the Governor General of India in Council, and shall exercise their functions under the direct control of the said Governor General of India in Council,

Ill. The existing Post Mosters General and Post Musters Said and all existing officers of the Post Office department shall consee and all existing officers of the Post Office department shall consee and all existing officers of the Post Office department shall consee and all existing officers of the Post Office department shall consee and all existing officers of the Post Office department shall consee and all existing officers of the Post Office department of the Post Of tions in office until removed or otherwise directed, and shall act in

(Truefal Post

And how to be

Existing PostOf.

until atherwise di- their respective offices with the powers conferred by the Act No. XVII. 1837; and by these rules, in like menner as if they had been appointed specifically under their provisions.

Receipts of letters, ter. for despatch by land or

IV. Letters, papers and parcels shall be received wherever a Post Master or Post Office writer is stationed, for despetch by land to every part of India or to Ceylon, and by sea to every part of the world with which there is a Post Office communication : the latter unless superscribed for some particular ship, will be sent by the first vessel that sails direct to the country to which the letter is addressed, and if there be no vessel so proceeding direct to the place addressed, the letter shall be forwarded by such circuitous route as shall appear to the Post Master General or Post Master to afford the means of most speedy and secure tran-mission.

Receipt of letlers for foreign countries via Oteat Britain of Ireland.

V. Latters, papers or parcels required to be transmitted to foreign countries via Great Britain or Ireland, must be addressed to the care of an agent or other person in the United Kingdom, by whom the foreign postage demandable at the London General or other Post Office may be paid. That postage cannot be received in this country, and unless it be paid through an agent as above described the letters are liable to be returned to India, VI. Letters intended for delivery in India, may be paid for

Payment of post-. age on letters in in advance, or be sent bearing postage at the option of the sender; India in advance

and the name of the sender of any such letter shall not be deoptional. Name of sender manded at any Post Office. But newspapers printed papers or of a letter not to parcels will not be received bearing postage, unless the sender

required. Newspapers and shull give his name and address, in order that the regulated Parcels are not to postage may be recovered from him, in case of such paper or parbe received "brar- cel being refused by the party addressed. ink hostage, without name of sender.

· Payment of post-

Excepting lers received from aca.

Leiters from ged postage.

VII. Letters, papers or parcels, intended for despatch by sea age on "ship let should be stamped or superscribed "ship," and ship postage ters" outward re- must be paid in advance thereon, in addition to any inland postquired in advance. age to which they may be severally liable.

testeratoCeyloa VIII. On letters, papers or parcels, intended for neitvery in to be paid in ad- Ceylon, postage must be paid in advance to Point Calimere, except in case of letters received for Ceylon from ship, which may be forwarded bearing postage. If letters for Ceylon are received let- from ship under cover to residents in India, such letters, superscribed " ship letters" and bearing postage as such will be received for transmission to their destination in like manner as if received direct from the ship.

IX. Letters from Ceylon will be charged inland postage from Ceylon to be char. Point Calimere, or the place where the same are landed in India.

Table of tances to be hung un in Port Offices.

X. The table of distances for calculation of poetage shall, until otherwise ordered and duly notified, be the polymetrical table prepared under orders of the Governor General of India in Council, by the Committee for revising the Customs and Post Office Departments, and printed at the Official Gazette press at Calcutta. Copies of these tables shall be furnished for the use of the Post Master, and a complete set shall be kept open to inspection in every office for the receipt and delivery of letters. Further, the several Post Masters shall prepare for each and every such office moder their control respectively, a schedule framed from these tables in the following form, for exhibiting the rates of postage chargeable at every such office respectively for the transmission

flatters and parents to every part of India; and a counterpart of every such table shall be submitted in displicate by the Post Master for the approxal of the Post Master Guneral of the presidency; and one copy as approved and countersigned by Post Master General shall be returned for the use of the office for which it is framed; and the same with a translation or transcript in the vernacular language of the district, shall be hang up to the said office, and all postage dues shall be levied according therete.

FROM CALCUTTA TO

Names of Post Of- fice stations.	Distance.	Postage on single letter not exceed- ing I telah weight.	paper not	books, in	ing 50 to
Agra, Alimedsbad, Alimednugger, Ahtoor, Ajmere, Akyah, Allahabad, Alleppee,	1033 1232	13 annas. I rupee. 16 annas. I rupee.	3 apper. 3 apper. 3 apper. 3 apper.	9 annas 14 annas 12 annas 14 annas	3 rupees.

Letters, papers or parcels shall be received at any General X1. Letters, papers or parcets shall be recrived as may construct reived at may state or Provincial Post Office for delivery at the station item for delivery at the station in the for delivery at the station in the first delivery at the station in the ford delivery at the station in the first delivery at the station in the station in the first delivery at the station in the the ordinary range of delivery, and shall be charged postage ac- such station.

cording to the rate for distances not exceeding 20 miles.

XII. Every thing received by post from seaward, not exceeding 600 toles in weight, shall be immediately forwarded to the celeved from sea to party to whom it is addressed, either by fatter or banghy post, ac-be cording to its weight, unless it shall contain articles liable to custom duty, or unless instructions to the contrary have been received parties affect or bangly in writing at the Post Office. Parcele exceeding 600, tobse weight weight. shall be made over to the Collector of Customs for publication in

his list of unclaimed packages.

XIII. Newspapers or other printed or engraved papers packed. in open covers, or covers attested as containing law papers, ac- a counts or vouchers only, or letters franked as on the public service, respecting any of which there is reason to believe that the provisi- warded one of the Post Office act have been infringed, shall not be detern . "destrut ed for examination at the desparching Office, but shall be forwarded marked "doubtful." The Post Master receiving such letters, &c. by the mail will than be guided by Section A.S.R. of the Post Office act. But unless for the exuse physis-specified all Post Al-fice authorities are probibiled from detaining except, under Section XXIV. of the Post Office act, any letter, paper or packet received for delivery by part.

XIV. All letters, newspapers or other papers and packet recrived for despatch by post or banghy post, shall be weighed at the be. a Post Office of despatch, and shall be stamped and marked single, by you double, &c. at the case may had said shall have the parties to

Lefters to be #

Every Ching re-

Newspapers, examinati

which they are severally liable marked on them; which stamp or mark shall regulate the postage to be levied from the party conof the letter, paper, &cc. be sent " paid" or " bearcurned, which ing postages. In order to obviate delay, service and free letters shall never be re-weighed prior to delivery, nor newspapers, except in care of suspicion. Bangley parcels shall, in all cases be teweighted on delivery. The re-weighing of private letters prior to delivery shall be at discretion of the Post Master General or Post Master.

where we would be and viii, preceding, or by clause LIX. following, to be a lroporty haid point paid, or papers or parcels reaching any Past Office we be dealt which it shall despend to be dealt which it shall despend to parcels reaching any Past Office. land or ship, has not been paid, such letters, papers or parcels shall not be detained or returned to the sender, but shall be delivered or forwarded to their destination as the case may be, and the amount deficient shall be recovered from the party through whose negligence the uniter charge has occurred.

Examination of Post Office records att permitted to the public.

Persons not belonging to the department cannot be admitted into the interior nor permitted to examine the records of any, Post Office, without the special permission of the Post Master Coneral or Post Muster, to whom applications for information or redress must be made, either in person or in writing, by the party requiting the same.

HOURS FOR RECEIPT AND DELIVERY OF LETTERS. DISPATCH OF MAILS, &c.

General receipt of letters. Bewspapers, being hy purcele.

XVII. At each General Post Office, banghy parcels will be Office bours for received every day, Suarlays excepted, for despatch at the regulated postage from 10 a. m. till 4 p. m., newspapers daily till 5] p. M. and letters also every day till 6 r. m. after which hours respeclively they will be received till 61 r.w. on payment of an extra half rupes each, as a fee for the trouble of resorting and reparking the mails, which fee shall be distributed, at the discretion of the Post Master General, amongst the Post Office servants, on whom the additional labour may fall, to be paid by the sender whether the letter, paper or parcel be forwarded "bearing postage" or paid."

Post receiving bourse' hours for receipt of letters.

XVIII. At the Receiving Houses established at Calcutta. Madres and Bombay, or at any Receiving Houses which are or may be similarly established at other large stations, letters, papers and packet apt exceeding 12 tolas in weight will be received daily from 11 4. m. to 4 p. m. for transfer to the General or Sudder Post Office, as the case may be. No extra postage shall be leviable thereon.

winted office for receipt etters, nows

XIX. At Provincial Past Offices, banghy parcels and newspapers will be received for dispatch, at the ordinary rates of postage, from 10 a, m. till 4 r. m., and letters till 5 r. m., after which hours respectively they will be received till 52 r. m. on the sender paying an extra half rupes each, to be appropriated as provided in clause XVII.

Office bours for

XX. Although all Post Offices will be open, for receipt of letters, papers and parcels as above, official references shall is made to Post Office authorities only between the hours of 11 and

5, Family's occupied,

All. At each General Past Office their shall be two delineries delity the first delivery so to be later than 194, a. and the other at 3 r. u., at which hours respectively the people shall quit

the office with the letters, Acc. entrusted Michiga. All letters, perpers or parcels received from 3 r. m. sill D.A. m. shall be sent out at the Brit delivery, and all from 9 a. a. to 3 r. m. at the accord delivery, and mails received after 3 p. ar, shall not be appeal till the following morning, in care of public emergency. ters, moners or pa . . la received from acaward.

XXII. At Provincial Offices, the delivery of letters, papers Printed Offices and parcels must depend upon the hour of the arrival of the mails do very of letters, at each station, after which they shall be delivered with all possi- &c

ble despatch.

XXIII. The delivering peons are prohibited from delivering letters, papers or parcels out of the usual course, and without immediate payment of the exact amount of postage; and they are not required, bound to give change. Should they be subject to detention, they are not to deliver the letters, papers or parcels, but to return them in the evening to the Post Office, for future delivery.

N. B. Under the provisions of section III. act XXI, 1835, copper coin is not a legal tender in payment of any demand except

for fractions of a rupee.

NXIV. Whatever postage is marked on a letter, paper, or parcel, must be paid at once on delivery, after which any com- to be preferred. plaint of overcharge, will be duly attended to. In all complaints of overcharge or unnecessary delay to delivering letters, papers," or parcels, the covers or envelops, bearing the Post Office stamp, most be presented for in-pection; and as all Post Odice prons wear a hadge regularly numbered, whon any complaints are proferred a most any individual, the number of the badge should be sperified.

From each General Post Office the mails shall be des-XXV. patched daily at 8 r. m. and the boughies as soon after as possible. I

XXVI. At Provincial Post Offices, the packets shall be made up at 5 r. m. for all mails to be despatched in the course of the night; but for mails which usually pass in the course of the day, the prokers shall be made up half an bour before the expected arrival of such mails, which are in no case to be subjected to any detention. Natice of the hour at which each packet is closed, shall be bung up out-ide the office, both in hughth and in the language of the district, after which he ur, he ters, propers at parcels received, shall not be forwarded till the following day.

XXVII. The Post Master at any station of person in charge of the office, shall have power however to refuse letters, papers or parcels bearing the appearance of liarling been opened and reclosed. or otherwise improperly deals with, widow the writer or seader thereof shall attest with his full signature, that they were sent in

that state.

XXVIII. In order to protect as far as possible the public mails from the chance of robbety, officers in charge of Post Offices shall not knowledly receive money, bullion, practions stones or seek jewels for despatch wither by letter or banghy post.

XXIX. Letters once delivered into any Post Office cannot be recalled by the sewler upday may circumstances whatever. Hut newspapers and parcels may be secalled, on the parcen claiming the return of the name, satisfying the Post Master that he was the sender thereof, and on his paying the postage, which would have Percels been due on mich paper or percel. History and

Immediate pay

Complaints bow

General Post Of rigintele

Provincial Pro-Others despatch of

Letters, &c dra seri not to weived.

Treet Officers to receive values derewick.

Lattera once re

Porward letters XXX, "Porward letters" or parcells, i. a. those which follow or parcels to what the persons addressed from station, to station, shall be considered as a so many fresh daspatches, and shall be liable to postage as such. from each station, whence they are forwarded in succession. But

Forward news newspayers, which follow persons in like manner, and letters forsperanet liable to warded to officers and persons marching with corps and detachincreased postage. Monte on day, shall not be deemed to be a fresh despatch, or be chargeable with fresh postage beyond the maximum rate as levithe thereon, unless the former shall have been opened. Letters and parcels also forwarded to corps or detachments on march by sty cross or temporary dawk shall not be charged separately for the increased distance.

XXXI. The servants at the several Post Offices are not bound Post Office ant bound to give change to parties sending or receiving letters in any case. change.

Receipts if rewith letters, &c.

XXXII. Receipts will not be granted for letters papers or gained mank be parcels received at any Post Office for despatch, unless they are presented along assessment ready written either in books, or in apparate slips of paner presented ready written either in books, or in separate slips of paper along with the letters, papers or parcels, receipts so presented will be duly stamped in all cases, and will also have the weight, whether single, double, &c., and the amount of postage noted on them, when the postage is paid in advance.

iddress of par-

XXXIII. In order to obviate as far as practicable all delay or mistakes in the delivery of letters, it is particularly recommended that all persons arriving at or quitting any station or changing their residence at the same, will send to the Post Office a notification thereof in writing.

SHIP AND HARBOUR LETTERS.

Rates of Steam

XXXIV. With reference to section XIII, of the Post Office ostage to be act, Steam Postage shall be review on all steamer conveying an largest on letters sent or received by any Government steamer conveying an largest on Persian Gulf, not franked or otherwise entitled to pase free of postage, at the following rates :--

Stale of Steam Postage on letters, law papers, newspapers, printed paper ar parcels respectively.

Larra	as.	LAW PAPEUS, ACCOUNTS AND VOUCHERS.			on PARCELS.	
Single.	Double.	Singla Danble,		Single.	Double.	
Wat exceed.	Not exceed. 2 tolss wt.	Not except.	Not exceed. 6 tolas et.	Not exceed.	Not exceed.	
Kupee.	Rupess.		Ruptes.	Anna.	Rapes.	
Mingle Pa added for each	h eddilions	added for by		added for e tional toles a	very 6 addi-	
,		. See also note	to clause XXII	to the Age of a land	E	

XXXV. On the arrival of any ship severage off any Brights and the second Indian port a printed notice under the signature of the Past Master General or Post Master of the port or station shall the day livered to the commander by the first boat despatched to beard the vessel, according to the requisition of which the commender shall proceed to dispose of such packets as he may have on board as directed in section XV. of the Past Office act : a count of which clause shall be communicated to the said communitar.

XXXVI. The Post Master General or Past Master of the port or station shall grant receipts for mail packets that may be delivered to any officer or person under his requisition, and if after little delivery so made, the packet be lost before it reach the Post Office. the commander shall equally be entitled to a receipt, in dis-

charge from all responsibility for the same.

XXXVII. The master attendant or such other officer as may be directed by Government, shall furnish the Post Master General with early intimation of the intended departure of all vessels to Europe, the Mauritius, Australia, Cape of Good Bei St. Helens, the Red Sea, Persian Gulph, China or any entern settlements, and the Post Master General shall cause a list of those vessels for which packets are open to be published weekly in the Official Gazette of his own presidency.

XXXVIII. The Post Master General shall also cause to be published weekly in the Official Gazette of the presidency, a notice" of the several dates up to which packets have been de-

spatched by each vessel that may have left the port.

XXXIX. Letters, papers or parcels to places on the count, to which the means of conveyance by land are provided, will be tern for desputes received for transmission by sea, at the usual rates of ship pos-

tage if they are indorsed " ship.

XL. Persons despatching letters, papers or parcels from outstations, for transmission by sea, will, on application at the Post Office of despatch, after the lappe of a sufficient period, receive stamped acknowledgments of their receipt at the General Post Office.

Letters, papers or parcels addressed to any person who XLI. may have sailed for Europe or elsewhere, shall be immediately returned to the sender, unless instructions have been received for their delivery to some third party on the spot or elsewhere.

XLII. Letters addressed to any person serving or residing on bourd a ship in any British Indian port, will be delivered and charged as if addressed to residents on shore at such place, and in like manner letter may be dispautched by such persons from on board ship without being charged with thip postage, provided they be certified by the sender to be " harbour letters."

XLIII. Newspapers, pamplets, &cc. will not be received for delivery on the terms prescribed in table 3, schoolule &., for propose, pample imported newspapers, pamphlets, &c., except direct from the ship

in which imported.

PUBLIC DESPATCHES EXPRESSES AND FRANKING RULES.

XLIV. All public despatches are to be sende up in the most compact form posible, and windows two or more letters had made up.

Macaiple to b

Master A tien. done to neitly in . tended departure ofull scarets

" Vate form A. Paul Master (ich samp weekly.

Post Master Gepackets desputate

" Vide form B.

Receipt of 1 t. by ace.

ship lefters of patched from out MALIOUS IN DO AND know jedged,

Letters received at Post Other for parties who ma latin to be returned to the acquer.

Harbour butter not to be charedd with ship postage



despatched from any one office, to the same individual by the same day's post, they are to be put up under one cover, provided they do not in the aggregate exceed 12 tolahs weight.

packets to be kept

When bulk of . XLV. When the number of letters received at any Post Office. messervered regu- shall cause the weight of a mail to exceed the regulated weight, the Juted well bt what Post Master Genera' et l'ost Master is nuthorized to keep back a proportion of the heaver public despatches till the following day.

kept back.

Private letters, But private letters, except in cases of bulky letters from sea, and experie marge soup public letters marked "despatch," shall not be so kept back.

Expresses.

XLVI. Despatches to be transmitted by express, must bear on the face of their the words, "by express," and the signature in full of the officer sending them.

Public officers sparingly underpomaily.

XLVII. As the employment of expresses interferes with the in camboy them celerity and regularity of the ordinary mails, and is attended with expense, public officers are enjoined to employ them as sparingly as possible, and any public officer despatching an express, when the exigency of the public service does not in the opinion of the authority to whom he is subordinate require it, will be held answerable for the expense attemting that method of transmission. Public expresses from a General Post Office can be ordered only through a Secretary to Government.

Expresses for mrivate persons.

XLVIII. Expresses may be employed by private individuals at the discretion of the Post Master General or Post Master applied to, on a payment being made at the rate of 4 annus per mile in advance.

Secretaries to stop mails.

XLIX. No public officer shall detain mails except a Secretary Government only to Government acting by order, nor shall a l'est Master delay the despatch of mails at the requisition of any other public officer except in a case of emergency, only certified, nor shall any public officer stop or open mails in transit except under similar emergency, to be reported modiately to the nearest Post Master.

L. Letters directed to pative officers or men of their regiments Commanding of. ficers to receive or detechments, shall be delivered to an orderly or any other in persun who may be deputed by the officer commanding the regiment den regiments. or demonstrate to receive the same, but letters on which postage may be due, shall not be delivered unless the postage be first paid.

EI. Letters from commissioned native officers and non-commisapldings interes signal officers, privates, and others horse on the returns of his hisistriction. jesty's or the Honorable Company's army, including guides, lascars, and men of the regular corps of dooley bearers, shall pass free of politage when not exceeding ningle weight, and containing no enclosures other than balls of remittance, superscribed FORM OF BIRECTION AND PRANK TOR SOLO sender, and directed in English DIER'S ON SEPOY'S LETTER.

From Hussan Khan, Sepny D. Troop 1st Lt. Cv. Mahomed Khan. 6th N. Infantry. Mearnt. Λ. Β.

Comg. 1st Lt. Cy.

.. with the name and rank of the according to the annexed form, in addition to any direction they may bear in any native latte. guage. Such lette remust be franhe: ed by the commonading officer of the regiment or detachment, who shall a lopt the most effectual massures in his power to satisfy himself that the same ate bonk frie from the parties whose newes are supercribed then on, and that they contain no enclosures except reminance, hills, for which purpose they shall be brought open,

and after being franked shall be closed in presence of the commanding officer who shall send them to the nearest Post Office by an orderly or other trusty neison-

LII. The number of letters of commissioned native officers. Number of such non-commissioned officers and privates, entitled to be franked shall been per campanot exceed daily one per troop or company.

Letters from petty officers and seamen in His Majesty's Scameus letters ships, or the Indian Navy, are entitled to the privileges specified in to be treated as no ld era' tettera.

clause I.I.

Letters from wives of European solders addressed to their Letters of Enra-LIV. husbands, shall be permitted to be franked by officers commanding perm southers ed in certain research

stations, posts, or deports.

LV. Letters received from Europe by ship addressed to Euro-Letterefrom En. pean soldiers in India, shall be forwarded free of postage, although rope to soldiers to they may not be franked, pravided they do not exceed the weight base fire under of three tolas. But new-papers, packets or parcels so received, will what restrictions, be subjected to postage. LVI. In the event of any public emergency rendering it necess Or emergent ser-

sary for any public others not included in the list of those entitled to the though not tranked, frank contained in a subsequent clause to communicate with any to be forwarded authorities on the public service, such fetters shall be entitled to fee to certain pase free, if super-cribed as follows: " I declare, the contents of sutherities. the enclosed are exclusively on the public service," and signed with the name and official designation of the writer. This privilegs is however restricted to communications addressed to the nearest poinical efficer or magistrate, or officer Commanding, or the Adjutant General, or any Secretary to Government.

LVII. All frankeil letters which do not correspond in every Letters franked respect with the several provisions of the Port Odice act, or of ant according to these cules, will be charged with postage, but the Post Master with postaged General or Post Master with have power to remit the same, in But Post Disease cases where the contents of the letter are proved to his satisfaction sutherities to here

to have been bond fide on the public service.

N. B. The franks of Mambels of Parliament will not the same.

exempt letters from Indiapostage.

LVIII. Postage charged in the first instance will be remitted to antisty Post. on the officer addressed, satisfying the Post Master General or lar General, Post Master, that the communication received is exclusively on that the lefter is the public service.

LIX. Letters which individuals address on their private affairs Letterander to any Government officers must be sent "post-paid," and this to Fastis at

form, to be observed

Person addre

service lebist.

sale is to be understood to include letters transmitting bills of open superrote affiles a shange, precliency notes, receipts. Government securities, den-to be postpoid. deaning, recognitive General, Government Agent, or other public of-foor; but this practice shall be received, when public officers write, hours at mich subjects to individuals, on which occasious they about an individual on the envelope with their official signatures, the month "bearing postage."

LX. Officiel garettes shall be exempted from postage when Official manufact forwarded officially to any public officers under authority of Go-requires for record vernment. The hat of such public officers will be kept by the to pass free.

superintendent of the gazette, and may be inspected at any time by the Post Master General or Post Master of the station.

LXI. With reference to the provisions of section XXIX. of Letters to and the Post Office act, the Governors of the foreign European settle- from Governors of ments in India in amity with His Majesty, shall be permitted to settlemants to pass monive and send throughout India all letters, papers, or packets by free. letter post, free of postage, subject to such restrictions as may appear expedient to the Governor General of India in Council. But parcels sent by baughy post to or from any such authorities shall be chargeable with pustage.

LXII. The privilege of franking the correspondence of their Private letters, respective offices or department- on the public service has been notes or memograded to public officers, agreeably to the provisions explained in resdans, not to be the headings of the everal lists appended, and it is to be distinctly a service covers. anderstood, that no public officer is permitted to send or receive under any cover, franked with the word " service," any private note, letter, or memorandum, not relating to the business of their respective offices or departments. All service letters, packets and parcels

must be addressed according to the subjoined form.

Service. Adt. Genl.'s Office. La.-Col. A. B. 1st Regt. Lt. Carolry. J. H. B. Cau upore. "Ast. Adjt. Genl.

The signature and designation of the franking afficer being written in full.

×. .

LIST No. 1.

Parties authorized to frank all letters, pulkete and parcels, bond fide on the public service, relating to the business of their sespectite offices or departments.

Civil Department. ..

Accountant General or Deputy Ditto.

Accountent, Military or Revenue.

Agente Political, or Agents to the Governor General. .

Agents for Governor of Ceylon." On His Majenty's services."

Agents for Victualling and purchasing stores for H. M. squadren in India,

Civil Auditor. Collectors of Costones and Doputy Collectors of Custome.

Section of process of the second Collectors and Magistrates. Sub or Deputy and Joint Magistrates. Assistants and Magistrates baving special charge. Colonial Secretary, Coylon. Commercial Residents. Commissioner for Governor of Mesure. , Secretaires and Assistants. Commissioners of Cucuit and Revenue and their Covenanted Assistants. Special. .. for Carnatic Claims. Governor, l'unie of Wales' Island. Judges of Sudder Dewanny and Foundary Adamiat or of Provincial Courts of Appeal, when on circuit or deputation only. Judges, Session and Zillah. .. Assistant. Law Commission - Members and Secretary. Members of Boards or Commission-, when on circuit or deputation only. Mint Masters. Opium Agents and Deputies Dato. Post Master General. Post Masters. Deputy Post Master at a General Post Office. Private Secretary to the Governor General, or to any Governor of any Presidency, or to the Lieutenant Governor, N. W. P. Registers to Sudder Adamlut, Courts of Appeal or Cillah Courts. Residents at Foreign Courts. Resident Councillors, at Singapore and Malacca. Salt Agents. * Secretaires to Government, or to the Lieutenant Governor, N. W. Provinces. " Deputies of Assistants. Secretaries to all Boards, commas, ions or committees appointed by Government. Sub-Treasurer. Sudder Amcens. Superintendent of Botonical Gardens and Government plantations. or Chief Magistrate of Police. of Government Lithographic Press. of Stamps. ,, of Stationery, or Clerk to Stationery Committee, 44 for Suppression of Thugges. . ,, Assistants. Wraehouse-keeper. Deputys:
Deputies and covenance Assistants in offices, in absence or by order of their

principals.

Marine Department. Commanding officers of His Majesty's ships or of Indian Navy. Comptroller of Government Steamers. Marine Surveyor, Superintendent of Indian Navv. Assistant Superintendent of Ditto. Secretary to Naval Commander in Chief.

to Marine Board.

Ficeleifastical Department.

Archdescon.

Moderator of the Kirk Session.

. Registrar to Archdeacoury, in absence of Archdeacon.

^{*} I his officer to frank the letters of petty officers, non-commissioned officers, soldiers, scapers and scamen, who may be patients in bospital.

Military Department.

Adjutant General of King's or Company's troops.

Deputy.

Assistant, or Deputy Assistant, of divisions, forces,

or artillery.

Agent for army clothing.

Auditor General.

Brigadiers. .

Commandants of forces or stations.

..

Commanding officers of corps or detachments.

Commissary General.

Deputy.

Commissariat Senior Executive Officer at the presidency or at out-stations.

Commissaries of Ordnance.

Deputies, being commissioned officers.

Director of artillery depot of instruction,

Engineers, Chief.

Letters to these authorities on the public service superscribed as such shall be delivered at their offices without demand of Postage.

Enginers, civil or civil architect.

. Executive, or executive officer, .. Inspecting, or superintending.

Fort or Town Major.

Fort or cantonment, or line Adjutant, or station staff.

General officers on the staff.

Judge Advocate General-horse guards.

Judge Advocate General.

Deputy of divisions.

Majors of Brigade. Pay Masters and Deputy Pay Masters of divisions, of stations, or of stipends.

Persian Interpreter to the Commander in Chief.

President of Prize Committee, or Prize Agent-superscribed " prize papers." Quarter Master General of King's or Company's troops.

Deputy.

,, Assistant, or Deputy Assistant, of divisions or forces.

Secretary, Military, to Governor General or Governor.

to Commander in Cl.ief. to all Boards, Commissions or Committees appointed by Government. Superintendent of capals and bridges.

of Family payments and pensious.

of gun carriages.

of gun powder.

of public building. .

35 of roads. **

of trigonometrical survey.

· of Supervisor of the stud establishment.

10 Surveyor General.

.,

,,

A .

· Deputy or commissioned assistants.

Deputies and commissioned subordinates in offices, in the absence or by order of their pincipals.

Medical Department.

Apothecary to the Company, or medical store-keeper. inector General of His Majesty's hospitals.

Deputy.

Secretary to Medical Board.

[&]quot;This officer to freigh the letters of patty officers, non-commissioned officers, soldiers, seepoys and seamen, who may be potients in hospital.

41

Superintending or Staff Surgeon. Burgeon to General Hospital.

Funds and Societies. The Secretaries of of all three To the members of the service for The Civil and Anguny Funds, Military Funda, the benefit of which the fund is Medical Funds, presidencies, instituted, on the affairs of the King's Military Fund. fund, superscribed 'fund service,' The Secretaries of Military Orphan Society, in Bengal Military Male Asylum, at Mailras, (To all persons on the affairs of the and Charity for relief of Soldiers' Wives, at fund, superscribed as above. Bombay Letters to the address of the Secretaries of these funds on the service of the fand. may be franked by the senior civil or military authority of the station. No religious or literary society shall have the privilege of sending or receiving letters free, nor any charitable secrety, other than the established funds of the public servants above specified, shall have the privilege of sending or receiving letters free. But when these societies may desire to forward letters free, to parti-

Department, who will exercise under the orders of Government a suitable discretion to forwarding them under his public frank.

1.18r No. 11. Parties authorized to frank letters hand fide on the public service, relating to the business of their several offices or departments, but only within their respective districts or divisions, or to the authorities named in the marain :-

cular persons or under any peculiar circumstances, the letters or parcels may be submitted to the Chief Secretary or Secretary to Government in the General

The the main year.	
Chaplains at out-stations,	To Archdescon, or to the Registrat of the Archdescoury.
Clerk of the Orowa,	To Judges and Magistrates at out-
	To their immediate superior or Chief
Garrison Surgeons,	To Superintending Surgeons of their
Lottery Agents,	own divisions. To Superintendent of Government Lat-
	L teries. To Lottery Agents, Collectors and Pay Blasters, on the business of the Lottery.
Master Attendant, Calcutta	To authorities at Dismond Harbons, Kedgeres or other stations down the river.
	To the Surveyor or Peputy Surveyor General.
Medical officer, Neilgherries,	.Within range of the hills.
Native Revenue, Judicial and Po- lice servants and Post Office writers.	To the European and native authorities with whom they may have to care-respond on the public selvids within their respective districts.
*Patrolling Officers of Customs,	To their immeriate superior or to the nearest Magistrate.

[.] This others to trank the letters of petly others, non-commissioned officers, and sommen, who may be particula in hospital.

To Collect its and other midderides will be cateful to see that this privilege is not the

Revenue Surveyors, Surveyors, Assistant Surveyors and their Subordinates,	b Surveyor General, Deputy or Assistant Surveyor, General, Collector of district, or Pay Master of division, or General Officer Commanding, or Chief Engineer. Collectors of districts, and Pay Masters of divisions. The compticular of Government Steamers, but, when corresponding with one another, their communications must be sent in open covers like newspagars.
Subordinates with Trigonometrical T	cal survey.
Date Achas Harres des la collection	ing authority. o Secretary Marine Board or to his own officers. o their immediate superior, or Collector of district.
Telegraph Department-European T	o Superintendent of Telegraphs.
Vaccinatora { To	Superintendent General of Vaccina- tion.
Vaccinators—on Deputation only,	o Secretary Medical Doard, Superin- tending Surgeon, or Collector of district where employed.
Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers of Commissariat Department, in { charge of public cattle	When absent from Stations, transmit- ting their returns to their own immediate superior, or to the Quarter Master General, or to Assistant or Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of divi- mons or forces.
Warrant and Non-Commissioned Chicers of Ordinance Department, in charge of stores,	When absent from stations, reporting to Omeers Commanding or to Secretary Military Board.
Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers to the Department of public works when detached on such works,	To their immedia's superioz.
The following letters and reports a	
Salapung teports, superscribed as	From Commanders of Government Steamers or Pilots to the Superinten- dent Indian Navy, Master Attendant, or Secretary Marine Board.
The Walters' reports, superscrib-	
All feither singulation of study	To Sceretary Military Board.

LIST No. III.

The undermentioned authorities not possessing the privilege of franking, but having occasion to correspond on the public vervice, will send such letters to be franked by the authorities opposite to their names:—
Advocate General Chief Secretary to Government. Adjutant, Qurter Master, Inter- preter, Pay Master, and other officers doing regimental duty, Mint Muster.
Assistants and Subordinates to executive officers or Superintendents of public buildings, warrant officers in the Ordinance or Commissariat, Commissariat native agents, and native agents. Their immediate superior when present, or otherwise the officer commanding the station or put.
Astronomer to Hon'ble Company, Barrack Masters,
not corresponding with the Arch-deacon. Civil Servants, not enumerated in Their immediate superior.
Civil Servants, absent from their stations,
Medical Officers, attached to Re- giments, Sta- tions or depôts, Their Commanding () fficer.
in Civil employ The Political, Revenue or Judicial Officer under whom they are employed. At out-stations, At out-stations, the officer command- ing. At the presultacy, the Se- cretary Medical Board.
Military Officers, all, absent from At out-stations, the officer command their stations, or not specified in the ing. At the presidency, the Adjustreeding list, for the Adjustreeding list, of Bazurs, Officers commanding stations, Translators to Government. The Chief Secretary to Government.

Vaquels of Native Powers, Princes Revident, Political Agent, or the Chief Cilvil or military 'officer where they resulted, who will use his discretion in respect to this privilege.

A. REFERRED TO IN CLAUSE XXXVII.

Form of notification to be published weekly by each Post Master General of the ships about to sail from their respective ports, the dates on which the same will probably be despatched, and the places at which the vessels are intended to touch.

PACKETS

For the reception of letters by the following ships are open at this office:—

Name of Vessel.	Agents.	Date of intended departure.	From what port.	To what port.	Touching where.
Repulse,	M.& Co., A. M.,	Jan. 6th, Jan.15th,	Calcutta,	China, Suez,	Singapore. [cha. Aloppee. & Mo-

A. B

General Post Office, December 26, 1836. Post Master General.

i.As a general rule, the packets will be closed on the evening before the date of despatch. After packets will be made up if required,

B. REFERRED TO IN CLAUSE XXXVIII.

Form of notification to be published weekley by each Post Master General, of mails despatched by sea.

The Post Master General has the honor to notify that, unless marked for particular ships, all letters recieved at the General Post Office, from Monday the 16th to Sunday the 21st instant, both dates inclusive, for transmission to (London Liverpool, China, &c. as the case may be) were despatched by the undermentioned vessels, which sailed on the dates opposite their respective names:—

Name of vessel.	London.	Liverpool.	China.	Cape.
Euphrates;	20th	From 18th to		
Commiss Family, Madagement,	From 20th to 25th,	19th,	From 6th to 26th,	

A. B.

General Post Office, December 26, 1837.

Post Master General.

Council Chamber, Fort William, 30th August, 1837.

M. TaPRINSEP, Secretary to the Govt. of India. The following rules for stamping letters have been submitted to the Governor General of India in Council, and being approved, are appended for the guidance of the officers of the department :--

RULES FOR USING POST OFFICE STAMPS.

All letters and packets whatever (save and except newspapers and ship and steam letters hereafter specially provided for,) received at any Post Office in India for despatch by post, whether free or post-paid, or hable to postage, as the case may be, are to be marked with the appropriate stamp, bearing the name of such office of de-patch, and when slide stamps are not provided, where the date of the month and year forms part of the stamp itself, the said date must be entered in writing across the middle of the face of the stamp. If the letter or packet received for despatch be post-paid or beating postage, the amount of postage an paid or due, must be entered in writing on the face of the stamp, after the word paid" or " bearing," as the case may be.

All letters and packets whatever received at any Post Office by post for delivery at such office, are in like manner to be stamped with the appropriate office stamp, and marked with the date of the month and year, but the amount of postage, paid or due, is not to be entered on the stamp of delivery, as the stamp

of despatch regulates the levy of postage.

The stamp for all service, soldiers or other free letters or packets, is an oval, I inch long by I inch wide, bearing the name of the office and the word

"free," and must be stamped red.
4. The stamp for all letters or packets, on which postage has been paid, is and oblong, It inch long by I meh wide, bearing the name of the office and the

word " paid," and must also be stamped red.

5. The stamp for all letters or packets, on which postage has not been paid in advance, is an oblong, 14 inch long by I inch wide, bearing the name of the office and the word "bearing," and must be stamped black.

6. Forward letters or parkets, i. c., those which follow a party addressed from

station to station are to be stamped at each office of fresh despatch, and marked

with the additional postage due on such fresh despatch.

When a letter exceeds in weight a single tola, its weight, double, treble, &c. must be entered in writing on the face theseof, and on bangby parcels, the exact

weight must in all cases be entered in writing on the same.

8. All service, soldiers or other free letters or packets received from seaward at any General Post Office, are to be stamped with the ship letter free stamp. This stamp is circular, 1; inch in diameter, bearing the name of the General Post Office, the date of the month and year, and the words "ship letters free" and must be stamped red.

9. All other letters or packets received from seaward at any General Post Office, are to be stamped, if received by ship, with the ship letter bearing stamp, and, if by a Government steamer, with the steam letter bearing stamp. The former is a square stamp, 14 inch in diameter, bearing the name of the General Post Office, the date of the month and year, and the words "ship letter bearing. The latter is an octagonal stamp of similar dimensions, but with the words " steam letter bearing." Both these stamps must be stamped black.

10. At the several stations where newspapers are published in India, newspaper stamps are provided, with which all newspapers received at such stations for despatch, will be appropriately atamped, whether free, paid or bearing, as the case may be, and the postage paid or due, as the case be, marked on the same either by the stamp or in writing. At offices of delivery, where newspaper stamps may not be provided, newspaper will be marked with the usual office stamp, in like manner as other packets.

11. At General Post Offices will latters or packets required to be definered at the morning delivery are to be marked with the a westamp in black inkaged those at it afternoon delivery, with the P w stimp in red ink.
Published by order of the Right Honorable the Covernor General of India

in Council.

II. 1. PRINSEP, Secretary to Government.

NOUICE.

The following list of Post Ohec Stations in the Bengal and North Western Provinces, is published for the information of the public

Post Offices subridingte to the Post Muster General of Fort William.

Agra Ajme**re** Cacha (alcutta Aky ib Calpet Ali thabid, (or Cocl) C 1-be pore Allvougaur, (or Mr. abecru) (awn ore Aliquali, (Lumaon) Chumicraszoie Anopshuhur Chirra Poor ice Arrali, (or Shahabad) (huts ong Azms Chur (hu iai (hundpere Backergunge (huprih, (or Sarun) Bad soon, (or Shue-wan) Chutterpore Bir Colgong Bancool Commercully Balaroie Cont n, (lli igelee) Bankoor ali Banda Cormic & Barasot Culnah Bareilly Culneah Barrackpore Cuttack Bangundee Beans Dacca Bauleah, (or Rajeshaye) Dargeling Beaver Deline Beetbhoum, (or Soory) Deviale Dhoots Dhummow Bushampore, (or Moorshedabad) Dramond Harbour Lihaugulpore D DALCPOIS Dinapore Bhooloosh, (or Noscolles) Dum-Dum Bhop sui Bishnauth, (Upper Assam) Etab Bisnore Etawah Bograh Turreed pore Hogwangola Hoolundstuhur Futtyghur, (or Furrackabad **Fattypore Signitolly** Bugwah Buidwan Ghazeepore Goorgong Barbee Garrackyore Hurteghur Cowstatty, (Lower Assam) Bezet Cowalpara

Bathel Gwalior Gya

Hameerpore Hausei Hauper Hazaseebaugh Heerapore Hissar

Hoogly, (or Chinsurah)

Husengabad Huttah

Inchurah Indora

Janai Juanpore Jeagunge, (Moorshedabad) Jellatad Jellatore Jespore Jeypore Jorehaut, (or Moghur)

Kamptee Kedgeree Keerpoy Khasgunge Khosalpore Kybouk Phyoo Kishore Sauger Kotah

Jubbul pore

Jumalpore

Kurnaul Landour. (or Mussoorse) Lohooghaut, (Almorah)

Loedianah Luckeepore Lucknow

Mahidpore
Maldah
Maunbhoom
Merut
Midnapore
Miczapore
Miczapore
Moghyr
Mesafferuggur
Morafabad
Wow, (Bundjacund)
Mannipore
Mutta

Mymening Mynpeores

Nagpore
Noichity
Neemuch, (Meywar)
Nepaul, (or Khatmandhe)
Nowegong, (Asam)
Nubbeonuggur.
Nuidea. (or Kikhungur)
Nnjeebabad
Nursogpore, (or Gurrawarra)
Nusseerabad, (or Rajpoota)

Oodipore Oogein

Nyasurai

;

Paniput
Patna
Peliteet
Pertaubghur
Petoraghur
Potoraghur
Pooree, (or Juggernauth)
Pubna

Putua Putahaut Puttahaut Puttahaut

Rajmahal Ramres Rewah Rewarry Rhotuck Rogonautpore Roodrampore Rungpore Raspore

Saharunpore
Sambar
Sandoway
Santeepore
Sarungpore
Sauseeram
Sangor
Saetapore
Setapore
Seores
Seores
Seores
Seores
Seores
Shajehangore
Shakadores
Shakadores
Shakadores
Shakadores

Sheergootly Sigou ee Simlah Soomoondergere . Sograci Subathoo Suckeeree Gully ... Sultangunge Sultanpore, (Benares) Sultanpore, (Onde)

Sumbulpore Surdah Sylhet

Tezpore . Tipperah, (Commillah) Tirhoot, (Moozufferpore) Tumlook Unmballa.

G. ALEXANDER. Offe. P. M. Geni.

2,5.

Calcutta, Geni. Post Office, the 28th December, 1837.

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Custom Bouse Regulations.

REGULATION IX, or 1810.

Manifests to be entered at the Custom House and sworn to, as soon as the venpela arrive off town.

Registers, cockets, and other credentials to be produced.

Crew lists to be entered and swarn to, of all persons who have been on board during the voyage.

No goods to be passed till the above forms have been duly observed.

Every boat-load and each single package, to be accompanied by a boat note. The manifest must be full and true as to all goods and packages imported,mader penalties, including refusal of port clearance.

No claim for remission of duty on goods, stated to be damaged or unmerchant. able shall be admitted, unless so found at the Custom House ;-when, after previous advertisement to the Government Gazette, they must be sold on the wharf, and pay duty on gross amount sales.

Rules for wharfage and godown rent may be learnt on personal application to

the Head Tide-waiter ..

No arms per military stores to be, imported without the special sanction of Gowernment.

* .- Certificates from other presidencies to protect goods partially or wholly, from duty, must be presented at the same time with the application to import; otherwise full duty will be levied here. Such certificates must specify marks, numbers, attadances, on packages; together with quality, quantity amount duty levied at the other presidency, &c. otherwise they will not be admitted.

All goods for exportation shall be shipped from the Custom House, or with

a soffiler passe under penalty of odefication, as per section 3, regulation III. of

No claim for drawback shall be admitted, unless the goods have then regularly assed, and daly entered in sworm export manifest; nor in any case for goods abipped, after the issue of port clearance.



No Pilot shall allow any goods to be taken on board a vessel which has obtained her port clearance, without seeing a certificate from the Custom House, which document is to be signed by the pilot, and returned to the Collector.

The pilot shall detain the vessels for further orders from the Myster Attendent, if any goods, without such certificate, should be taken on board by the community officer, such goods are to be detained by the Pilot, and shall be liable to cofficeation, when the Pilot will obtain his proper share of reward. Moreover, goods soized, in the attempt to ship them claudestinely, shall be liable to conficeation.

All goods transhipped in port are liable to the prescribed duty for importnion; and if the transaction be regular, may claim drawback. But goods which are transhipped, without due permission first obtained, or ahipped, or attempted to be shipped, on any other reseal than that for which they may have been passed at the Custom House, or without pass, shall be liable to confiscation.

No arms, ammunition, nor military stores shall be shipped without the special sauction of Government,

No vessels can obtain inward clearance until all her import cargo has been duly accounted for.

To protect from imposition such persons as are strangers in Calcutta, and where employ natives to transact business for them at this office, it is volified, that for every sum taken, as Government customs or duty, a receipted bill is given under the signature of the Collector, or of his Deputy, or his Covenanted Assistant.

Clearances whether isward or outward, can be given only in regular turn, and it is for commanders or others on their part, to see that their applications be duly a noted, with the date and hon- of receipt by the Supervisors, respectively. Applications for outward clearance, (or export manifests.) cannot be received, unless accompanied by certificate of inward clearance; and, it is required, that such applications be presented, at least three complete days previously to the date on which port clearance is desired, in order that time may be allowed for the adjudgment of export cargoes, though it will be issued earlier if practicable.

No fees are taken for may affidavits swarn to this office, on subject of Custom House business, nor are any fees whatever allowed, to be taken by any person belonging to this establishment, whether sitting within the office, or stationed out of doors.

Importers of gunpowder are requested to refer to the notification, by order of the Board of Customs, dated the 18th, and published in the Government Gazette of 23d January, 1823.

The propercious of dock-yards and the public at large are requested to take notice, that we goods nor packages are allowed to be imported, exported, re-landed, re-la

G. J. SIDDONS, Collector Sen Capter

A. D. 1883, REGULATION VI.

A REGULATION for rescinding part of Regulation XV. of 1829, and for enacting other rules in the case of goods imported by sea — passed by the Governor General in Council on the 3d June, 1833, corresponding with the 22d Jeyte, 1240, Bengal Era; the 1st Assar, 1240, Fusly; the 23d Jeyte, 1240, Willaity, the 1st Assar, 1890, Sumbut; and the 13th Moherrem, 1249, Higeree.

Promble.

Whereas, so much of rule contained in clause second, section III. regulation XV. of 1829, as provides, that in cases where goods are taken by the officers of the customs on account of Government under ci-cumstances of a presumed undervalution, an allowance of ten per cent. in addition to the declared value shall be paid to the importer, has been found in its operation prejudicial to the revenue; and, whereas, it has appeared reasonable in all cases in winch goods undervalued shall be so taken on account of Government, that the customs duties payable on the importation thereof shall be levied at the valuation at which the said goods shall have been so taken by Government. The following rules bave been passed by and with the sanction of the Honorable Court of Directors and with the approbation of the Honorable the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to take effect from the date of their promulgation within the previnces subject to this presidency.

Regulation XV., of 1 29 rescinded, 1 1th the except on of Section II.

II. Regulation XV, of 1829, with the exception of section II. is hereby rescinded.

III. First, The duty leviable according to the schedules annexed to regulation XV. 1825, on goods and merchandize imported by sea shall be levied ad valoren, that is to say, according to the market value at the place and time of importation, except when otherwise specially provided in that or in any other regulation, and the value of all such goods and merchandize shall be stated on the face of the application to clear the same from the Custom House, that may be presented by the importer, consignee or proprietor of such goods, or his known agent or factor, who shall further subjoin to the said application a declaration of the fruth of the same in the manner and form following.

Deti aration of this to le appended to he application to the application of the applicati

FORM OF APPLICATION TO PASS GOODS.

Tě

To Collector of Sea Customs.

.g16

Be pleased to grant a permit to pass into town the undermentioned goods, landed from the colours from

Mumber and theoription of packages.	ninbers nipoq	Roode stil car.	Total quality	in Na. Rs. of each class and description of	Total value in da. He of the whole of coch cless and doc cription of coding	tite cha
Mary Chaptey		In detail				

do hereby declare that the goods above specified are of the grawth, produce, or manufacture of and that do enter them at the

total value of Sicca Rupees

se witness my hand this

ر اون

18

Value Sicca Rupees

Admitted by ma

C. D.

Appraiser .

A.B.

Proprietor.

Consignee, AP

Duly authorized to act on behalful

Second. The above declaration shall be subscribed by the proprietor, importer or consignee, or his known agent or factor, to be stoned a and if upon view or examination of such goods, wares or mer-his Agent, chandize by the officers of the customs, it shall appear to them that such goods, wares or merchaudize, or any portion thereof or any article or articles separately valued as above for assessment of duty, are not or is not valued according to the fair Calcutta market price at the time of such declaration, then it shall be lawful Goods undervalufor the collector or other officer or officers of the Customs duly authorized in that behalf to detain such goods, wares or merchandize, or such article or articles, and to cause the same to be lodged in the Government ware-houses, or otherwise secured until the pleasure of the Board of t ustome, or other authority acting with the powers of the Board, shall be known and declared, and it shall be lawful for the said Board or other authority to order the collector to take such goods, wares or merchandize for the use and benefit of the honorable Company at any time within eight days from and sell. the date on which the application of the importer or proprietor may have been made, and the collector or other officer atoresaid shall. in such case, within fifteen days of the same date, pay to the proprietor, importer or consignee of such goods, water or merchandize, or article or articles so detained and taken for the Company, the Declared value thereof as declared and set forth upon the import application to be said to lanby such proprietor, importer or consigner, or by his known agent or porter. factor.

Third. When payment may be so made to the importer or Goods so taken to proprietor of such goods, wares and merchandize, the same shall be said on se-be in full satisfaction for the goods, in the same manner as if such goods, wares or merchandize had been transferred by ordinary sale, and the collector, under the direction of the Board of Customs, shalf cause the said goods, wares or merchandize to be sold to the best advantage on account of Government,

best advantage on account of Giovarament.

IV. In all cases in which goods shall be taken and purchased wiften the free by or on account of Government, the duties gayable thereon shall prince with the lavied from the proprietor, importer or configure thereof according states. to the value declared and set forth on the import application.

to be staned by

ed may be detain-

Subject to referonce to Board of Customs,

Who may take for the Company

- The Bew Cariff.

FORT WILLIAM, LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, 30TH MAY, 1836.

The following Act passed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council on the 30th May 1836, is hereby pro-.mulgated for general information :

ACT No. XIV. or 30.

Regulations Imand fixing rates of Import Goods repegled.

Except an

gards the Jumna Frontier Line.

And duties Western Saits.

Import Duties to be levied according to Schodule A. anuczed.

Export Duties to be collected on Country Goods Goods actording tokole. dule B. annexed.

No Goods entered rela sa tiable to duty to be er empted, azeri by order of G mment.

But the 'ellector

1.00

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the first June next, such Transit parts of regulations IX, and X. 1810, regulation XV. 1825, and and Town Duties of any other regulations of the Bengal presidency as prescribe the the interior, levy of transit or inland customs, duties, or of town duties; and fixing rates likewise the schedules of duties and provisions of any kind conti-Exper. Duty on nued in these or any, other regulations for fixing the amount of duty to bedevied upon goods imported into or exported from the said presidency by sea shall be repealed. Provided, however, re- that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the levy of duties at the rates now in force at the Custom Houses and chokies established on the line of the Junius, or on any frontier line, upon goods crowing that line for import into, or export from the territory of the East India Company by land, nor to affect the regulations in force for imposing and levying duties on salt, the produce of western and central India.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that duties of customs shall be levied on goods imported by sea into Calcutta or mio any other place within the province of Bengal and Orissa according to the rates specified in achédule A. annexed to this act, and with the exceptions specified therein, and the said schedule with the notes attached thereto, shall be taken to be a part of this act,

111. And it is hereby further enacted, that duties of customs shall be levied upon country goods exported by sea from any port of Bengal or Orissa according to the rates specified in schedule B. annexed to this act, with the exceptions therein specified, and the said schedule with the Note attached thereto, shall also be taken to be a part of this act.

April it is hereby enacted, that no goods or articles whatsoever entered in either of the said schedules as liable to duty, shall be exempted from the payment of such duty or of any part thereof except under special order from the Governor of Bengal-provided. however, that it shall and may be lawful for the collector of customs or other officer in charge of a Custom House, to pass free of duty, as or other emers in charge or a Custom House, to pass free of duty, as ay pass. Bar discretefore, any baggage in the artual use, at his discretion, and in the monuting to withours at his case of any person applying to have goods passed as such, the cul-mention. . . lector secuno under the leaders of the University opinio, shall determine whether they be baggage in actual use, or goods subject to duty nuder the rules of this act.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that the rules and regulation bow established for the layy of duties of castoms, on goods imported into or exported from Calcutta, and other ports of the presidency of Fort William in Hengal, shall constant to be in force, and shall be observed and applied for the levy of the import and export duging imposed by this act; unless repealed or altered, or repugnant to the provisions thereof...

VI. And it is hereby snarred, that it abalt be hawful for the from may be Gevernor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, by an order of freegal, he soud printed in the Calcutta Garetta, to fix a place in any siver or port which an many in Bengal or Orissa, beyond which place it shall not be lawful for bound remet a not any inward-bound vessel, save and except such dhonies and coun- to proceed until a any inward-bound vessel, save and except such fromthe and coun-try craft as are referred to in section XXII. of this act to pa-s until detivered to piles the master or commander shall have delivered to the pilot on board to be forwarded. for the purpose of being forwarded by the public dank or otherwise as may be ordered by the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, a manifest made out in the form prescribed by section 45. regulation 1X. 1810. And it is hereby enacted, that if the manihat so delivered by the master and commander shall not contain a full and true specification of all the goods imported in the vessel, the master or person in charge thereof shall be liable to a fine of 1,000 Rs.; and any goods or packages that may be found on board responsible for its in excess of the manifest so delivered, or differing in quality or correctness under kind, or in marks and number from the specification contained penalty of Rs. therein, shall be liable to be seized and confi-cated, or to be charged Goods in career or with such increased duties as may be determined by the Board of not corresponding Customs, Salt and Opium, and if any inward-bound vessel shall re- be select and main outside or below the place so fixed by the Governor of Ben- conficuted. gal, the master or commander shall in like manner, deliver to the Orchorpopoid Pilot so soon as the vessel shall anchor, a manifest as above-pre- in reased duties. scribed; and if any such vessel entering a port for which there is tensels lying bea Custom House established shall lie at anchor therein for the low to deliver maspace of twenty-four hours, the master and commander whereof nitrots on coming shall neglect to deliver the said manifest to the Pilot on board, he t anchor. shall for such neglect, be liable to forfeit the sum of one thousand author 24 hours runees, and no entry or port clearance shall be given for such vassel without sending until the fine is paid.

of remaining at manifests, to # aubirct to senatte of 1,000 rupees.

No vessel to

And it is hereby enacted, that no vessel shall be allowed to break hulk until the manifest described in the preceding section break bulk, unless of this act, another copy thereof to be presented at the time of ap- two raptes of maplying for entry inwards, shall have been received by the Collector received. of Gustoms, and order shall have been given by the said Collector for the discharge of the cargo, and the said Collector may further nor the insulating of the entry and the said to fit unit any port clearances, be refused unit cockets, or other papers known to be granted at the places much of the place. from which the ressel is stated to have come, shall likewise be de-ces of departure livered to him.

the Gullector of Customs at any port of Bengal or Orima, at the discretion to send one or more officers of Customs on board of any ven- board may ven and at any time, and the Custom House officers so sent, shall remain To remain so board of such vessel by day and by night, antil the vessel shall been till have the port, or until it be otherwise ordered by the Collector of sails. Quatoms.

"IX: And it is hereby smeeted, that may subster or person in charge of such vessel who shall refuse to receive a Custom House house afficer on board when so deplied as above provided, or shell not not silling swift officer switchie shelter and sleeping accommodation with the board, shell be fine; her exceeding the sum of 500 and rupees for each day, during which such officer shill not be received and provided with suitable shelter and accommodation, which fine



shall be adjudged by and at the discretion of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium at Calcutta, and the vessel by the master or person in charge of which such fine shall have been incurred, shall not be moved watil the same shall be paid.

Collector may order a vessel to be searched.

Bulkheads to be tion concealed

YGA goods to be confis. cated.

Meilstance refusal of masters punishable

Goods not to be

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and full pusted.

X. And it is hereby enacted, that whenever a collector of customs shall see cause to direct that any vessel shall be searched, be shall issue his warrant or written order for the same, addressed to to the Custom House officer on board, or to any other officer under his authority, and upon production of such order, the officer bearbroken open if not ing it shall be competent to require any cabins, lockers or bulkopened on requisi- heads to be opened in his presence, and if not opened upon his requisition to break the same open, and any goods that may be found concealed, and that shall not be duly accounted for to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs shall be confiscated, and any master or person in charge of a vessel, who shall resist such officer, or refuse to allow the vessel to be searched when so ordered by the with Collector of Customs, shall be liable upon conviction for every such ane of loggrapees, offence to a fine of 1,000 rupees, to be adjudged by any Magistrate

or Justice of the Pence of the place.

XI. And it is hereby enacted, that no goods shall be allowed to inaded or put on leave any vessel, or to be put on board thereof until entry of the board till entry of vessel shall have been duly made in the Custom House of the port, the call is duly and order shall have been given for discharge of the cargo thereof as above provided, and it shall be the duty of the Custom House officer on board, and of all officers of Customs, to seize as contraband any goods which shall have been removed or put on board of any vessel in contravention of the above provision, or which any attempt shall have been made to remove from or to put on board of any vessel in contravention of the above provision. And after entry of the ves-Cargo to be sent sel at the Custom House in due form, such part of the cargo as may outwards accord not be intended and declared for re-exportation in the same vessel ing to existing shall be sent to land. And export cargo shall be laden on board thereof according to the rules and practice now in force, and if an attempt be made to land or put on board goods or merchandize in contravention thereof, the goods of merchandize shall be liable to seizure and confiscation.

X11. Provided, however, and it is hereby enacted, that no fested not to be goods shall be allowed to leave any vessel under the said rules unless the same be duly manifested, and any goods found on board in excess of the manifest, or not corresponding with specification and description therein contained, shall be seized by the Custom House officer on board in order that they may be dealt with as described in section VI of this act; and if goods entered in the manifeet shall not be found on board the vessel, or if the quantity Master to be an found be short and the deficiency be not duly accounted for, severable that all or if goods sent out of the vestel be not landed at the Custom goods : medifested House, or at such other ghat or place as the Collector of Customs are menhousing, shall have prescribed or permitted there to be passed in due forth. the master or commander shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Under penalty five hundred rupees for every missing or deficient package of unof two waters for known value, and for twice the amount of duty chargeable on the to at unknown goods deficient and unaccounted for, if capable of being assessed to therewith. Provided, newever, that nothing herein contained shall ble be construed to prevent the Collector of Cautems from permitting Rale for her be construed to prevent the state of any vestel to amend obvious errors stating an example of or jumplement, or to supply emissions from accident or inadvertence by furnishing an amended or supplemental manifest, but the receiving of such .

shall always be discretionary.

XIII. And it is hereby enacted, that any Custom House officer whatsoever who shall demand or accept any gratuity not authorized authorized frea or by any existing regulation or order of Government in considera- bribes subject to tion of doing, or of omitting to do any act in his official capacity pressty shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of five hundred rupees hundred rupees. and any person who shall offer a bribe to any Custom House officer in order to induce such officer to act in a manner inconsistent with his duty, shall forfeit a like sum, and these penalties shall be adjudged on conviction before any Magistrate or Justice Persons offering, of the Peace of the town, district or place where the Custom House may be established by such Magistrote, and in default of payment any person so convicted shall be committed to the civil jail of the city or district until the fine be paid, or for a period not exceeding six months.

Same penalty as

And it is hereby enacted, that when goods shall be spized as contraband and liable to confiscation, the collector of custom Vestion shall investigate the case, and according to his judgment shall either inder a starting. release the goods or adjudge them to confiscation, and whenever he shall declare goods to be confiscated, he shall report his proceedings for confirmation and final adjudication by the Board of Board's mars Customs, Salt and Opinin. Provided however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Governor of Bengal from ordering the release of goods seized, or from remitting any penalty whatsoever that may be incurred for contravention of the customs laws.

and ad.

Boned'se mfirm

XV. And it is hereby further enacted, that twenty days exclu-Av. And it is necessy turner engages, that twenty may making the sive of Sundays and holidays, shall be allowed for the discharge days allowed to sive of Sundays and holidays, shall be supported to the discharge days allowed to the size of the si of the import cargo of vewels not exceeding six hundred tone cording to tonage. burthen, and thirty days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays for the discharge of the import cargo of vessels exceeding that burthen, and the said periods shall be calculated from the day of the tide waiter or other Custom House officer first going on heard. And if the whole cargo be not discharged by the expiration of the And if the whole cargo be not discharged by the expiration of the matter to pay above stated periods respectively, the master or commander shall charges of their matter. be charged with the tide waiter's or other officer's wages, and House officer. other expenses for any further period that he or they may be detained on Board. And if the owners, impotters or consignees do not bring their goods to land within the periods above fixed, it shall be the duty of the master or commander so to do. And if any goods remain on board after the time fixed as above for the discharge of the import cargo, the collector may order the same to be landed and ware-housed for the security of the duties chargeable, and of any freight and primage and other demands that may "If there in Ook. be due thereon, giving his receipt to the master for the same. Pro- lector may land wided always, that in all cases it shall be lawful for the collector and warning or other officer in charge of the Custom House with the consent on the master of the vessels, to cause any packages to her brought on shore and to be deposited in the Government Warshouse for the security of the duties and charges thereon, although twenty days. And may land may not have expired from the entry of such vessel; and in cases between goods so landed and warshapsed, or any goods brought to land occurred from any vessel, be not glaumed and cleared from the Custom House within three groutin from the date of landing, it shall be competent to the collector to sail the name as account of the ducies, ireight, and other charges incurred and ductherson.

Twenty or thirty

After which the

Master to land enods of cutting.

Parther period of 15 or 30 days for ontinuous lading br export.

If the vessel he laid up. Tido-waitthat it is empty.

nage allowed for sary.

paid.

Gords shipped duty, and

In case ofere land watch :

to be exempt from ila a-p while in charge of

XVI. And it is hereby enacted, that a further period of fifteen days, Sundays and holidays excluded, shall be allowed for putting on board export cargo if the vessel shall not exceed 1600 tons burthen, and twenty days, if exceeding that burthen, when the lading and anlading thereof shall be continuous, and the master or commander shall in such case not be charged with the wages and expenses of the Custom House officer on board until after the expiration of such addition periods respectively. And if a vessel having discharged its import cargo shall be laid up, the Custom er to search and House officer on board shall be withdrawn so soon as he shall contifying certify that no goods remain on board excepting necessary stores and articles for use, and when a vessel so laid up shall be entered at the Custom House for receipt of exports cargo, a Custom House officer shall be sent on board, and if the said last mentioned officer shall certify that no goods are on board saving as above excepted. 20 and 30 thre twenty days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays as above, shall according to ton be allowed from the date of such certificate for the lading outwards lading a vessel of a vessel not exceeding 600 tons, and thirty days for vessel exoutwards after be- cooding that burthen, after which periods respectively the master ing laid up, but and commander shall be charged with the wages and expenses o the Custom House officer on board, to the date of the vessel's sailf is on beard seess. ing from the port.

XVII. And it is hereby enacted, that if any person in charge When penalty AVII. And it is necessy enacted, that it any person in charge has been incorred of a vessel shall have become liable to any penalty, fine or demand. on account of any act or omission relating to customs, the collec-The collector tor of customs shall be competent, subject to the orders of the may refuse Pot board of customs, salt and opium, to refuse port clearance to vessel till it be such vessel until the fine shall be discharged.

XVIII. And it is hereby enacted, that upon any goods passed after Part clear. through the Castom House for shipment, the application for which ance to pay double shall be presented after port clearance shall have been taken out, and 5 per double the prescribed duty shall, in all cases, be levied, and if the goods be free, five per cent, upon the market value shall be levied thereon.

XIX. And it is hereby enacted, that when a vessel having cleared out from any port shall put back from, tress of whether, or it shall for any damage, or from other cause be necessary that the cargo of a vessel that has cleared outshall be unshipped or relandis ease exerciand, in a Custom House officer shall be sent to watch the vessel and the officer to pro-take charge of the cargo during such re-landing or removal from and an board to on board; and the goods on board such vessel shall not be allowed to be transhipped or re-exported, free of duty, by reason of the previous settlement of duty at the time of first export, up. less the goods shall be lodged in such place as shall be allowed by the collector of customs, and shall remain while on land, or while on board of any other vessel under special charge of the daty on re export officers of customs until the time of re-export, and all charges the attending such exitedly shall be borne by the exporter or by the applicant for this advantage. Provided, however, that in all cases of return to port after Port clearance, on account of damage or 3, for stress of weather, it shall be lawful for the owner, or for the he st. master and commander to re-enter the vevel and land the cargo, steller when under the rules for the importation of goods and expett duty shall delies and draw in that case be refunded, and the amount paid in drawback be been are in here reclaimed, and the goods be plained in all respects as before being

passed for exportation; and if goods, on account of which draw. And menter to back has been paid be not found on board the vessel, the mester drawback, Goods shall forfeit the entire value thereof, unless he account for them not forthcoming.

to the satisfaction of the collector of customs.

XX. And it is hereby enacted, that when goods shall be relanded before the lading of any vessel is complete and port clear-port duty after ance has been granted, the duty levied upon such goods shall be returned to the exporter, but no refund shall be made of duty paid on the export of any goods after Port clearance shall have been granted for the viscel on which the goods were exported, except the vessel shall have put back for stress of weather or for damage, and the goods shall have been re-landed under the rule contained in section XIX. of this act,

XXI. And it is hereby further enucted, that vessels owned by natives of Arabia and coming from the posts there, and likewise the vessels of any country or purt of Asia not subject to the domi- deemed foreign, nion of the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, excepting Disonies and small craft from the Maldivi and Nicobar Islands as herein under provided, shall be deemed

foreign vessels.

eign vessels.

XXII. And it is hereby enacted, that dhonics country craft, Dessies, &c., to be required to see and other small vessels, not brought into the port of Calcutta by chor in a parties. pilots, shall be required to anchor and moor to such part of the lar part of the River Houghly-as shall be marked out by the collector of customs, river. with the sanction of the Board of Cu-toms, Salt and Opinion, and if any such vessel shall anchor or mour in any other part of the river that when requirthan as so marked out, and the master or person in the charge ed, 100 ruptes. thereof shall not immediately upon being ordered so to do move his vessel to the place marked out he shall be hable to a fine of 100 rupees, to be adjudged by the collector of customs, and the vessel or any part of its equipment or cargo may be seized and sold in satisfaction of such fine, and goods shall be landed from such vassel and put on board for export according to such rules and at Dhones, &c free such places as shall be prescribed by the collector of customs, and Maldison and Ni vessels of this description coming from the Maldives, or from the cobers to be Bri-Nicobar Islands shall be considered as British vessels.

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SCHEDULE A.

Rates of Duty to be charged on Goods imported by See into any Port of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

No.	Enumeration of Goods.	When Imported on British Bottoms.	
234567	Bultion and Coins, Precieus Stones and Pearls, Grain and Pulse, Horses and other Living Animals, Coal, Ceke, Bricks, Chalk and Stones, Books printed in the United Kingdom, or any British Possession, Foreign Books, Assirte Stores, the produce or manue facture of the United Kingdom, or any British Possession,	Ditto,	Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. 3 per cent.

-		-			
No.	Examination of Goods.	Whe	n Ir	nported on Buttoms.	When Imported on Foreign Bottoms.
i	Do. do., the produce or manufacture ?	6	per	cent.,	13 per cent.
11	Metals, wrought or unwrought, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or any British Porsession.	3	per	cent.,	6 per cent.
	Metals, do. do., excepting Tin, the produce or manufacture of any other place	6	per	cent.,	12 per cent.
13	Tin, the produce of any other place than the United Kingdom, or any British Possession,	10	per	cent.,	20 per cent.
	Woollens, the produce or manufac- ture of the United Kingdom, or any British Possession,	2	per	cent.,	4 per cent.
	Do., the produce of any other place or country	4	per	cent.,	6 per cent.
	ton, Twist and Yarn, the produce of the United Kingdom, or of any British Possession,	3	per	cent.,	7 per cent.
37	Do., the produce of any other place,	7	per	cent.,	114 per cent.
18	Opium,	24	KBA KBA	Colan Seer	24 its, per seer of
	5	R	3-4	per Md.	Rs. 3-4 per md. of
19	Salt,	0	cer.		24 Rs. per seer of 80 Tolas. Rs. 3-4 per md. of 18 tolas per seer.
20	Alum,	10	per	cent.	20 per cent. 20 per cent.
	Camphor,	10	per	cent.,	20 per cent.
	Cassia,	10	• ber	cent.,	120 per cent.
23	Cloves,	110	per	cent.,	20 per cent.
24	Coffee,				15 per cent.
25	Coral,	110	per	cent.,	20 per cent.
25	Numers and Mace,	10	per	rent.,	20 per cent.
27	Pepper,	110			20 per cent,
	Rattans,	1 7			115 per cent.
	Tea,	10			20 per cent.
	Vermillion,	110			. 20 per cent.
31	Wines and Liquours,	110	•		. 20 per cent.
32	Spirits, Consolidated Duty, including that levied heretofore through the Police of Calcutta	9	As erial	. per Im- { l gallou, {	16 As. per Imperi- al Gallon.
	And the Duty on Spirits shall be rate-	1			1
	ably encreased as the strength ex-	1			1 .
>	caede Landon proof, and when im-				1 .
٠.	ported in bottles, five quart bottles	İ			1
٠,	shall be deemed equal to the Im-	1			,
أتر	Aff Articles not included in the above ?	1 -	l 130	r cent.,	7 per chest.
3	Submeration,	1.	I Ive		- Per caper

And when the Duty is declared to be ad valuation it shall be levied on the market walue without deduction, and if the collector of customs shall see reason to doubt

whether the goods come from the country from which they are declared to come by the importer, it shall be lawful for the collector of customs to call on the importered furnish evidence as to the place of manufacture or preduction, and if sinch evidence shall not satisfy the said collector of the truth of the declaration, the goods shall be charged with the highest rate of duty, subject always to an appeal to the Board of Customs. Salt and Onium.

And upon the re-export by sea of goods imported, excepting online and salt, provided the re-export be under within two years of the date of import as per Cautom House register, and the goods be indentified to the sansfaction of the collector of customs, there shall be retained one eighth of the amount of duty levied and the remainder shall be repaid as drawback. And if goods be in-exported in the same ship without being landed (always excepting opium add salt, in trigard to which the special rules in force shall continue to apply,) there shall be no import duty levied thereon.

SCHEDULE B.

Rates of Duty to be charged upon Goods Expected by Sea from any Port or Place in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal,

No.	Enumeration of Goods.	Exported on British Bottoms.	Fagurted on Forreign Bottoms.
2	Bullion and Coin,	Ditto,	Free.
	Books printed in India,		Dino.
	Horses and Laving Animals,	Ditto,	Ditto.
5	Opium purchased at Government	Ditto,	Ditto.
6	Cotton Wool exported to Europe, 2		B As per Md. of
	the United States of America, or any British Possession in America,	Ditto,	80 Tolas to
7	Ditto ditto, exported to places other than above.	As, 8 per Md. of 80 Tolas per Seer,	As. 16 pr. Md.
Я	Sugar and Rum exported to the Uni-	Total per court.	the Seer,
Ĭ	ted Kingdom, or to any British	Free,	3 per cent.
9	Ditto, exported to any other place,	3 per cent.	6 per cent.
•)	I Anna per bag not exceeding 2 Mds. of 60 Tolas to the	2 As. per bag not erg. 2md t.of 80
10	Grain and Pulse of all sorts, >	Seer, or if export-	
		edotherwise than in bags, 1 Anna	
	i i	per Maund,	per maund.
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Rupees 3 per Md.	
3 3	Indigo	of 80 Tolus to the	
12	Lac Dye and Shell Lac,	4 per cunt	8 per cent.
		34 As per Seer of	
13	Silk, Raw Filature,	60 Tolas,	of 80 Tolas.
14	Silk, Bengal Wound,	3 As. per Seer of 80 Tolas,	of 80 Calas.
_	Tobacco,	4 As. per Maund	
	All Country Articles not anymetated ?		
	or named above,	3 per cent.,	g bet cent.

And when the duty is decleased to be ad valorem, the same shall be levied on the market value of the article at the place of export, without deduction.

And the settling for the duties on exports by sea, credit shall be given for pay-ment of inland customs duty, and drawback shall be allowed of any excess of duty paid upon production of ruwannas under the following conditions, until the 1st April, 1837 :

Frist That the goods shall be identified, and destination to the port of export

proved in the usual manner.

Second - That the ruwavas shall beer date before the 1st April, 1836, and the Goods shall not have been protected thereby, or by the original thereof more than two years.

And after the said 1st April, 1837, credit shall not be given, nor shall drawback be allowed of any inland customs or land frontier duty, paid at any Custom House or choken of the jumna frontier line, or of Benares, except only upon the article of cotton wool, covered by ruwann's taken out at the Custom Houses of the Western Provinces, and proved to have been destined for export by sea when passed out of those provinces.

FORT WILLIAM, GINGRAL DEPARTMENT, THE 30TH MAY, 1836.

Under the powers conferred by the 6th Section of the act No XIV. of this year, the Governor of Bengal has fixed the station of Kedgeree, in the river Hoogly, as the place beyond which no vessel, inward bound, shall pass, until the master and Commander shall have de ad a manifest of the cargo and goods laden therein drawn up in the form pre-cribed by section 45, regulation IX, 1810, to the pilot on Board, in order that it may be forwarded to Calcutta in such manner may be ordered by the Marine Board.

II. T. PRINSEP, Secy, to Govt.

Passage of Servants.

Mistakes having occurred on the part of individuals applying to Government for permission for servants to proceed on board ship, with respect to the description of such servants, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that all persons applying to Government to authorize the recaption of any servant on board ship, shall distinctly specify in their application, after careful inquiry, the country to which such servant may belong.

His Excellency in Council is also pleased to direct, that extracts from former orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors, relative to servants proceeding on

board ship, be now re-published for general information.

Extract from a public general letter from the Hanorable the Court of Directors

dated the 19th August, 1807.

4th We have resolved, that in future, previous to any black servant, or the wife of any non-commissioned officers or private, either in his Majesty's or the Company's service, being allowed to come to England, in attendance upon passengers on board any ship whatever, a deposit of £100 instead of £50, as heretofore be made in the Company's treasury, at your presidency."

Edract from Paragraph 17 of a public general letter from the Honorable the Court

of Directors, duted the 11th of January, 1809.

We think it necessary here to state, that in giving these directions, it was out intention, that the deposit should be made, not only for the return of natives of Indias but for that of black servants in general; and we, therefore, now direct, that the prescribed deposit shall be made, for the return of all servants who may be natives of any parts of Asia or Africa, or other constries whatever, continents, or islands, which are situated within the limits of the Company's exclusive trade."

Extract from a public general letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 224 July, 1814.

69th .- " We however, direct, that in future, upon permission being given for any female European servants to proceed to Europe, the deposit ordered by our general letter of the 19th August, 1817, be made previous to the order for the person to be received on board being delivered, and that it be particularly expressed in the order, whether the lemale servant is the wife of a Non-commissioned afficer or private in His Majesty's or Company's service; if so, to what regiment or corps the husband belongs, and whether it is the woman's intention to apply for leave to return to India.

Extract from a public general letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors. dated the 7th of January, 1820.

4 .- " We have of late received various applications from the wives of soldiers, in the Company's service, who have come to England in attendance on passengers, during the voyage, to be granted a passage back of India, at the Company's

These persons have no claim whatever upon the Company, and we have resolved not to accorde to such apply attons under any encumerances. We therefore, desite, that you will make our determination, in this respect, public, in order that females coming home to the service of imbultuals, may be awire, that they cannot entertain any expectation of being returned to Ind a at the Company's expence."

By command of the Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

C. LUSHINGTON, Acig, Chief Sec. to Goot. Fort William General Department, May 3, 1822.

PASSENGER'S BAGGAGE.

Considerable misapprehension prevailing as to what articles are comprized in the term "haggage in use," and so entitled to free duty. It is hereby declared. that the term applies solely to wearing apparel, second-band, or in use, cabia furniture and trifling personal property, all in use and accompanying the proprietor.

The Tule-watter on board early vessel after supplying himself by inspection, that

baggage as above defined has been in use, will pass direct from the ship.

Fresh milinery, at blicry, musical instruments, gans, pistals, carriages, wines, spirits, plate, glass, crockery, ecc. not used, [altho for personal use and not brought for sale | are habie to duty; all pickages containing such articles as well as all closed parkages whatever, the contents may be stated to be, must be sent to the Custom House, at the expense of the propiletor for examination and levy of duty, unless the proprietor can produce to the Tide-waiter, a Custom House permit or pass, particularly specifying such packages.

Passengers whose baggage may have need forwarded to the Costom House, are requested to apply in writing to the collector of customs at the Custom House for a neithit ; such applications should contain the number of packages, and the con-

tents and value of each.

Personal applications cannot be attended to.

By order of the Board of Customs, . .

R. WALKER, Actg. Collr. Goot: Customes ...

Calcutta Custom House (1924 December 1836.

N. B. The above applies solely to the baggage of passengers arriving from beyond sea. In passing the baggage of passengers to a ship leaving the port, the the Tide-waiter in board will exercise greater discretion and pass all wearing appared new or old, furniture and personal property in use and stores, such as wines, aprits, sea, segar and biscuits; in short, all edible and drinkable articles, for the consumption of a passenger on board ship.

Nortee—Commanders of vessels being in the habit of inserting at the bottom of their manifests "surplus stores may be landed if required, and subsequently importing large quantities of wines, spirits, hams, cheeses and other edib le articles, and caliming exemption from the ponalties prescribed by Section 6th, of the Act for goods unmanifested, on the ground, that such importations are comprehended in the manifest under the term surplus stores.—Notice is hereby given, that in future all goods of the above description, landed in excess of the quantity stated in the victualing bill, will be considered merchandize unmanifested, and be subjected to double duty or confiscation under the above section, as the Board of Customs may be pleased to direct.

By order of the Board of Customs,

R. WALKER, Actg. Collr. Govt. Customs.

Calcutta Custom-House the 2d December 1836,

Bengal Gobernment Lecuritics.

NEW FIVE PER CENT. TRANSFER REMITTABLE LOAN, NOT PAY-ABLE BEFORE 22b APRIL, 1854, OPENED 13th OCTOBER, 1834, NOTES TO BE PATED 31st DECEMBER, 1834.

Sub-Treasurers at Fort William, Fort St. George and Bombay are authorized to receive from and after 15th October 1834, any six per cent, promissory notes of 30th June, 1822, that may be tendered for a transfer, into this loan. A bonus or premium of 5 per cent. will be granted on all transfers, i. e. to say, for every note surrendered for transfer a new note will be issued for a principal sum exceeding the principal sum of the note surrendered in the proportion of 105 for every 100 sicea rupees, and the note so issued in exchange will bear interest at 5 per cent. per amnum, from 31st December, 1834, which will be its date. Interest will be paid half yearly, viz. on 30th June and 31st December of each year. Transfers to this loan receivable up to the 15th February 1835 and not after. Proprietors of notes transferred shall receive interest thereon up to the 31st December, 1834, at six per cent. the same as if the transfer had not been made, and with a like privilege to Proprietors resident in Europe to receive said interest in cash or by bill at one year's date at 2s. 1d. per sicca rupee. After 31st December, 1834, interest will be paid at 5 per cent., and all demands on account of the notes surrendered, shall The notes Nos. 1 to 687 of the 6 per cent. loan of 30th June, 1822, advertised for payment on the 9th May, 1834, also receivable on same conditions. Promissory notes of this new five per cent, transfer loan will be registered and numbered in the order of applications made for promissory notes in exchange, i. e. to day, in the order in which notice of transfer shall be received in the office of Accountant General at Calcutta: - The accounts of this loan to be closed on 15th February, 1834, and when payment is to be made, in case all the numbers are not to be paid off at once, those of the highest numbers will come first in course of payment, Proprietors in Europe of 6 per cent. Transfer loans will have their notes registered in Europe of 5 per cent. Transfer loans will have their notes registered in the Auditor's Office at the East India House in London, so as to admit of sales in England without previous reference, and the employment of Agents. to effect the transferm India. Notes registere I in England, interest payable to England only, at periods when the bill for the same would become due, supposing interest payable in India by the terms of the notes to have been taken is bills. In It is transfer 5 per cent. Ioan not to be paid off before 22d April, 1854, and not until 15 months previous notice. Principal receivable at the option of preprietor either in cash at the General Treasury at Calcutta; or in bill on London at 12 months date at 27, 1d, per sinca rapee, the Court of Directors having option to postpone payment of such bills 1, 2 or 3 years, paying interest at 5 per cent, for the period of such postponement. Notice of payment to be published in the Calcutts Garetts, which notice to be considered equivalent to tender of payment. Interest on this loan to be paid in each to residents in India, proprietors in Europe to have bills at one year's date at 27, 1d, per sinca rupee, proprietors at Madras and Bambay may receive interest on application at those presidencies at 106.8 per 100 Calcutta since rupees. Accommand General may make interest payable on provincial treasuries at his option, notes of this loan may be consolidated or divided, but if consolidated, the highest number of notes consolidated will be the Registry No.

BENGAL BOOK DEBT

Or 31st December, 1834,

Consists of tenders of five per cent. transfer loan of the 31st December, 1834, and

BOOK DEBT OF THE 10TH AUGUST, 1835,

Consists of transfers from nos. 1 to 837, of the six per cent. remittable lean of 1822-23, and

BOOK DEDT OF THE 15th JANUARY, 1836.

Consists of transfers from Nos. 888 to 3478, of the six per cent, remittable loan of 1822-23, under the provisions of the orders of Government in the Financial Department of 17th June, 1835, inserted below.

Interest on the above three book debts is payable half-yearly, at five per cent.

ner annum.

Holders of promissory notes of the five per cent. transfer loan, dated 31st December, 1831, and of the Bengal remittable six per cent. loan of 1822-23 as may have transferred to the book debts; receive in lieu of the promissory note surrendened stock receipt of the following form:—

FORT WILLIAM.

STOCK RECEIPT.

Registered as No.—of 31st Docember, 1834-35. or of 10th August, 1835-36. or of 16th January, 1835-36.

Accountant General's Office.

The Governor General in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from the sum of sieca rupees rupees the sum of sieca rupees rupees the sum of sieca rupees

Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL I) SCARTMENT, THE 17TH JUNE, 183.5

Notice is hereby given, that the Honorable the Court of Directors having, in an advertisement, dated Fast India House, the 17th of September, 1834, notified to proprietors of Bengal six per cent. remittable paper, resident in Europe, who had made known, or might make known before the 1st of December following, at the Auditor's office in the India House, their wish to transfer their notes of that loan into the new five per cent. transfer loar, under the conditions specified in the Court's advertisement of the 14th May, 1834, that the property in the new loan would be held in the form of stock instead of promissory notes; that stock receipts would be granted in Bengal to the respective proprietors or their agents, in the exchange for the promissory notes transferred; and that the new stock would be transferable at the place of registry, in books to be kept for that purpose in London and in India; in pursuance of that notification and the orders of the Honorable Court the Sub-Treasurer at Fort William is authorized to receive any of the six per cent, promissory notes of this Government, bearing date the 30th June. 1822, that may be tendered for transfer into the new five per cent. loan, the fulfilment of the intention of the proprietors signified at the India House under the advertisement of the 17th of September last, and to grant stock receipts to the respective proprietors, or their agents, in change for the promissory notes transforred.

2. A benus of premium of 5 per cent, will be granted on all transfers made under this advertisement, that is to say, for every note surrendered for transfer, a stated receipt will be granted for a principal sum exceeding the principal sum of the notes surrendered, in the proportion of 105 for every 100 sieca rupees; and the stock receipt will be ar interest at the rate of 5 per cent, per annum, payable, if the proportions are resident in India, in cash at the place of registry, and, if resident in Europe, at their option, either in cash in India, or by bills on the Court at twelve months date at 2s. 1d. the sieca rupee.

3. The transfers under this advertisement mill take effect only at the period when the notes to be transferred shall fail to be discharged, according to the notices, published from the Financial Department under the dates respectively of the 9th

May and 13th October, 1834.

4. The property of the new loan here advectized is to be transferable only in books to be kept in Bengal, at Madras, at Bombay, and in London, and not by endorsement of stock receipts, on the face of which it is to be declared that they are not transferable. Proprietors of stock receipts will be entitled to the option of transferring from the books of Bengal to those of either Madras, Bombay or London. Having availed themselves of that option, the property cannot again be registered in Bengal, or at either of the other places, unless upon transfer effected at the place at which they may have chosen to register it.

5. After transfer has been made to London, the interest payable on the stock of transferred will be issued in England at the same periods as when the bills would have become due, had the remittance of interest been previously received by bills under the option allowed in the second article of the present notice.

6. It is hereby declared and stipulated, that no part of the transfer five per cant, loan opened by this advertisement, shall be paid off before the 22d April, 1854, and whenever it shall be re-deemed, a previous notice of fifteen months shall be glven by public advertisement, which notice may be issued at any time after the 21st of January, 1863. Payment shall then be made at the option of the creditors, either in cash in India, or by bills upon the Court at twelve months date, and at 2s. 1d. the sicca rupes; with power to the Court to postpone payment of those bills for one, two, or three years, upon allowing interest at five per cent. per hasum for the period of the postponement. The notice of payment duly advertised as above, and published in the Government Genetic of Calcutta, shall be charge, and all interest will cease from that day.

7. Proprietors who shall transfer to the books of Madras and Bombay, will be entitled to receive interest at the exchange of one hundred and six and a half Madras and Bombay rupres, for one hundred Calcutta sees supers, from the

General Treasures of those presidencies respectively.

8. The Accountant General of the Supreme Government may, on the application of proprietors of stock registered in the books of Bengal, and for their convenience, make the interest of such stock payable at any other treasuries of usue neder the Bengal or Agra presidencies; but proprietors shall not be entitled to claim this accommodation if the Accountant General should think proper to refuse it.

9. Stock of the five per cent, transfer loan opened by this advertisement, may be consolulated and divided at the pleasure of the proprietors in the books in which

it is registered.

10. Proprietors of six per cent, remittable paper who may transfer into the five per cent, loan now advertized, shall not be subjected on this operation to the

fees prescribed in the regulations for the Government agency.

- 11. Proprietors of the five per cent, transfer notes issued under the advertisement of this Department, bearing date the 13th October last, or their authorized agents, will be permitted to transfer their property into the book debt loan. For this purpose a period of four months will be allowed to the holders of five per cent, promissory notes or their agents, and it is hereby notified, that during the same period fresh transfers will be allowed to the book debt by holders of air per cent, remittable paper.
 - 12. Forms of stock receipt will be published in a future notice.

Published by order of the Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council,

G. A. BUSBHY, Socy, to Gout.

Fort William, Financial Department, the 17th June, 1835. 🦽

Notice is hereby given, that proprietors, resident in Europe, of six per cent, remittable paper, or of five per cent, transfer notes, authorized in the advertisement of the present date to be received in transfer to the book debt lean, whose instructions to their agents that a provision for that event, will be allowed a conditional transfer into the book debt lean. In respect to six per cent, notes, it will be optional with the proprietors to confirm the transfer, or to receive payment according to the notices published from this department, begring date respectively the 9th of May, and the 13th of October, 1834; provided, however that no notice distribution a transfer will be accepted as valid after fifteen months from the date. The same period is granted to absentes proprietors of five per cent, transfer notes, for disallowing the act of their agents in transferring such notes to the book debt loan.

Published by order of the Hon'ble the Governoc General of India in Council,
G. A. BUSBHY, Secy. to Gove.

FIRST FIVE PER CENT. LOAN OF 1832-33.

Discharged in cash at General Pressury. Proprietors, however, whe are residents in Europe, and have made no provision in this country for the receipt of principal, are allowed the indulgence of a treasury note at 5 per cent. for one year.

FOUR PER CENT. LOAN OF 1824-25.

The notes of this losts are nearly all transferred to the ascond are per cont. Into, and no further transfers are now admitted.

SECOND FIVE PER CENT. LOAN OF 1825-26.

Under the Government advertisement of the 19th May, 1822, subscriptions to this loan are received, half in cash and half in four per cent. promissory notes, in areasury notes outstanding at this presidency, are also received at par, in subscription to this loan. The interest is payable quarterly, in cosh, by bills on the Honorable the Court of Directors, at the exchange of two shillings the Calcutta sicca rupes, payable 12 months after date, until orders from the Court to the contrary. No bill on the Court of Directors shall be demanded for a less sum than 250 Calcutta sieca rupees, or 25 pounds sterling.

Agreeably to the Government advertisements, under date the 18th August, 1825, and 8th June, 1826, audited bills of salary, and all authorized demands, are received in sub-cription to the above loan. No further sub-criptions are received to this loan. From No. 1 to 250 paid off 2d July, 1832; from 251 to 720 paid off

8th November, 1833; from 721 to 1150 paid off 20th March, 1834.

SECOND FOUR PERCENT, LOAN OF 1828-29.

Opened on the 3d of July, 1828. Subscriptions to this loan are received for sums, in even hundreds, of Calcutta sicen rupese. The conditions of this loan are the same as those of the 18th August, 1825, save in respect to the rate of interest Provided also, that the interest shall be paid in each only, and not in bills on the Hou'bie the Court of Directors; no further subscriptions are received to this loan.

THIRD FIVE PER CENT, LOAN OF 1829-30.

Opened on the 15th of January, 1838. Subscriptions to this loan were received in sums of even hundreds of Calcutta sirea supees. The conditions of this loan are the same as those of the 5 per cent, loan of the 18th August, 1825; but the interest will be paid in each only, and not in bills on the Hon ble the Court of Direc-

The holders of 4 per cent. promissory notes, issued under the advertisement of the 3d July, 1828, are hereby informed, that subscriptions to the above loan will be received, half in each, and half in the said promisiony notes; further subscriptions are received to this loan, and no portion has been yet ordered for payment.

THIRD FOUR PER CENT. LOAN OF JUNE 7, 1831.

Promissory notes of which are dated 1st May, 1832, closed on the 31st October. 1835, and in hen of it, a fourth four per cent loan has been uponed by advertisement, dated 16th September, 1835, in Company's supers inserted below, under the same provisions and conditions of this loan.

Proprietors of papers of this loan receive interest half-yearly, viz. on the 1st May and 1st November of each year, and such as are bone fide residents in Europe have the option to receive through their representatives in India interest by bills on the

H. C. of Directors at the exchange of ls. 11d. per sicca rupee.

FOURTH FOUR PER CENT. LOAN OF SEPTEMBER 16, 1835. In Company's rupees, promissory notes dated 31st Blurch, 1836.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, THE 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1835.

Notice is hereby given, that the Sub-Treasurers at Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, the several Residents at Native Courts, and several Collectors of Land Revenue under those presidencies, as well as the Collectors under the Agra Government, have been authorized to receive, until further orders, any sums of money, in even hundreds, of not less than 500, of Company's rupess, which may be test-dered on loss to the East India Company, at an interest of 4 per cent, per analys, subject to the pravisions herein-after specified.

2. Audited bills for arrears of salary, whether the same shall have been advantised for payment or not, will be received in lieu of cash subscription without any deduction. Bills of Buchar ge on the public treasuries will also be received in subscription to this loan, with a deduction at the rate of 4 per cent, per annum, for the period they may have to run. Treasury notes and all authorized public de-

mands will be received as cash at par

3. The Pay Masters of the army under the several presidencies are also authorized to any transfer any demand which may be payable by them respectively to this loan, and to grant drafts at the pre-idencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Agra for the amount, in the usual manner, on the Accountant General; and at the presidency of Bombay, on the Military Pay Master General, which drafts shall be received by the several officers above one, it mad, in payment of subscriptions, on being tendered to them for that purpose.

4. Furruckabad, Lucknow, Madras and Bombay rupees will be received where respectively current at par with the company's inpees, in which last-mentioned currency all acknowledgments for the receipt of money min dissoan shall be expressed, and Calcutta socia supees, where this rupee is current will be received at the rate of to sice impressor 16 Company's supees. Interest when paid in these

rupees will be issued at the rates antecedently specified.

5. The several public officers authorized to receive subscriptions into this loan will grant acknowledgments in the following form, for all some received by them

respectively.

if I hereby acknowledge that A.B. has this day paid into the East India Company's Treasury the sum of Company's requestor which he is entitled to receive a promision note, bearing interest from the (31st Marchor 30th September nest ensuing of the year in which the subscription may be received, as the case mad he) of the tenor and subject to the conditions specified in the advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 3d of October, 1835, and intermediately, the same interest from the date of this acknowledgment to the (31st March or 30th September of the year of subscription as above.)"

6. The Deputy Accountant-General at Fort Wilnam will, on the said acknowledgment to the set of the said acknowledgment to the said acknowledgment

6. The Deputy Accountant-General at Fort William will, on the said acknowledgments being delivered to him, forthwith cause to be prepared and issued to the parties entitled thereto promisory notes under the signature of the Secretary to the

Covernment of Ind ... the following form :-

"Promissory note at 4 per cent. for Company's rupees .-

PORT WILLIAM, THE BIST MARCH, 1836.

"The Governor-General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from A. B the som of Company's rupees as a loan to the East India Company, and does hereby promise for and on behalf

of the said company, to re-pay the said loan, by paying the said sum of Company's rupces to the said A. B., his executors or administrators, or his or their order, on demand, at the General Treasury of Fort William, after the expiration of three months' notice of payment to be given by the Governor-General of India in Council in the Calcutta Gazette, and to pay the interest actrifing on the said sum of Company's rupces

at the rate of four per cent, per annum, by half yearly payments at the General Treasury of Fort William, to the said A.B., his executors or administrators, until the expiration of three months after such notice of payment as aforested, when the

amount of interest due will be payable with the principal, and (such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the duchange of the note), all further interest shall cease.

" Signed by the authority of the Governor General of India in Council."

Accountant-General's Office, Registered as No. of

Secretary to the Government.

7. The several officers authorized to receive subscriptions, will, on application from the holders of acknowledgments, transmit them (free of every expence whatever) to the Accountant-General in Bengal, to be exchanged for promissory notes bearing interest from the 31st March or 30th September next ensuing, after the date of subscription. The interest accraing on the broken period of the half year, that may intervene between the date of subscription and the 31st March or 30th September next ensuing, as the case may be, will be paid up at the time of granting the acknowledgment.

8. Proprietors of notes who may require the interest to be paid at the General Treasury of Fort St. George, shall be entitled to receive it accordingly, provided they previously notify their wish to the Accountant-General at Fort William, and present the notes to him to have an order for the payment of interest at the said treasury, written on the lace of them under the signature of the said officer, or that of the Deputy Accountant-General. And after such order shall on the explication of the proprietor, he invented on any note, the interest shall be payable only from the said treasury, unless the proprietor shall present the note with an application for the purpose of transferring the payment to Bengal, to the Accountant-General at For. St. George, who, on such application being so made, will cancel the said order by a writing inscribed as aforesaid, under signature of himself or his Deputy. A similar course will be followed, mutatis mutandis, in the Case of proprietors of notes who may desire to have the interest thereof paid at the Geograf Treasury of Bombay.

9. The proprietors of acknowledgements who may desire to have the interest of the promissory notes to be used in exchange thereof, to be made immediately payable at Madias or Bombay, must express their desire to that effect on the face of acknowledgment, before transmitting them to the Accountant-General at Fort William, who will make the interest payable accordingly in the manner and sub-

fect to the conditions above-stated.

10. The promissory notes of this loan shall not be renewed or sub-divided except by the Accountant-General. But the Accountants-General at Fort St. George and Bombay will on application of the proprietors of such notes, and the payment of the established fees, transmit them to the Accountant-General in Bengal for the purpose of being renewed or sub-divided free of all further expense. In other respects, the practice and sub-division of

, promusory notes, will be adhered to.

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11. The said notes shall be advertised for payment in the inverse order in which they shall have been placed upon the General Register; that is to say, the notes last brought on the register shall be first liable to be discharged. But all notes advertised at the same time for payment shall become payable on demand, without regard to priority, at the expiration of the notice. Government shall also be at liberty to advertise other notes for payment without waiting for the expiration of gending notices, and to discharge the notes so subsequently advertised at the expiration of the notice relating to them, notwithtsanding the holders of notes comprised in prior advertisements may have omitted by themselves, or their attornies duly authorized, to apply for payment.

. Published by order of the Honorable the Governor General of India in Council,

FEES.

1. A fee of a rupee is paid on the renewal and consolidation of all Government promissory notes.

2. On the sub-division of any of the public securities, a fee of one rupee is

levied on each note taken out by the party applying for the sub-division.

3. For each bill of exchange, drawn on a Provincial Treasure, a fee is levied in proportion to the amount, according to the same rates, which are established above, in clause 2, for the assessment of tees on the renewal of promisery notes.

Bublic Agency.

FORT WILLIAM, PUBLIC DEFAREMENT, DECEMBER 31, 1810.

The following Regulations having been adopted by the Governor General in Council, under the authority and direction of the Honorable Court of Directors,

they are now published for general information :--

2d. The Governor General in Council has been pleased to authorize to Government Agent for the time being, to act under the responsibility to the Honorable Company, as Agent for the purpose herein-after mentioned of the public creditors of this Government, whether resisting in Europe or elsewhere.

3d. The officer abstementioned is authorized to receive charge of, and to grant receipts in duplicate for any obligation or loan, acknowledgments of this flowernment, which the proprietor may wish to deposit with them. No note is to be received in deposit, which shall not appear to be made out in the name of, or be regularly indorsed to, the person deposing it. Persons destring to deposit their Government securities shall make their application to the Government Agent in the form hereunto subjoined, No. 1; and the receipt of that officer will be given in the

form No. 2.

4th. The officer abovementioned will receive the interest on any Government naper which may be deposited with him; and will, seconding to the instructions of the proprietor, remit the amount, either to Lugland in bills to be drawn on the Honorable Court of Directors, if the same shall be payable in such bills by the terms of the loan, or to the presidencies of Fort St. George or Bombay, by drafts on the public treasuries of those presidencies, or to any of the stations subordinate to this presidency, by disaits on the Collectors, or on the Residents at Debli or Lucknow, according to the rates of exchangeat which Government may draw at the time; or they will pay the amount, at the presidency to any person nominated by the Proprietor to receive such payment. The instructions as to the manner in which the interest is to be paid, must be made out according to the forms bereunto subjoined, Nos. 3, 4 and 5, which are adapted to the several cases above specified The proprietors will be at liberty to substitute one of these modes of receiving the interest for the other, as often as he shall thing lit; provided, that the fresh instructions be delivered at the Treasury one month before the day on which the interest falls due. l'ersons having more notes than one in deposit may give separate instruction regarding the interest on each note, but the whole of the interest on each note must be received in the same manner, and at the same time.

5th. When the principal of any Government paper so deposited shall become payable, the abovementioned officer will, according to the instructions of the Propietors, either pay the amount, with interest dee upon it to such person as shall be appointed to receive the payment, or he will re-invest it in any other load which it may be subscribable at the time or in the purchase of other obligations or loan acknowledgments of this Government in the market, at the current price

of the day.

The instructions for these purposes must be made out according to the forms hereunto subjoined, Nos. 6, 7, and 8, which are adapted to the three several cases above specified. The proprietor may at any time substitute one of these modes of disposing of the principal for the other, provided that the fresh instructions be delivered at the Treasury one month before the day on which the principal falls due. Persons having more notes than one in deposit, may give separate instructions regarding each note; but the whole amount of cach one must be disposed of in the same manner, and at the same time.

6th. If any loss he opened by the Government of Fort William, into which the paper deposited may be receivable, the officer abovementioned is authorized to subscribs the paper so deposited to such loans, upon receiving the instructions of the proprietors for that purpose, although the notes may not be in course of payment; instructions for this purpose must be made out according to the form No. 9.

7th. The officer abovementioned is authorized to receive remittances, in Government bills only, from intividuals desiring to purchase the public accurates for deposit with them, (provided, such bills shall be payable at the General Treasury, or Presidency Pay Office,) and to invest the amount, according to the instructions of the proprietor in the Government scratities either by subscribing the amount to any loan which may be open for the receipt of cash, or by purchase in the market at the current price of the day : instructions for this purpose shall be made out according to the forms because subjoined, Nos. 10 and 11.

The officer abovemi itioned is further arthorized to invest the amount of interest due on paper deposi of with him in the Government securities, in either of the modes reentioned in the last clause, upon receiving the proprietor's instructions for that purpose : such instructions must be made out in the form hereunto

subjoined, No. 12.

9th. The same officer is further authorized at any time, on receiving proper authority and instructions from the proprietor for that purpose, to endorse, to any one or more notes deposited with him, as attorney of the owner to such person as he shall direct, or to sell the same on the owner's occount at the current price of the day, and to pay over the proceedings in each at the treasury to such person as the proprietor may appoint to receive the same. Any fees, which may have become due according to the rates herein-after prescribed spon the paper required to be indorsed, are to be paid before the judos-ement is made, or in case of the sale of the paper, the fees shall be deducted from the amount proceeds before it is part over. The power of attorney to indore or to sell, must be made out according to the from No. 13, the directions to indorse according to the form No. 14; and the direction to sell, and the order to pay, according to the form No. 15.

10th. If Government should at any future period grant a remittance of the · principal of any paper deposited under the terms of this advertisement, the officer abovementioned will remit the principal upon receiving instructions from the properitor to that effect, such instructions must be made out according to the form No. 16. The properties may at any time withdraw the Government securities deposited or any part of them, from the charge of the abovementioned officer, and such securities will be delivered up to the proprietor himself, or to any other person whom he may authorize to receive them, upon payment of such fees as may have become due to the Government Agent, according to the rate hereafter specified upon the paper so required to be delivered up. The authority to receive deposited paper must be made out according to the form No. 17.

11th. In each of the cases on which the officer abovementioned is authorized to invest money in the public securities, it is to be understood, that he will invest as nearly as possible, the whole amount, but that they are in no case and upon no account, to exceed it. Such fractional sum as may remain in his hands above the amount invested, will be payable on demand at the treasury to the order of the

properitor, such order is to be made out according to the form No. 18.

12th. The full postage must be pard on all letters directed to the officer aboveion is qued, and the full postage on all letters from him will be charged to the persons to whom they are addressed. All letters a blassed to him are to be superscribed in the inflowing granner.

" To the Covernment Agent for the line print,

FORT WHITTAM."

15th. The responsibility of the Honorable Company is strictly contact to the excessions specified, and to see in Cause Gones as shall be encounted according to the process of the excessions will be printed and furnished in black at the field per details and at the Tolia House, to persons estimated in the adversary them where of the egency of the public servants, and no other than the forms so furnished, which received or a real upon by that others.

If a Commission shall be payable to the Government Agent, on the reveral terms a trong above specified, according to the subjected rates.

i if mest.

1. On the receipt on I recolleries, or constituent of interest on paper deposited, 4 per cent, on the whole transaction, for necessarily sometime by fells on the Court of Directors for interest arising from the notes of any loan prior to that published under the date.

PRUCERAL.

 On the relating of the principal of rates deposited (in the event of such manage of heart; granted at any father period) four an ac-periode.

O Sale

 I. Paper per 1,991 to 13,600 pains, 10,000 an although 1 per every 10,900 not to cared 20 or new and

1 37 51 (35

 On transfering any Given west securities or loan acknowledgment to thew loan, a committee given the representation.

RESERVING AND ARABITREING.

5 On receiving pryment or not sideposited, and subscribing the amount to a new loan, one rupce per mile.

FOR THE BY REMILTANCE AND THANSILPRING,

 On recoving point inces by Government bills, and subscribing the amount to a bian, onesception, or two sames per cent.

RUCHIVING BY REMITTANCE AND PURCHASING.

7. On according remarcaces by Government halls, and investing the amount in the public securities by purchase in a circuit thou mass per cent.

BUYING AND SHAING COMPANY'S PAPER.

Brokerage 2 annas per cent.

SAIF.

8. For receiving principal of notes paid off, and paying the some of the proprietion's order 2 per cent.

REFERNISE DI POSTES.

 On uniforing notes by directions of the proprietors, when the scale is not effected by 1 per 1,000 to 10,000, above 10,000 an additional 1 per every 10,000. not to exceed 20 on any sum, and in returning notes from deposits to the proprietors

a fee of 4 annas per cent.

16. Such fees or commission as may have become due on any of the abovementioned transactions from any person depositing paper, will be deducted by the Government Agent from the first interest received by him, from any paper in denosit belonging to such person, but if that officer shall in any instance omit to deduct his fees or commission from the interest coming first to his hands, they shall not be at liberty to make the deduction at any future period.

17. (lovernment reserves to itself the liberty of withdrawing the authority hereby granted to the Government Agent upon giving two years' notice of their intention so to do, in the Calcutta Gazette; and at the expiration of such notice that officer will cease to act in the concerns of individuals; but any Government paper which may have been deposited with him, will remain for safe custody at the

treasury until claimed by the proprietors.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council. H. St. G. TUCKER, Secretary to the Government,

No. 1.

Form of application to be allowed to deposit public securities, with the Cout. Agent. [Insert the year and day of the month on which the application is made, and the place at which it is sigued.

Sir,-Please to receive the public accurities here-undermentioned into your charge, according to the terms of the advertisement published in the Calcutta Gasette of the 31st December, 1810, and 1st July, 1833.

No. of for Sa. Rs. dated No. αſ for Sa. Rs. dated

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

A. B.

To the Government Agent for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 2

From of the Government Agent receipt for paper deposited.

FORT WILLIAM GENERAL TREASURY.

Received of the undermentioned public securities to be kept under my charge, upon the terms of the advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December, 1810, and 1st July 1833.

No. of Rs. for Sa. dated No. αf for-Sa. Rs. dated

> C. D., Government Agent . No. 3.

Form of the instruction for receipt of interest.

Where to be remitted by bills on the Court of Directors.

[Insert date of time and place of filling up the instruction.]

Sir,-Please to receive the interest accruing from time to time on the undermentioned public securities deposited with you, in bills on the Honorable Court of Directors, according to the conditions of the loans, to which these securitees be-

avable to A. B. or order, and to be inclosed to the ad-The bills to dress of C. D.

Insect the name of the No. of for Sa. Reperson and place to No. of for Sa. Rewhich the bills are to

be directed.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.
To the Government Agent for the time being, Foat William.

No. 4.

Where to be remitted by bills on the Collectors or Residents.

[Date of time and place.]

Sir, -- Please to remit the interest accruing from time to time on the undermen-

The Collector of The Resident of

Payable to A. B, and to inclose the said draft to C. D.

No. of for Sa. Re-

Insert the name of the person and place to

No. of for Sa. Re-

which the bills are to be directed.

directed. I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c. &c. To the Government Agent for the time being, Fort William.

at E.

No. 5.

Where to be paid at the Treasury,

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,—Please to pay the amount of the interest accruing from time to time on the undermentioned securities deposited with you to A. B. of C., or his order, on my account, upon demand at the Treasury of Fort William.

No. of for Sa. Re

No. of for Sa. Re

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c. To the Government Agent for the time being, Fort William.

No. 6.

Form of instructions for the disposal of the principal and interest of paper deposited, when it comes in course of payment.

Where to be subscribed to any loan which may be open at the time.

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,—Please to subscribe the undermentioned securities deposited with you, when they shall come in course of payment of such loan of the Bengal Government as may be then open.

No. of for Sa. Re-No. of for Sa. Re-

I am, Sir, &c.

To the Government Agent for the time being, FURT WILLIAM.

No. 7.

Where to be invested in other public securities.

[Date of time and place.]

"Sir,—Please to invest the amount due on the undermentioned public securities, deposited with you, when they shall be paid off, in other loan acknowledgments or promissory notes of the Bengal Government, and retain the same (when purchased)

in deposit on my account, upon the terms of the advertisement published in the Calculta Gazette of the 31st December, 1810, and 1st July, 1833.

No. of for Sa. Rs-

I am, Sir, &c.

I am, Sir, &c.

To the Government Agent for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 8.

Where to be paid to the owner's order.

[Date of time and place.]

Sir, - Please to pay the amount due on the undermentioned public securities deposited with you when the same shall come into course of payment to A. B. or order on my account, upon demand thereof, at the Treasury at Fort William.

No. of for Sa. Re-

To the Government Agent for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 9.

Form of instruction to subscribe deposited paper not in course of payment to a new loan.

[Date of time and place.]

Sir, - Please to subscribe the undermentioned public securities deposited with you to the loan now open on my account.

No. of for Sa. Rs-No. of for Sa. Rs-

I am. Sir. &c. &c. &c.

To the Government Agent for the time being, Forr WILLIAM.

No. 10.

Form of instruction to invest the amount of Government bills.

Where to be subscribed to a loan.

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,—Please to subscribe the amount of the undermentioned bills transmitted herewith to the loan now open on my account, and to retain the securities received for such subscription in deposit for me, under the terms of the advertisment published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December, 1810, and 1st July, 1833.

One bill drawn by
One bill drawn by

on the Governor General in Council, for Sa. Rson the Governor General in Council, for Sa. Re-

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

To the Government Agent for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 11.

Where to be invested in paper purchased.

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,—Please to invest the amount of the undermentioned bills when the same shall become payable at the Treasury, in loan acknowledgments or promissory notes of the Bengal Government, in my name, and on my account, and to retain

the same when purchased in deposit under the terms of the advertuement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December, 1810, and 1st July, 1833.

One bill drwan by on the Governor General in Council, for Sa. Rs-One bill drawn by on the Governor General in Council, for Sa. Re-I am. Sir. &c. &c. &c.

To the Government Agent for the time being. FORT WILLIAM.

No. 12.

Form of Instruction to invest the amount of interest according on paper deposited in the purchase of other paper.

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,-Please to invest the amount of interest account from time to time on the undermentioned securities deposited with you in the parchase of other loan acknowled aments or promissory notes of the Bengal Government in my name and on my account, and to retain the same (when purchased) in deposit under the terms of the advertisement published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st December. 1810, and 1st July, 1833.

Nα. of for Sa. No. of for SJ. Ra.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c. To the Government Agent for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 13.

Form of power of attorney to the Government Agent, to sell or indorse paper depoisted. KNOW ALL MEN by these presents, that I constitute, and appoint the person at present exercising the office of Government Agent at Fort William in Bengal joint attorney (and from time to time, as any other person shall be appointed to exercise the said othie, I do substitute the person so appointed, so that this power shall always be executed by the person exercising the said other in my name and on my behalf to inder-easell, and assign, ail or any securities of the Last India Company, deposited, or which may hereafter be deposited by or for me, with the said Government Agent under the terms of the advertiscments, published in the Calcutta Gazette of the Jist December, 1810, and 1st July, 1833, and to receive the consideration money and to give a receipt or tecepts for the same, and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the promises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said Government Agent for the time being, shall do therein, by virtue hereof. And in case of my deat! , this letter of attorney, is to all matters and things which after my dicease shall be done by my said attorney, by virtue of, or under colour, or in pursuance thereof, shall, so far as the said East India Company are referested or concerned, he as building upon my Executors and Administrators, as the same would have deen upon me if living, unless notice in writing of my death shall have been previously given to the said Government Agent, by my Executors or Administrators, or by some person or person-interested in the property to which this letter of attorney refers. And unless such notice be given, I hereby promise and engage, and bind myself, my Executors and Administrators, to and with the said United Company, that they, my said Executors of Administrators shall and do allow, ratify and confirm, as good, valid and effectual, against them and against my estate, whatsoever shall or may be done by my said attornics after my decease, so far as the said. Company shall or may be in any way or manner interested therein. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this day of in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and thirty Signed, sealed, and delivered

in the presence of us,

No. 14.

Form of the instruction to endorse over paper deposited.

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,—By virtue of my power of attorney to you dated please to indorse the undermentioned securities deposited with you to A. B. and to deliver the same to the endorses or his order.

No. of for Sa. Rs-

I am, Sir, &c.

To the Government Agent for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 15.

Form of direction to sell paper deposited.

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,—By virtue of my power of attorney to you dated please to sell on my account the undermentioned securities deposited with you on my account, and to pay the proceeds to A. B. or his order, on my account, upon demand, at the Treasury at Fort William.

No. of for Sa. Rs-No. of for Sa. Rs-

I am, Sir, &c.

To the Government Agent for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 16.

Form of instructions to remit the principal of Government securities.

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,—Please to remit the principal and interest... us undermentioned securities deposited with you in bills of the Covernor General in Council, on the Honorable the Court of Directors, if any such nonlines for the principal shall have been, on the receipt of these instructions, or shall as any time, (until fasther orders from me,) be granted by the Bengai Government.

No. of for Sa. Rs. No. of for Sa. Rs.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c

To the Government agent for the time being, FORT WILLIAM.

No. 17.

Form of direction to deliver up deposited paper.

[Date of time and place.]

Sir,-Please to deliver the undermentioned securities deposited with you to A.B. on my account,

No. of for Sa. Re-No. of for Sa. Re-

I am, Sir, &c &c. &c.

To the Government Agent for the time beting, FORT WILLIA

No. 18. Form of draft for each balance.

[Date of time and place.]

Sir, - Please to pay the balance of cash at my credit with you to A. B. or order.

1 am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

To the Government Agent for the time being, Fort William.

No. 19. Fort William, Territorial Department, February 24, 1825.

It having been represented to Government, that inconvenience has been experienced by subscribers to the 4 per cent. load, residing in the interior of the country, in consequence of their not being permitted to draw the interior due to them from Treasuries in the vicinity of their places of residence—Notice is hereby given, that holders of the Government 4 per cent, promissery notes, residing in any of the districts subordinate to this presidency may, on application to the Collector or their officer in charge of the Treasury, nearest to their place of residence, have the interest of such notes remitted to them free of postage or other charge, by bills drawn by the Accountant General and that when such drafts may be required to be paid in Parruckahad rupees, the same will be granted at the exchange of 1041 Furrackahad rupees for every 100 sicca rupees:

Persons residing in Oude, will obtain a similar accommodation on application

to the Resident at Luckt. w

Persons depositing 4 per cent, promissory notes with the Government Agents may similarly have the interest payable on the same remitted to them by the Accountant General, subject, of course, to the payment of the fees ordinarily received by the said Agents.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

FORE WILLIAM, . va c, 1sr Jury, 1833. Notice is hereby given that ti int 11c ble the Covernor General in Council has been please ! '9 sa , "you of the following revised scale 'u transactions conducted by the Goof rates of comm "init all ... vernment Agency -On cash receipts ... A4 4 per cent. On buying and seiling Company's paper broketage, . . do 2 ditta On effecting remittances in private bills of exchange, dillo On deposit a fee one per thousand up to tea thousand rupees-above ten thousand an additional or a rupee per every ten thousand, not to exceed 20 rupees on any sum. 20 On returning Company's paper on the principal ditto On transfer from one loan to another per mile, do 1 per mile On remitting the principal of notes...... do 4 ditto

Interest.

^{· *} Rules of the Government Agency.

[&]quot;I." On the receipt and remittence, or investment of interest in paper deposited, 4 against per cent. on the whole transaction

^{. 2.—}On receiving each promissory note, or loss acknowledgment, into deposit, if the sum do not exceed 10,000 rupees, a fee of 5 rupees, if the sum exceed 10,000 rupees, a fee of 10 rupees,

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is also pleased to authorize the substitution of the words" Government Agent for the time being for persons "at present exercising the offices of Accountant General and Sub-treasurer of the "United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies," in the

power of attorney hitherto in use in the Government Agency.

The rules of December, 1810, for the duties of the agency are hereby rescinded in so far as regards the prohibitions continued in the 7th and 10th clause .- First, against receiving sums of money remitted by private bills of exchange and as relates to the amount of the said sams; and, secondly, against the transfer by safe and purchase from one loan into another, and the Government Agent is hereby fully authorized and empowered to receive remittances in such shape and of such amount as may be most convenient to individuals remitting, and to observe all orders in regard to the transfers that may be desired by constituents.

By authority. F. SIACNAGIITEN. Government Agent.

POWERS OF ATTORNEY.

To prevent inconvenience to the public, from the delays arising from deficient powers of attorney to receive the interest of, or to sell, exchange, or take up Government securities, deposited in the General Treasury, the following forms are re-published for general into mation.

R. HUNTER, Actg. Sub-Treasurer.

General Treasury, the 10th November, 1834.

See Calcutta Gazette. Notice is hereby given, that no payments will be made in future, from the General Treasury to the of 30th July, 1795. agents of individuals unless the powers of attorney, under which those agents act, are previously deposited at the office of the Sub-treasurer.

For the great convenience of the public, such powers of attorney will be open

to inspection when required, during the usual hours of official business.

C. BENEZET, Sub-Treasurer.

General Treasury, 25th July, 1795.

Notice is hereby given, that all powers of See Colcutta Consetta attorney to receive interest on Government of 21st March, 1805. securitie , to sell Government securities, or to take up securities, doposited at the Treasury, executed in any part of India, after the 21st December next, or if executed in England or elsewhere than in India, after the 30th September, 1805, will be required to be drawn out in the following re-

FORM OF POWER TO RECEIVE INTEREST.

KNOW all Men by these Presents, that do make, constitute and appoint

lawful attorney, for and in

spective forms, which are published for general information : -

name, and behalf, to demand and receive all such interest or dividends as may have become due or may hereafter become due to

true and

from the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, on securities of the said Company for any share in their public loans, or any of them, the interest whereof is, or shall be payable from their Treasury at Fort William in Bengal, and to sign a receipt or receipts for the same, and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming . all that said attorney shall do therein by virtue hereof

hand and seal, this In Witness hereunto set day of in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and Signed, sealed, and delivered by

in the presence of us.

N. B. The date is to be inserted at the time of execution, at wi and the place of abode, and quality of the Wilnesses, written against 6 FORM OF POWER TO SELL

Know all men by these presents, that and appoint

and appoint true and lawfel strucket, in the same and behalf to sell, bullorse, and seeign all or any securities of the Unit Company of Merchants of logiand, trading to the Rest Indies, for share in I public loans, payable from their Treesury at Fort William in Bengal.

When it is intended to limit the same.

the discription of the notes by their nurshers and amounts wast be marked

ia this blank.

to which of may be > Jawlelly entitled; and to receive the consideration money, and to give a receipt or receip for the same ; and to do all lawful acts, requisite for affecting the premises, hereb attorney shall do therein by virtue hereof. ratifying and confirming all that have bereunto set witness hereof hand and seal the day of in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and

Signed, sealed, and delivered by in the presence of us

N. B. The date is to be inserted at the time of execution, in words at length, and the place of abode, and quality of the witnesses, written against their names. .. .

FORM OF POWER TO TAKE UP, SELL, OR EXCHANGE PAPER. DEPOSITED AT THE TREASURY.

Know all Men by these presents, that

do make, constitute, and appell true and lawful attorney, for and on behalf of from out of the possession of the United Company of Merchants of England, tradies to the East Indies, the following securities of the said Company, which have be deposited at their Treasury at Fort William in Bongal ; that is to say,

Insert here the numbers, dates and amounts of the several souristes? as required by the Sub-Treacurer's

and also for on behalf of the said to sign proper acquittances for the same .

[And to sell, underse, and maign the term, when they strike out either or both of these shell have been received, or to exchange the same clauses, when it is not intensity at the Treasury of the said Company for other security of the said company for other securities of the said Company, to be immed in the deposited paper from the trees. Dathe of the said

or of any other person to be appointed by and for the purpose stormed if to make such application to the Governor General, and for and on behalf of in Council, at the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, as is required by the turner of the endorsement on the securities, and to do all, other lawful zers requisited effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and applicating all that said atterms shall do therein by virtue bereef. In witness whereof have become shall do therein by virtue berge in the year of our Lord our hand and seal, the set has berbaud their Signed, sealed and delivered by in the presence of us,

N. B. The date is to be inserted at the time of discretion, in words at length, the place of abode, and quality of the mineral, written explant their mineral. M CAMPBELL SAFTA (Signed)

General Treasury, March 20, 1805.

THE APPENDIX.

Drecis of Calcutta Bpe Lams.

OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

BYE Law, 11th Novembers, 1814.—Persons of evil fame frequenting streets, &c. without giving a good account of themselves, and shown upon oath to have been so frequenting streets. &c. with intent to commit a felony, may be adjudged, by two Justices, to suffer fifty stripes, or to be sent to the House of Correction for three months.

When goods, &c. bonds, bills, &c. shall have been stolen, and found upon a person, who cannot account for how he got them, then, if the party robbed, shall swear that he believes the property to be his, two Justices may sentence to a fine of one hundred supees, if this is not paid, they may sentence to public whipping, as above, or to commitment to the House of Correction for six calendar menths, with hard latiour.

Bya Law, 21st Arnii., 1817.—Persons found in possession of lead, from and other metals, and not able honestly to account for their being so, may be sentenced by two Justices to pay a fine of Rs. 100, for the first offence; 200 Rs. for the second offence, and Rs. 400 for every subsequent offence; or, if the fine is not paid, to 2 months, 4 months, and 6 months imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction.

Power to two Justices to make an order on 2 husband and father to maintain bis wife and children, legitimate and illegitimate, and to commit to Common Jail for

non-compliance for two months.

Workmen, servants, labourers employed at wharfs, arsenals, godowns, chops, found in possession of goods, &c., and not able to account for such possession satisfactorily, may be examined, by two Dustices, to the House of Correction for 6 months. (N. B. No fine in this case.)

Byr. Law, 12 m. November, 1816.—Journeymen artificers or workmen, purloining, &c., materials delivered to fashion, work up, or repair, may be sentenced by two Justices, to a fine of Rs. 100, or, if the fine is not paid, to two months imprisonment in the House of Correction, or the like imprisonment without fine.

Byn Law, 220 Octobra, 1819.—Offences similar to the last-mentioned accurring at the Abot, hable to 4 months imprisonment in the House of Correction, or to whopping, or fine, by authority of two Justices.

Persons employed at the Mint contravening rules in regard to alloy, liable to fine

not exceeding 50 Rs. or to public whopping, by two fustices.

Also, principal melters at the viet, deua-ing metal, hable to public whipping, also to fine, by two Justices of Re. 50; and commitment to Common Jail, and House of Correction for a period not exceeding 4 months.

Byz Law, 137H November, 1821.-Persons purchasing, &c. regimental accountements from soldiers, may be fined, by two Justices, in the sum of report 50,

and if the fine is not paid, may be committed to Common Jail, or House of Correction, for a period not exceeding 3 calendar months, or may be whipped. N. B. The whipping may be without the fine, but not without the imprisonment, apparently.

Byz Law, 13rd Arm., 1816.—Maniners arrived in ships that may be burnt or destroyed, are liable to be compelled to serve in other ships, and if they refuse, or desert, to imprisonment for two months, beyond the period they received advance, by two Justices.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Byr Law, 20m July, 1814, AMENDED 718 Franciary, 1818.—Power to two Judices totry charges of assault, feerble entry, or other injury, accompanied by force, not being felony, and to inflict a fine, not exceeding one hundred rupees; and if the fine is not paid, to commit to the Common July for 3 wonths. The whole of the fine may be awarded by why of satisfaction to the party injured.

Byr Law, 18711 Novem en, 1814.—Power to two Justices to try charges of abduction, viz.enticing and deceying away from parents or guardians, for immoral purboses, married women, or temple children under 13 years of age, and to sentence to 200 rupes fine. It the fine is not paid, then to commit to the House of Correction to hard tabour for 6 mo tiles.

BYR LAW, 26rn Manen, 1816.—British and foreign mariners describe from their vessels, or overstaying leave, are liable to imprisonment for 30 days in the Common Jail, or House of Correction, by two Justices.

Byr Law, 13th Arm, 1816.—Domestic servants are liable to two months imprisonment, in the floure of Correction to: mis-carriage, or insolence, by two Justices.

By Law 12rn Novimora, 1816.—Journeymen and labourers refusing to work according to agreement, combining to raise wives, or decay, or infundate others, are liable to a fine of 100 tupees, or improvement for 60 days to Common Jail, or House of Correction, by two Justices.

Byr Law, 11 m November, 1814.—Scamen des. (ting ships liable to a fine of 60 rupces, in default of payment, or simpliciter, to not more than 30 days imprisonment in the House of Correction, and not less than 14 days sentence by two Justices.

Byr Law, 2610 M tren, 1816. -Bittish and foreign scamen leaving their vessel against the will of the master, or overstaving their leave, may be sent to the flouse of Correction for 30 days by two Justices.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC.

BYR LAW, 871 JULY, 1816.—Persons taking wine or liquor into the Garrison of Fort William, without authority, and for persons below the rank of officers, are liable to imprisonment in the Common Juli or House of Correction.

Byz Law, Byn Novemen, 1814 - Person throning dirt, &c. on roads; or into drains, or leaving bricks, carriages, &c. on roads, or obstructing them, shall forfeit 10 rupees.

Persons not removing projections, or encronchments or roads, on notice, are liable to fine 10') rupees, and expences of removal.

Workmen rebuilding walls and encroaching beyond the old foundations, liable to a fine of one thousand rupees, and the wall to be pulled down.

The above penalties to be adjudged by two Judices, and levied by distress of goods. If such distress is not found, then often ices may be commuted for six months to the Common Jail.

N. B. This live Law gives the power to Justices to summon Juries to assess the value of lands about to be taken for roads and sewers.

Be the same Bye Law, persons of low condition walking with arms to the streets without authority of Government, or of at Justice of the Peace, hable to forfeiture of arms and a fine of 20 rupces, to be adjudged by one Justice.

Byn Law, 23n June, 1802.—Gunpowder is forbidden to be manufactured or sold in Calcutta without liceuse, under pountry of se zure of the powder, and fine of 500 rupees it made, and 4 rupees per seer it sold. One justice may sentence where the penalty is less than one handred rupees.

Liceuse to be granted by two Justices.

Byr. Law, 710. From cry, 1643, --Heels, Taverns, Pauch Holon, &c., to be hereased by two Justices, If append without between the collapsed 100 may be levied by two Justices; by this law a particular glant is appointed for seamen to land at, (N. B. A dead letter.)

By Law, 1771 Aren., 1820.—Common or promovinous gaining for money Kable to a line of 100 rupees: if not not paid, 3 months in the House of Correction, by two Justices.

Rye Law, But Manen, 1827.—Treea beaters plying without budges hable to a fine of 20 impres, and in details of pryment, representation in the Common Jail of House of Correction, not exceeding one month, by two Justices.

Ceeka Palankeens and Bearers.

A rule, ordinance, and regulation for the good order and civil government of the settlement of bott William in Bengal, and for regulating the number and fare of Teeka Palant coss and feeka Betters, in the town of Calcuit, made and passed by the Vice-Pic bleat in Council, of and for the presidency of bott William in Bengal, the regulation of William in the vent of Our boil one thousand, eight himsted and townst-seven, and resched in the Supreme Court of Jadicature, on the 27th April, 1827.

Where is, it is considered just and expedient to regulate the number and face of Tecka Palankers and Tecka Bearers, in the town of Calcaria, and to place them in each manner under control of the Police, as may tend to the greater convenience of the public.

1. But there are ordained by the Vice President in Council, of and for the Pesidency and settlement of Fort William in Bengel, and by virtue of the powers at him vested, by a certain Act of Parliament passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the III. emitted "An Act for establishing certain regulations for the better management of the affairs of the East India Company, as well in India as in Europe," and by a cartain other Act of Parliament, passed in the fortieth year of His and Majesty King George III. entitled "An Act for establishing further regulations for the government of the British territories in India, and the better administration of justice within the saids,"

that thirty days after the due publication and registry of this rule, ordinance, and regulation in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with the consent and approbation of the said Supreme Court, if the said Court shall, in its discretion, approve of and consent to the publication and registry of the same, no person whatover shall let out or keep for hire any Teeka Palankeen, o serve as a Teeka Bearer within the limits of the town of Coleutta, without having obtained a license for that purpose, sinned by two of His Majesty's Justices of the

Peace, acting in and for the town of Calcutta.

II. And he in further addingd by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for the aforesand Justices of the Peace, to license such number of Tecka Palanknens and Teeka Beare s, as they the saul Justices shall deem sufficient for the said settlement of Your William in Bengal, and that such licenses shall be granted for the term of one year, and shall and may be recalled by any two of the said Justices, at any time within the said year, for any great inisconduct, or misbehaviour of any per-ous to whom such license shall have been granted; and that if any persons within the said culement of Fort Witham in Bengal, shall let out or keep for here any Lieka Polank ens, or serve as Teeka Bearers without having obtained such heense as is required by this rule, ordinance, and regulation, or af er any license which he may have obtained shall have expired or been recalled, such person shall, upon conviction be me two or more of the sail Justices of the Peace, forfeit for each and every such offence a sum not exceeding thirty impees, and in delault of payment, shall be nothwith commuted to the Common Gaol or House of Correction, for any period not exceeding two months, unless the fine shall be sooner paid.

111. And be it further ordaned by the authority aforesaid, that every Palankeen so liceused, as atoresaid, shall be or on each side thereof, in large characters in English and Bengales figures or characters, the number of such beense, and that every Teola Bear i so beensed as aboresed, shall wear engraven or written thereon in large characters are English and Bengales logices or characters, and that if any person, having obtained a ficture as aboresaid, to let out and keep for litre a Tecka Palankeen, or to serve as Tecka Bearer, shall neglect to have the number of his last use on his Polonkeen or badge, as herein-betoeven and and directed, every such person shall forcit, for each and every such oftens, any such not exceeding tweenly suppers, and in default of payment, shall, be committed to the Common Goal or House of Correction, for any period, not every ding one mouth, unless the

fine +half be sooner paul.

IV. And built further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for any four or more of the aforesaid Justices of the Peace, from time to time, as they may deem ht to fix and settle the dates, and his of teeka Palankeens and Tecka Bearers within the said settlement of Fort William in Bengal, and that such rates and hare shall be published in the English and Bengalee languages, twice in the Conservment Corette, and a ax dat the Court House, Bankshall. Police Office, and other public places, to fine a days before such rates or hire hall be considered as fixed and settled; and that if the owner or person in charge of any Terha Palankeen, shall retuse to line and let out the same, at the rate and price so fixed by the said Justices of the Peace as aloresaid, or shall receive or require any larger rate or hire, the person or persons to whom the license for such palankeen shall have been granted, shall fortest for each and every such offence any auminot exceeding twenty ropees, and in default of payment, shall be forthwith committed to the common Goal or House of Correction, for any period not exceeding one month, unless the fine shall be sooner paid; and if any Teek : Bearer shall refuse to serve at the rate or hire so fixed as aforesaid, or shall receive or require any larger price or hire, every such person shall, for each and every such of . . fence, forfeit any sum not exceeding ten rupees, and in default of payment, shall be forthwith committed to the Common Goal or house of correction, for any period not exceeding fifteen days, unless the fine shall be sooner paid, provided always, that no

person shall be deemed or taken to be subject to the pen times in the section enacted unless the nucl and settled rate of him shall have seen tensived and offered to him

or to some one acting on his behalf

V. And be it further ordained by the authoraty aforesaid, that if any person shall refuse to pay to the owner of any Tecka Palankeen, or to any Tecka librare, so hierard and due to the owner of such Leesa Palankeen, or to any Tecka librare, the nine carned and due to the owner of such Leesa Palankeen, or to any Leeka librare, no ending to the rate and hire so fixed as afore-ind, or if any person shall withinly heals, cut, deface, or injure any Leesa Palankeen, such person shall upon connection before two or more of the ators all lattices of the Pears, forther a sum not exceeding fifty rupees, and in default of posment, shall be further the monated to the Common gaol, for any period for exceeding fourteen days, unless the fine shall be sooner paid; and it too time shall be part, it should and may be lasted for the pasty complaining, the whole or any part of such fice.

VI. And best further orderned by the authority addressed, that if the owner of any Teeka Palankeer or any Teska Beaser, so becomed as aforesed, within the said settlement of Fort William, shall make use of mode it or abbetter triggeries, to, or towards any person hiring, or proposing, or offering to hire such palakeer in beaser, or otherwise grossly misconduct himself, such persons small, for each and every such offence, forfeit a sum not exceeding ten rupeer, and in definite of payment, be committed to the Common Goal or House at Correction, for any period, not

exceeding fourteen days.

VII. And be it further ordained by the authority nforcest), that it shall and may be lawful for tour or more of the atoresaid Justices of the Petre, howe time to time, as they may think fit, to appoint and fix certain convenient places, as stands for Teeka Palankeens and Teeka Bearers, and that notice of the same shall be twice published in the Government Gazette in the Eogles and then same shall be affixed at the Court House. Banksoch, Pouce Other, and other public places for fifteen days, before such phases shall be considered as a real and settled stands; and if the owner of any Preka Palankeens or any Treka Beaters so herewed as aforesaid within the said settlement of Fort William in Bongal, shall remain and wait for bire in any part of the jamic streats, reads, and passages within the said settlement, except such pasts as shall be rived and appointed by the said Justices of the Peace, as aforesaid, such person whell, for each and every such offence, forfeit a sum not exceeding ten rupeer, and in default of payment, shall be committed to the Common Gaul or House of Correction for any period, not exceeding fourteen days.

VIII. And be it further ordained by the authority aforestid, that all offences committed, and all pecuniary forfeitures and penaltees had, or incurred under or against this rule, ordinance, and regulation, shall and may be heard and adjudged and determined by two or more of the aforestall Justices of the Peace, who are hereby empowered and authorized to hear and determine the same, and to issue their summons or warrant, for bringing the party or patters complained of before them; and upon his or their appearance, or contempt and default to hear the parties, examine witnesses, and give judgment or sentence according as in and by this rule, ordinance, and regulation is ordained and directed, and that all sur h fines and forfeitures when paid, except only such parts of them as the Justices shall have directed to be paid to the parties complaining under the authority of section VI, shall be, from time to time, transmitted to the General Treasury of the Umited Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and he employed and disposed of according to the order and direction of His Mejesty's and Justices of the Peace, at their general, quarter, or other sessions.

XX. Provided always, that nothing in this regulation contained, shall in any way extend to prevent any person, without liceuse, from hiring or letting to hire any Palanteen for a month or any longer persod, or to prevent any person without liceuse from hiring any Bearer or set of Hearers for a month, or any longer period, or

to prevent any person without license from engaging and hiring himself to serve as a Beautitor a month or any longer period, or from serving under such engagement and hiring.

CALCUITA POLICE OFFICE, 12m Mar, 1827,

In conformity with a rule, ordinance, and regulation, passed for regulating the number and fine of Teel. Palankeens and Feela Blatters in the town of Calcuta; notice is ice by given, that from and after the first of June next, no person whatever shall let out, or keep for hire, any Feela Palinkeen, or serve as a Teeka Bearting without having obtained a license for that purpose, signed by two of His Majerty's Justices of the Peace, acting in and for the cry of Calcutta.

Licenses will be ready for delivery on application, on and after the 20th instant at the Police Office.

The following are the rates and hire of Teeka Palankeens and Teeka Beaters, which have been fixed by the Magistrates:---

PALANKEENS.

	Rs.	As.	Ρ.
For a whole day, to be considered as consisting of 14 hours,		4	
For hall a day,	. 0	2	υ
Half a day to be considered any the exceeding one hour and not	өхссө	ding f	ive.

BEARERS.

For a whole day, to be considered as consisting of 14 hours, allowing reasonable time for rest and refreshment.	0	4	U
Hulf a day to be considered any time exceeding one hour, and not exceeding five.	0	2	0
Palaukeen or betrers employed for a less period than one hour, to		aid	for
at the rate of one annu per bearer, and one annu per palankeen. Any breach of the above rules will, on conviction be punished as the	law	direc	ts.

THE APPENDIX.

PART IX.

Argulations of Societies and Dublic Afunds.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORDICULTURAL SOCILIY.

Resultinous as sometime to the control of Mercing, March 11, 1, 35.

A t. 1. The point in and dispersion to the agreement and homeofters of 1 to a strong term of the control of the

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3. Contract the contract of the property problem stall by property two ments of the contract of the traction of the contract o

A. Here we have some experience an authorized braw edge of or encertainty with a construction of authorized by the construction to the second of the context according to indicate the assembled with most production of two transfer of the action to the other order.

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on the Reselvation of the series we ply their configuration for one very the same having even only a many one of the control the control to t

7. Included a reservible conditionally, conserve of

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" Vice-Presidents, two of whom shall always be Nativey.

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8 . A general consistency in shall also be electric amounty, consisting of the object-between lasts and six matrix ϵ

19. Octobril meetings with her hold at the solety's splittenic notice Town Harl, on the solet Williesing of everyoning and a partie year.

10. The election of other-beaters shall take price at the antiversity meeting in January.

11. Special the major tracy be consened at my time, on a regulation to that effect, a fact by at reast six members.

12. The Bank of Described in the tree cores of the society, and any surplus in their bord of ofth repose, tower on a concern the purely being an increase make part so, such the record of the society, and the part banks of the society, and the action of the society.

13. Such common and one made to the solid view, a may be somed of public attacks to the commutee, shad be publiched, whenever a sufficient number shave been collected to torm part at least of a volume.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ESTABLISHED 31st MARCH, 1834.

- 1st. That such an association being intended to watch over and protect the general interests of commerce, it is highly desirable not to recognize any principle of exclusion, and that all merchants, or persons engaged in the general trade of Bengid, therefore shall, upon payment of the subscriptions and tees, and signature of the rules and regulations, be admissible as members in the manner hereafter described:
- 2nd. That the society shall be styled the "Bengal Chamber of Commerce" 3rd. That the objects and duties of the Chamber shall be generally, to receive and collect information on all matters of mercantile interest, bearing upon the removal of evils, the rediess of greezonces, and promotion of the common good. To communicate with authorities and with individual parties thereupon. To take such steps as may appear needful in furtherance of these views, which may be done more effectively by such an associated body. To receive relegences on matters of custom or usage in doubt or dispute, deciding on the same, and recording the decision made for future guidance. To form, by that and other means, a code of practice whereby the transaction of business by all engaged in it may be simplified and lacilitated. And, finally, cshould it be practicable,) to arbitrate between disputant wishing to avoid highlyon, and willing to refer to and to abide by the judgment
- 4th. That candidates for admission, proposed by one member and seconded by another, shall be ballotted for at the monthly general inceting, (as heretotore provided,) seven days' notice being given by entry in a ballot book to be kept for the purpose; and a majority of votes shall decide the election.

5th. That voting by proxy be not allowed, nor by members whose subscrip-

tions, fees, &cc. are in priear.

of the chamber.

6th. That the chamber reserves to itself the power of expulsion in case of need, to be decided at a general meeting of the members by ballot (as hereafter provided.)

7th. That all resident partners of any house of business joining the chamber, be required to subscribe as additionals.

8th. That, to provide a sun die establishment, and to defray the necessary current expences, a fund be rossed in the following manner, viz.

1. By an entrance fee payable by each member on admission of Rs. 100.

11. By a monthly subscription of 12 indees from each resident member (subject hereafter to an encrease or reduction as by a general meeting may be deemed necessary.)

111. By such fines and fees on references, &c. as the general committee

(hereafter provided) for the time being, shall settle.

9th. That a residence at Calcutta, for an entire month at any one time, shall subject a Member to the said subscription, and an absence for 2 months shall in like manner exempt him therefrom.

10th. That the business of the chamber shall be conducted by a committee; and for the more efficient discharge of its various duties, as well as for the better equalization of labour, the said committee be made sufficiently numerous to admit of

sub-division, and that it shall consist accordingly of 21 members.

11th. That for the more general representation of all interests and all commercial establishments, as well as for the more equal distribution of duty, no two members of the commutee shall belong to the same house, or be connected together in business. And it shall be imperative on parties elected to serve under penalty, in case of refusal, of double subscription for one year, when he shall be again eligible and in same manner liable to fine for non-service, unless in all cases a reason be assigned that is considered satisfactory to the general commutee for the time being.

12th.—That the committee be elected by ballot, and at the expiration of one year, seven (7) members shall go out by lot, and on the expiration of the second.

year seven more (of the original members, of one year's standing.) and on the expectation of the third and of every succeeding year, at the annual meetings, (hereafter neutroned,) the seven committee men who have served longest shall go out by rotation, the vican resides are isomed have filted by election (as above.) That these going are being the religible tribation one year's experience. Other intermediate variances in the Committee shall be filled up at monthly general internages in the manner hereafter see both.

13th.—I not a Previous and I not President be chosen by billot from the general Committee annually at the general meetings, (See Art. 27.) re-eligible after one years by a though

14th. That the General Committee be authorized to subdefide uself as follows, vii. 1. Into a "Committee of Management" of 7, a springing to be 3.

11. Into a " Committee of C (respondence" of 9 a configurate be 5.

III Into a " Committee of Arbitration" at 5, a program to be 3,

Lith. That the President of the Chamber he expedicts chairman of the "Committee of Managerbart," and that the said Committee do take charge of the internal affairs of the Chamber, —the controll of the establishment and expenditure, —the custody of the funds, (under the restrictions of Art. 29,) and the arrangement of no curves, dictions, and so forth.

Data. That the Vice-Pr select be excellent charman of the "Committee of Correspondence," and that the seal committee shall recover and do people all romains a comes and a feet rest to the Corresponding a company within the scope of the rejects, shall revise, the and report on all matters of a like nature brought before a condition of the corresponding to the condition of the corresponding to the condition of the corresponding to the condition of the condition of the corresponding to the condition of the corresponding to the condition of the corresponding to the condition of the corresponding to the condition of the corresponding to the condition of the corresponding to the condition of the corresponding to the condition of the corresponding to the condition of the corresponding to the condition of the corresponding to the corresponding t

17th. I not the Consetter of Advisional "shall appeared to own charman and confine itself to the settlement of dall rences between parties applying to it as a Court of reconcidation, it being no leestood, that parties so applying shall be paranted to riadfunge the classifiety of any me ages of the Committee, the temperary succurrences as caused bring to be followed by hy and from the Central Committee.

That the proceedings of the "Committee of Management" with the new

That the proceedings of the "Committee of Managers" with the accounts of the treasurer, such the admitted to general half yearly meetings (see Arr. 25), but not to be safgert to the General Committees continuation.

19th. I not the proceedings of any Committee of Covery and me" shall be submitted to the Octavial Committee for approval and continuation

227a. That the proceedings of the Committee of Arbitration" shall be referred notice a great Committee only in cases where either of the parties desire an appeal.

21a. Part time Comment of the respective Committees have costing some,

2-mi. That the records of the Counter, and the tooks of many cone at all times open to the inspection of members, under regulations in Leonate as to be arranged by the Counter Committee.

Sout. There is, General Commutes thely elected, be empowered to appoint subordinate office-be recessly bulker, the Chamber at large to have the right of the placing the same at the next following monthly general meeting, or at a posal meeting is provided for by Art. 23.1

21th. Thatmontoly general incetings be held on the first Tuesday of every month, or on the next day after, who is trut day falls on a holiday.

1. That an election of campilates two place at every such meeting.

11. That the proceedings of the "Committee of Cirrespondence" be laid on the table for their rection of members.

111. That cancies on the General Committee be filled up (as prescribed by Art. 12.)

25th. That on the sixth monthly or both scriby meeting, and on every succeeding had yearly meeting, the accounts of the I reasurer, construss in d by the "Committee of Management," he submitted for inspection and approval, together with the proceedings of the Committee itself.

26th. That such haif yearly meetings (one month's previous notice being given) rules may be framed, amended or revoked, as the majority of the meeting (and which shall not be less in number than a moiety of the members then resident in Calcutta) shall determine.

27th. That at the 12th monthly, or first annual general meeting, and at every succeeding anniversary of the same, the members of the chamber shall elect by ballot (see art. 12.) committee men to serve m lieu of those gone out by rotation;

also a President and Vice-President.

28th. That special general meetings, when called by ten resident members, with one week's notice of the objects of the requisition, shall be held, at which rules may be altered revoked or formed (but of which one month's notice is necessary as by atticle 26), members may by ballot (the majority being equal to half the members resident in Calcuta) be ejected, office-bearers suspended or displaced, and such other business transacted, (of which due notice shall have been given,) as it may be competent for a general meeting to do by the rules of the chamber.

29th. That the finals of the chamber, as realized, be deposited in the "Union Bank," available to the calls of the Treasurer by cheques countersigned by the President or Vice-President for the time being, and on the balance amounting to one thousand rupees, the same shall be invested in Government securities in the name of the President and Vice-President for the time being.

30th. That funds arong from entrance fees, shall (if possible) be set apart as vesers ed fund for permanent pinects, such as the formation of a library, the purchase

of furniture, and so forth.

And that the produce of subscriptions, fees, fines, &c. only be applicable to meet

the current expenses of the establishment.

31st. That a Secretary be appointed (see article 23,) on a monthly salely of 300 upces in the hist instance, who shall act under directions from the charmen of the respective committee, and take charge of the correspondence, the records of proceedings, and the preparation of references; otherating as Pictistics in the collection of substrictions, feet, &c. the supervision of accounts, with such other dathes as may hereafter be necessarily alloited to him. Daily attendance (similary excepted) from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. required to be of him, and an entire abstractic train all private business.

32nd. That in the event of any question arising as to the construction or application of any of the foregoing rules, the General Committee be empowered to deoide the same, submitting the matter at the next mouthly general meeting for ap-

proval.

33rd. That the foregoing rules when finally agreed to, be printed for general use and guidance, an authoriteated copy being subscribed to by each member on admission, to be kept with the records of the chamber; and another to be forwarded to the Secretary to Government, and to such other authorities abroad, as it may appear desirable to make acquainted with the institution of the chamber.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION.

1st. That on cases submitted by parties to its decision, the Committee of Arbitration shall, in the award, charge such fees as it shall judge to be proper—Members of the chamber paying only half fees.

2nd. That, where an appeal is made from the decision of the Committee of Arbitration to the General Committee, the f.e which the latter shall think it right to charge on such appeal, shall be borne by the appellant, in all cases where the award of the Committee of Arbitration is not resensed.

3rd. That, on other reference to the chamber, a fee of 5 rupees shall be charged.

4th. Where parties resorting to the chamber for the settlement of questions in dispute, are not satisfied with the provisions of rule 17, they are free to monipate any member of the Chamber without limitation of number, either by a consument nomination, or by each party's making an equal selection, and where the

whole number so named is even, these have the power, at any time, of choosing one other troot the atombers of the champer, or, if they cannot agree upon that one, and such addition is requisite to prevent the indecision of a hadriced division, the General Committee appoints him to be associated with them in effecting an award. The members thus appointed to officiate, elect their own that man who has the exiting voice in the event of a numerical equality of votes. A majority determines the submission.

CALCUTTA TRADE ASSOCIATION.

REGULATIONS.

- I. That this association be denominated "Tur Carcura Trans Association,"
- 11. That it do consist of an unbouted in inher of merchants, tradesorm, artists and others, who may be disposed to aid in the accomplishment of the objects of this as retain.
 - 111. That the objects of this association be
- 1. To encours to the general adoption of the system of ready-money payments which prevails in all other parts of the world, and which enables tradesinen to soft at lawar rates than tho cot Calentia, our affect to do, from the prevalence of the ruinous system of indiscriminate credit, which has obtained for many years, to the seminarity of the tradesinen, and the manifest described in the public.
- 2. To define the terms of circlit, when credit is a lowed, and to prescribe measures calculated to ensure payment, and guard a jainst future flow when the terms of credit are violated.
- 3. To encourage a freedly commune attent amongst persons encound in business in Calentra, especially on subjects involving their common interests; anobject which appears to have been latticed eracles of.
- IV. The officers of the Tribe V an about are the Master, Part Masters, Senior Wirden, Junior Warden, Treasurer Secretary, Auditors, Council and Solicitor.
- V. The Master to be elected from the Pair Masters and those members who have served, or may be serving, the offices of Warden. All office office bearers to be elected from the sembers generally.
- VI. The electron of Wister, Window and Treasurer to take place by builds annually it a special menting to be convened for the purpose on the second Saturday in December. All of an obsers, when once elected or appointed to hold their rathers, until measured by according to a or vote of the association.
- VII. No enember shall continue in the ofh e of. Master in. Warden for more than two years in succession, but he may be again elected after the bas been out of office one year.
- VIII. The Committee of Management, to consist of twelve members in addition to the other better, twe to be considered a quotum.
- 1X. Four members of the committee shall go out annually by rotation, and the Master shall nominate four, which with any condidate proposed by a member shall be halfored for in their steel.
- X. Any member of the commutee being obliged to leave Calcutta from suckness or otherwise, on momentary the same to the Master in writing, the Master shall, it required, nominate another member from the body of the association to take his place during his absence.
- MI. The Committee of Management shall meet every Saturday morning for the de-patch of business, their decisions being subject to the approval of the members at the succeeding quarterly meeting.

XII. The general quarterly meetings of the association to take place the second Saturday in January, April, July, and October.

VIII. The Master shall preside at all meetings, or, in his absence, the immediate Past Master. In the absence of the immediate Past Master, the oldest Past Master present, shall take the chair.

XIV. The Master, or, in his absence, the Senior Warden, has the right and authority of assembling a special general meeting; the cause of such meeting to be declared in the summons, and no other business to be entered upon.

XV. Special general meetings may also be called on a requisition to that effect, signed by five members, and specifying the object of the proposed meeting.

XVII. In any case where the votes are equal, the second or easing vote of the chair to decide.

NVII. The Master, Past Masters and Waidens in office, are to be the representatives of the association, and boing supposed to speak the sentiments of the members, or a majority of them, are bound to act upon such resolutions as may be passed in committee, or at general meetings duly assembled.

XVIII. Applicants for admission as a embers of the association to be proposed and seconded at one committee meeting, and ballotted for at the next, two black

balls to exclude.

XIX. Nonce of the ballot to be particularly curulated to the committee.

XX. The member who proposes a candidate for admission, shall be responsible for his entrance fee.

AX1. Each newly-elected member shall pay an entrance fee of fifty (50) rupees, towards the permanent fund of the association, and he shall be furnished with a copy of the general regulations and bye-laws of the Trade Association, grains.

XXII. Each member shall pay a sub-cription of six rupees monthly in advance

to the current and of the association.

XXIII. Any member allowing his bills to remain unpaid beyond three months, shall be liable to have his name erased from the list of members of the association.

NXIV. Any member who shall have been struck off for non-payment of subscription, shall not be again eligible for election except as new member, and that not until be pay up the said arrears—when he make application as a new member in form and manner above prescribed.

XXV. Any member desirous of withdrawing from the association, can have his wish complied with from the cudsof the current month, upon sending written

notice to that effect to the Secretary.

XXVI. Any member intending to leave Calcutta for a considerable length of time, but to refure within two years, shall not be subject to monthly subscription during his absence, and may, if he wishes, by re-admitted to the association without paying the usual donation, provided that, previous to going away, he has duly intimated his intention to the Secretary of artifung.

XXVII. In case of the death, sickness, or absence from Calcutta of the subscribing pattner of any firm, another member of that into, or other person employed by it shall be allowed, or continuing to pay the monthly subscription, to take his place in the association, provided he duly intimates his intention of so doing in writing to the Secretary.

AXVIII. All bills or drafts for disbursements shall be signed by the Master before they are paid.

AXIX. The permanent fund of the association shall be lodged in the Union Bank in the name of the Master and Treasurer for the time being.

XXX. The account of the association, with an abstract therefrom, shall be laid upon the table at each quarterly general meeting.

AXAI. A weekly list of arrivals and departures in and from Calcutta shall be furnished to each member of the association.

ANXII. Applications for the use of the rooms for meetings or other purposes unconnected with the association, shall be made to the Master through the Secretary.

XXXIII. It shall be proper for ony number of the association to apply peragnatif to the Secretare of to the committee, for any information obtainable on subjects entirated by the declared objects of the association, and the committee and especially the Secretary, are enjoined, as far as practicable, to impart the desired enformation.

XXXIV—Sucal part of the problemdings or regulations of the association, as to the compattee may seem prepart, shall, from time to time, he published for general information in such messagipers as may be disposed to give gratinings insertion to the time.

NNNA. These regulations and the bye laws to be binding on all members, but to be entired to addition, aberation, or abjective, by a majority of two-thirds of the area-bers present, in form a signature specific from the bye laws, sec. 13.

Bengal Civil Fund.

Issurence 1 | October, 1294.

Plan on the Creek Land, we red to it a meeting of the Creek Seconds of the Hoion this theory stellar is Congress, on the retablesionent of Bougal, head at the Congress Fact Walliam, earthe 1st October, 1894.

Art. 1.— The Civil Lund, instituted on the 1st of October, 1803, shall be considered to leve effect from the 1st day of January, 1994, and the immediate objects of this tund sarel be, to provide for the maintenance of the widows and children of an oil the subsections of tax may mit, at their demos, leave property sufficient for the subsistence and careation of their families. Also to assist in maintaining any of the subscripers the neclasse, who may be compelled by secures or infirmity to return to Europe for the recovery of their health, without an adequate provision for their supports.

Art. 11. The Ho models Court of Directors, in their letter to the Government of Fort St. George under date the Ite (June, 1602) relative to the Givil Fund established at that presidency, having 1. In pleased to direlate, that the case of such find established at that presidency, having 1. In pleased to direlate, that the case of such is solvents, as more become disquilition, citienty by mental or bodily inhumines, for active services, and who may be desired of retining to their native country, will always be considered by the Honorable Court with humane attention to their situation and commistances; it cannot be doubted that such of the eight servicins of their study establishment is may, after a lengthened residence in India, be computed by infirmity to relonguish their prospects in the Company's service, and to reme to their native country, without a provision for the medices and families will experience the just and liberal consideration of the Honorable Court. The fund now established, therefore, shall not, at present, to considered to include such cases, to which moreover it could not be extended in the first in-tance.

Att. 111. It shard unther be respectfully submitted to the Honorable Court of Directors, through His Excellency the Most Noble the Covernor General in Connecl, that the purposes of this institution would be essentially promoted, by the Honorable Court's permission to such of their environments, is may be under the necessity of returning temporarily to Europe for the re-establishment of impaired health of constitution, to proceed thather on leave of absence for a period not exceeding three years, unless proton-jed by removed permission from the Honorable Court, with the allowance now grades to servants in Ludia who are cut of employ, 175, to a sectior merchant, tupees 5(2) 9(2) per mensem, or nearly 1660 sicca tupees

per annum; to a jumor merchant, rupces 244 2 3 per mensem, or nearly 3000 sicca rupces per annum; to a factor or writer, rupces 162 12 7 per mensem, or nearly 2000) rupces per annum. It is confidently hoped, from the known justice and liberality of the Honorable Court of Firectors, as well as from the furlough allowed to their military servants, that they will be pleased to extend this indulgence to their civil servants; who are often reduced in the necessity of a temporary return to Europe by all health, originating in, or incressed by, a zealous discharge of their official dates, in an ungenial climate; and in such cases are deprived of the income arising from their actual situations, as well as of the benefit they night have expected from regular promotion in the service.

Art. IV.—In the event of the Honorable Court of Directors being pleased to exonerate the Civil Fund from the charge of providing for their servants, in the cases of infirmity, sixeness, and mistortune, stated in the two preceding articles, its expected that the contributions of the subscribers to the fund will be sufficient to provide for the remaining objects of it without a solicitation of pecuniary aid from the Company. But should any unforecent encounstances prevent the acquirement of the Honorable Court in was that been above submitted to their consideration, it shall be solicited of them, though this Excellency the Most Noble the Covernor General in Council, to extend to this fund the support which they have been pleased to afford to the Madras Civil Fund, by such acmost document in part of the Company, as may appear to them proper, on consideration of the number of the servants of this establishment, and the objects to be provided for by the present institution.

Art. V.—The Honor dile Court of Directors, and His Excellency the Most. Noble the Governor General in Council stall also be solicited to accept the patronage of this institution; to e iconcage it by their projection; and to allow any requisite and from the officers of Government in receiving the contributions for it, or otherwise in facilitating the means of carrying it into effect.

Art. VI.—The find shall be raised, in the first instance, by the contributions of such of the Company's Covenanted Civil Servants on the Bengal establishment, as may voluntarily become subscribe a to it; and it shall at all times, be at the option of the real servant already appointed, or who may be hereafter appointed to this establishment, either to subscribe thereto, or otherwise.

Art. VII.—The contributions for the fund shall be proportioned to the monthly salary, or other public allow mee of whatever description, receivable by the subscribers respectively, and are now fixed from the first day of January, 1804, at the following rates; viz.

If the salary, or other public allowance of the subscribers
be not more 1,000 sicca rupces per measent, his monthly
subscriptions to be
If more than 1000 and not above 2000,20
If more than 2:00 and not above 3000,30
If more than 3000 and not above 4000,40
If more than 4000

Art. VIII.—If a question shall arise in any case, respecting what is to be considered a public allowance on which the contribution is chargeable; or if any question whatever shall occur respecting the contribution demandable from a subscriber; it shall at his desire be submitted to a general meeting of the subscribers, and the determination of such meeting regularly passed, shall be final.

Art. IX.-- The rate of contribution payable by each subscriber shall, with the permission of Government, he deducted from his monthly allowances by the subtreasurer, collector or then officer paying the same; and be transferred or remitted to treasurer of the fund, in such manner as may be found most convenient and least expensive to the fund. The Committee of Managers to be appointed as hereafter provided, shall take the necessary measures for the execution of this article, after cotaning the sanction of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor Gene-

ral in Council thereto; and may, in particular cases, ident a deviation from it if a different mode of payment shiff be desired by any subsection, and be equally advantageous to the field.

A . No-The Sub-Legistre, of Covernment shall, with the paracesian of His Extellang the Most Noble to traversion. Or most in Court disherence fed to act as the subject that tool part all money, and see those for immery, belonging to the tarkets. In his, shall be depthy the Public Tressity, subject to the information and could off activate subject in the court of all the first parts.

Art. XI.s. I in unapproposed incorposed the fairly even ling the sum of 2,000 spectropes, is to be reserved. (a) consent expenses, I shall be vested in the securities of Cover amount, made probable to the forestees of the Coul Faird on recount of the final and tries strait ness of three or the first tees of the finite limit of incorporate but the finisher of success and some tensile for the proposal amount theory, but one presented of the first successful be computed to pass receipts for the inferest receivable thereupon.

A.t. XIII. The intringers and trestoes of the fairlier I. In which moments such precious assumed equal to the new precious at an eigenstor, the highest England pand ery notice, but may be required to the discussion as to the error of England particles countries on the error of the inferior to the new true times they note, to a time to the error of the error of so and trustices of of the fairlier to X diagnosity error of all tables of regular ons of a general nature, which may be present relative of this family stell also be transmitted to the error of the factor of pressus who may apply to the or of errors of pressus who may apply to the or of errors of pressus.

Art. VIII. So Value of the near dealing of the substitutes to the fand shall be need at the presence of the Westing on the sect. Venetical the months of darracy, April, "next critical objects as yet a suit any the unstance should need to present the presence of social needs by the ones feed to the days strong the day of note any, in success and the text by the Committee of Marraces, and needs of the institution for the section of the institution, may be a convene a period general occurs, at the presidency by public none on time Committee of the appendix none on the Committee of the appendix none of the convene of the first and the form of the provided that the days had no half by such as yet about a successful them, be advertised at heart secwecks before the same are held, for the general information of the autostronic

Art. XIV. Addiges those proposed at a general meeting, whether quarterly, or special, so all to discuss a logical mapping of votes. But the consorted sources of at least minimum and an inserver or response to determine upon any specific mytheter; and upon all generals as their meating any source or or annotation of the rate of contract or and specific as the resolution and proposed principles of the resolution which are now updates only ill subsections in their which who may not be rate of the rite of the resolution person, small be allowed to deliver this southments and votes or exact communic divides be signed by them, and admissed to the charming of the orestore.

Att. NA. A not control a course of the first shall be made up to the end of Aparid, and summer d by the trustices of Lecturiers at the quarterly general meeting of the subscribers, to be held in the month of July of care were. After being approved by the meeting, a general statement of the read small be perfected, for the finour mon of the subscribers at Lage, in the Greatta Greate. A Committee of Managers and Trustees for the final shall, at the smannering, be appointed for the testing year; and and consist of the Chief Series by the Convernment, the Accountant General, the Subscribers and the Chief Subscribers, for the time being, with the other numbers to be cheefed at the general meeting.

Att. XVI.—The Committee of Managers, or the majorny of those present at a meeting of three more, or, it less than five be present any three members of the Committee who may concur in opinion, shall be competent to decide, in the first instance, upon all matters relative to the receipts and disbursements of the fund;

as well as generally upon all subjects connected with the management of the fund, and the due execution of rules established for it, which, by such rules, may not have been expressly reserved for determination by the general meetings of the subscribers to the fund. But the decisions of the Committee of Managers, in all cases, shall be liable to revision and contioud, by the resolutions of the subscribers duly passed at a regular meeting.

Art, XVII.—The Committee of Managers, who may be appointed in the first instance, shall be authorised to appoint a Secretary and Accountant to the fund, and to fix such allowance for inin-psyable from the fund, as they may consider adequate to his services. The efficierso appointed shall act under the directions of the Committee of Managers, and shall also attend the general meetings of the subscribers; the proceedings of which, and of the Committee of Managers, and generally all papers appertaining to this institution, which may not be intrusted to the treasurer in India, or to the agents in Fordind, shall be kept under the charge of the Secretary and Accountant to the fund, and shall on application to him, or to the Committee of Managers, be open to the inspection of any of the subscribers to the fund.

Art. XVIII.—All future appointments to the office at Secretary and Accountant to the fund, as well as the appointment of any other persons whom the man, agers may find it necessary to employ for the due execution of the trust committed to them, shall in like man in be made, and their allowances fixed, by the Consmittee of Managers; subject, as in all other cases, to the control of the general meetings of the subscribers.

Art. XIX.—In the event of any of the five managers, who may be elected annually, being subsequently removed from the presidency without an intention of resturning to it during the year of their election, it shall be communicated to the subcribers at the next general meeting; and in such instances, as well as in all instances of vacancy in the situation of manager, by death or otherwise, a new election, if it appear, necessary, shall take place for the unexpired part of the current year.

Art. XX.—All application for admission to the benefits of the fund shall be made to Committee of Managers; and be accompanied with the necessary information, documents, and proofs, to enable the committee to ascentain the circumstances, and situation of the party in whose behalf the application is made. The managers, after calling for any further information or exclude which to by appear to them requisite, are to submit the application with the whole of the papers received by them for the determination of the subscribers, at the next general necture. In cases of emergency and distress, however, when the numbers may consider the party for whom the application is made entitled to the benefit of the fund, they are authorized, to advance such proportion of the fixed allowances hereafter specified, as may appear to them indispensably requisite, till a determination can be passed by the subscribers.

Art. NXI.—I nul the pleasure of the Honorable the Court of Directors shall be known upon the point submitted to them, relative to such of their civil servents as may be under the necessity of temporarily returning to Europe for the recovery of their health; and, subsequently, if the Honorable Court shall not be plessed to exonerate the Civil Fund from this part of the charge upon it; any subscriber to the fund, who may be compelled by sikness or infirmity to quit his station in India, and to proceed to Europe for the recovery of his health, and shall not be possessed of sufficient means to pay for his passage to Europe, and support himself and family during his necessary absence from India, on his making a declaration upon oath to this effect, or otherwise establishing the fact, to the satisfaction of a general meeting of the subscribers, and producing a certificate of the necessity of his return to Europe, solemnly attested by the surgeon who has attended him, and countersigned by a member of the Medical Boald, with the consequent permission of Government for his proceeding to Europe, shall receive from the fund a donation, equivalent to the Company's allowance for a twelve month to a servant of his rate.

when out of employ, viz. it he 'a a senior merchant, 4000 succa rupees; if a junior merchant, 3000 sic a supers, is a factor or wister, 2000 sieca rupees. This donation shall be considered to include all claims upon the tund for the period of one year after the substitutes conform than from India, at the expiration of which period, it he be in I drope, a further donation she'll be made to him, on his application to the agents to the fund in bird and, equal to that advance I to him, upon his embook from both he at the exchange rate of two shiftings and six pence for the Sicci 14,60 , viz. ((r)0, 4, 375, or 3, 250, according to his risk in the service of the time of his heaving Tudia. This donation shall be considered to include all claims for the second year after his emback turn from India, with the expresse of his voyage back to India in the event of his returning at any time in the rouse of that year, or of his prolonged stay in Larone and longe necessatile occasional by the state of his health. But should the naperter this avery of his health, render it here say to protract his etry in Turope, he could the second Year, and, besides his own decired on apon oath to this effect, he shall produce to the agency for the breatar Lindon's, ever meate sub-mile aftested by a respectthe physician in other prinession of gentleman of established practice, to it the state ot his healta be enot admitted of his previous return to Indoi, he shad, at the commemorial of the third year latter has embrickation from Eicha, receive from the agents in Englinel a donation contains a mostly of the amount part to him in the proceeding year, an door monety, on a simpler declaration and less to de, at the end of its anouths, yet, two years and a half after his cint of at on the a fund, if he bestill in Larope, which strill include all claims whatever upon the find to the period of his nething to In his. Passage money many the granted, has cases appearing to respace it, in addition to the same a overspected to a largench cases the annual shall be determined by a general meeting of the subscriber .

Art. XXII. The donations from the fund in the cases stated in the preceding article, being meant to be restricted to persons who may not have the means of supporting their alves entitionles denney their necessary absence from India, for the recovery of their health of sexpected, that thank person, who may be admitted to the benefit of the law I, and encounterfactors well from it the first domains on his leaving In its shall also words so cool by reheritance, Bequest, or otherwise, to the passession of property or income, seed, as may enable him, to maint in launself and family without assistance from the find, he will not apply for, or receive any subsequent donation in mithe fund in Lurape. The honor of the parties will be a sufficount security that the tail donors of this expectation; which is founded on the princade of reach that the fund more capable of promoting the purpose of its institution, by restricting it to these purposes; and no scruting of property shall therefore be to the in Europe, a matche my subscriber, after his admission to the benefit of the fund to be to receive the woode of the donations provided for. But the acknowled ment of the party, receiving any donation in Furope, shall declare his receipt of it to be done force in conformity with the rules and principles of this institution.

Art. NATH.—On the death of any subscriber to the Croit Fund, who may not be possessed of property sufficient to provide for his family, and may consequently leave a were collaborate with him, or maintained by him, and leaving under his production to the period of his decease, without an adequate provision for her support, as meterfier specified; if on the information, documents, and evidence which may be submitted by her, or in her behalf, to the managers of the fund, it shall appear to the satisfaction of a peneral meeting of the subscribers, that sha is a proper object of the fund, pension shall be assigned to her from the fund, under the provisions, and limitations stated in the following article. Provided therein, or in any of er part of the rules for this institution, shall be considered to entitle to the benefits of it, any widow, who may have

been legally divorced or separated from her husband for adultery; or who, at the period of her husband's demise, may have quitted his protection, and be living in a state of notorious adultery, though not divorced or separated from him leviaw.

Art. XXIV.: First. It the widow, at the time of her husband's death be resident in India, and he left without at meome exceeding one hundred rupees per mensem, a pension shall be assigned to her from the final, of three hundred rupees per mensem, during her residence in India. It the widow he not resident in India at the time of her husband's death, or shall afterwards quir India; and her income, from her husband's cetate or otherwise, shall not exceed one hundred pounds per annum, the pension to be assigned to her from the fund shall be three hundred pounds per annum.

Secondly. If the income of the widow, resident in Imba, at the death of her husband, be more than one hundred siera rupces per mensem, but shall no exceed four hundred rupces per mensem, during her resolving militia; or if the wilow be not resident in Imba at the time of her husband's denies, or shale afterwards quit India, and her income be more than our hundred pounds pel annum, but shall not exceed four hundred pounds per annum, the pension to br assigned to her from the total, shall be such as will make up her income to fonce hundred rupces per mensem, during her residence in India, or four hundred pounds per annum in Europe, or elsewhere.

Thirdly. In the event of a webw, to whom a pension may have been assigned from the land, as quiting subsect only by inheritance, bequest, or otherwise, any property or income which, with the property left to bet at lead his bind, and the pension received by her from the final may render her total morone, including her pension from the fault, more than five hundred rupes a period sent, during her residence in Juda, or more than five hundred pour is per resion in Europe, or elsewhere, her pension from the fund shall be hidde to above the sum specified; or he altogether discontinued, in the event of her property or recome, exclusive of the pension besigned to her from the fund, being copul to the full sum of five hundred upoes per mensen in Juda, or two hundred pounds per annum in Europe or clowwhere.

Fearthly. All peasons to widows shall also be liable to discont enance on their re-marriage. But in the event of their being again left in a state of wide aboud, without an adequate provision of their support, and of their appearing to be proper objects of the fund, they may be again a hunted to the benefits of it, under the same provision and limitation as on their original admission.

Fifthly. The pensions to widows, who may be admitted to the benefits of the und, shall be paid in advance ball yearly, to thenselves ar to then authorized agents. But the acknowledgment of the widow herself shall be taken for all sums paid in her behalf; and shall contain a solemn declaration that her cathe to one, including the pension received by her, does not exceed the sum of five hindred rupees per measure, it sho be is ident in India; or five I unliked pointly pension is per aumun, if she reside in Europe or elsewhere.

Art. XXV.—Widows who may be in India when admitted to the benefit of the fund and may subsequently return to Europe, shall, it tree have no nearms of paying for their passage to Europe, on this being established to the satisfaction of a general meeting of the subscribers, be supplied from the fund with such sum as, may appear requeste 23 passage money, in addition to the half year's advance of heir pension.

Art. XXVI.---If any subscriber to the fund shall die without the means of providing for his tamily, and shall consequently leave a child or children, born in wedlock, without an adequate provision for their maintenance and children; and on the information, documents, or evidence which may be subscribed in their behalf to the managers of the fund, it shall appear to the satisfaction of a general meeting of the subscribers, that they are proper objects of the fund, an altowance for their

maintenance and education shall be assigned from the fund, under the provisions and limitations contained in the following article.

Art. XXVII....First. If the child or clobben of the deceased subscriber shall be left without any provision from his estate or otherwise; the allowance for the education and municipance of each child, to be granted from the find, in India or in Europe, shall be, according to the age of the child as follows, we

Till five years of age, thirty rupees per mensem in India; or thirty pounds, per annum in Emone.

From the commencement of the sixth year, to the end of the eighth year, forty rupces per measure in India; or saxty pounds per runnum in Europe.

From the common concent of the much year, to the end of the eleventh year fifty rup es per mensem in India; or eighty pounds per amount in Corope.

From the commencement of the twelfth year, sixty supers per measurem in links, or one hundred pounds to a region in Larone.

Secondly. It any provision be left by a subscriber for his child or children, or if, after his death, they shall at any time become possessed of property or income, by indicatance, bequest, or otherwise, but not such as to afford the same specified for their education and maintenance; the allowances to be graved from the final sould be such as, in addition to the property or income possesed by them will make up the serveral spaces over specimed, according to their respective ages, and as true may be resident in Turbic or in Paragraph.

This is j. In the executed the property or income that to the child or children of a cubs relative, it has denote or which new subsequently devolve to, or he in any who acquainly do them, he me are has to attail the full amount specified, for their clustum and in automore, they will not be considered to my allowance from the fund, and all various rewise and whave being smith before such accession of them to account a section of them to a content accession of them.

From the American Law and we case general from the bond, for the monotenance and education of the bond, a lift to part in advance that yearly, to their guardians or relatives, have the case of them, it to since persons as may be intrusted with the distursment to the case adolted from them, (thereby the managers of the fund in Lieber, edges the ground to the trial in Figland, who shall from time to time, adopt so have a solar appear necessary for the purpose of astertaining any accession of part (t), which would render the allowances from the fund lisble to alcrement or discovering.

Lightly. The proximates made in a the fund, for the maintenance and education of female children, strail cases on their maintage, or on their heigh settled in any proximate strain to make the case of their female children shall case on their lightly strain to make the case of twenty controls. For one results for made children shall case ago of twenty controls. For twenty are to tenum, not exceed to the handlest pounds, may be aport particles for more one to be formed by the managers of the ford in the twenty that is a control of the fund in England, if the time of the results, not of the large section may profession.

Att. XVIII. For classes who may be recladed when a matted to the fund, and who may be recut to I met all for their education, who the consumered of the managers, passed money, it requests, shall be supplied from the fired, not exceeding one thousand social upons for each clade. An allow one for passage money, not exceeding one bundled pounds, stalt also be granted, it it appear necessary, for the return to India of any claddren admitted to the final, who, after completing their education of Furope, may return to India with the permission of the Honorable the Coart of Directors.

Art. XXIX. It being the true intent and object of this institution to provide for the widows and children of such only of the subscribers to it, as may not at their denise have property sufficient for the rubsistence and education their families; and it being the obvious duty of all persons who have families, and possess property sufficient to provide for them, to make a proper testamentary provision for them, it shall be requisite, in all cases of application being made to the

fund for assistance to the family of a decease I subscriber, that an authenticated copy of the will of the deceased, or if he shall have died intestate, that a full and authentic statement of any property left by him, and of the legal heirs there's he admitted for the information of the managers and sub-cribers. And it is hereby declared, that a general meeting of the latter, duly held according to the rules of the institution, shall have full power to reject the application for aid from the fund, in any instance where in it may an entitle a proscriber, leaving property at los death, has unde an improper cerifical time, with a view to throw his family upon the fund; or has purposely neglected to make a disposition of his property for the benefit of his family, whereby they have been left without a provision, which it was in his power to have made for them.

Art, XXX.-10 is further hereby declared, that the resolution of a second general meeting to the subscribers to this fund, regularly held, under the rules now established, or which may be hereafter established for it, and confirming the resolution of a former general meeting, shall be final and conclusive in all cases whatever.

Art. XXXI.—A subscript on hook shall be immediately opened for the signature of subscribers to the fond, and shall be deposited at the General Tregary. The whole of the Bengal covenanted ever servants now in India, as well as all covenanted civil servants of the Campauv on this establishment, who may be eafter arrive in India, are nevited to become members of the institution; and, in token thereof, to sign the subscription book; or to cause their names to be signed for them. Those who are now in India, and may subscribe to the fand, shall be considered subscribers to them the 1st day of January, 1804. Those who may be reafter arrive in India and subscribe to the find, shall be considered subscribers from the time of their institution of the total of their institution of the find, shall be commencement of any allowances receivable by them as each servants of the Bengal establishment.

Art. XXML—Any civil servants now in India, who may not accept the invitation thus given to them to become members of this Lastitution, during the remaining period of the entirent year 1804, and any civil servants here due activities in India, who may not accept the involution given to Coom, withen say months after their arrival in India, shall not be attenuated above dues subservate in the fort, without sufficient reason stated to the satisfaction of a general meeting of the subscribers. Nor shall they, if then admitted to become subscribers, be entitled to the benefits of the fund, without payment of the series of contribution which would have been pay dide by them if they had accepted the previous institution to become subscribers, together with interest thereupon at the rate of ten per cent, per annum.

Art. XXXIII. All persons now in the Company's civil service on this establishment, as well as all persons hereafter appointed to this establishment, shall be at liberty at any time to withdraw their names as subscribers to the fund, and to discontinue their contributions; relinquishing at the same time all future title, on the part of themselves and their families, to the benefits of the institution, and forfening to the fund all sums that may have been subscribed by them. But persons withdrawing their names and contributions, during their residence in India, shall not be re-admitted as subscribers without sufficient reason, stated to the satisfaction of a general meeting of the subscribers, nor be entitled to the benefits of the institution without payment of the arrear of contribution, which would have been payable by them is they had not discontinued their original subscription, and interest thereupon at the rate of ten per cent, per annum.

Art. XXXIV.—The contribution of every subscriber to the fund shall cease upon his leaving India to return to Europe, and the consequent discontinuance of his allowances from the Company. But in the event of his returning to India, and again receiving allowances from the Company, he shall be required to renew his contribution from the commoncement of such allowances.

Art. XXXV .- If a subscriber to the fund, at the time of his retiring from the service to return to Furone, shall have contributed, by his previous monthly payments to the fund, the principal sum of five thousand speci, rupees, or if, on his quitting the service, he shall pay to the fund what may be wanting to complete his contribution that amount; such contribution shall existle the family of the subscuber, on his denose, to the familits of the institution, and othe several provisions. berein stated, or such as more be bereafter established, in like manner as a bis death had taken place dury; his residence and actual subscripts u to the food in India. The family of any subscriber to the fund, who may die during his temperary absence from Ladic for the recovery of his health, shall also be considered entitled to the benefits of the fund, under the existing rules of it, what er such subsit or may brive contributed more or less than ave thousand so express. In all other cases. if the deceas dimenship of the ensulation soull not have been in period is discribed to the fund at the time of his death, and shall not have contributed five thou and sieca rupe s to the fund, it shall be at the option of the subscriber to a hair his family to the beneats of the fund or otherwise,

At a general contains of the solution is a set of that the Colors of Proc Westians, on Monday, the 28th And Arthur the source of the action in account the 23th and 33d actions of the regularity for a commentation of the

Art. XXXII. — A given the rest in the second manager of rate subscribed to the Carl Lagranger's consequences of their experiences and probability of January, Weiger and their experiences of the manager, their experiences and to make the experience of the experienc

Art, NNMM, there is, the terr bear repair be expanged, "But persons with deming there are not be resulted as new resistance of a green and return the resulted to the resistance of a green at the subsection of a control to the tendence of the subsection of a control to the tendence of the subsection of a control to the tendence of the institution of the control to the tendence of the interpretation of the tendence of the tenden

Additional articles to the plan of the Civil Fund, agreed to by a majority of the subscribers and command by the general quarterly meeting of subscribers held at the Accountant General's other on the 31st July, 1020.

Art. Min-Art. XXXVI. XXXVII. XXXVIII. and XXXIX. of rule of the Bengal Civil Fund, are resembled.

Art. NLL.—It a subscriber to the tund shall be dismissed from the service of the Honourable Company, he shall coust to be entitled to benefits of the institution, and, in the event of his death, his widow and children shall in like manner have no claim to the benefits of the institution. But on his dismissal, the amount of his actual contribution to the fund, without interest, shall be returned to him; unless his circumstances should be such, as would have wholly precluded him and his lamby from any height derivable from the institution, if he kad remained a member, in which case, he shall not be entitled to receive back any part of the amount contributed by him.

Art. ALII.—If a subscriber to the fund shall be suspended from the service of the Honourable Company, he shall, during the period of his suspension, cease to

be entitled in his own person to the henchits of the institution; but in the event of his restoration to the service, he shall be restored to his former right, to the benefits of the institution; and if such subscriber shall die during the period of his suspension, his widow and children shall be cantled to the benifits of the institution, in like manner as it he had not been suspended.

By order of the Managers,

J. DWOLING, Secretary Civil Fund. Art. \Lill.-If a married subscriber to the fund shall, after the 1st day of January, 1823, proceed to Europe, otherwise than under medical certificate, and and as an incumbent up in the fund of the institution, it shall be optional with such subscriber, in order to secure to his family the benefits of the institution, in the event of his death while absent from India, either to make up his subscription to the sum of sicea rupees 5000 agreeably to article 35, or to secure a continuance of the payment here during his life, of a monthly subscription to the fund at the average rate paid by the subscribers of the some year, standing upon the civil list; provided, however, that no subscriber small be permitted to to avail himself of the above rule for a period executing toxy years, from the date of his departure; nor will any subscription at the average rate be received after the expiration of that paried; provided, further, that in case the average payments above-described shall be discontinued for a period of one year consecutively, the same shall be held and deemed to be resignation and abandonment of the institution, and the family of the subscriber shall not have any claim upon the fund, upon payment of the arrears due, except up in good and sufficient causes for the omission being shown

to the satisfaction of a general quarterly meeting of subscribers.

Art. XLIV.—" That from this date, 5th November, 1823, the allowing drawn from the fund by civil servants proceeding to Larrope on sick certificate be recoverable from them on their return to the service without interest by mouthly instalments, not le s'ihan three times the amount of their monthly subscription while out of employ, or receiving less than 1,000 rapees per mensent, and not less than ten per cent, on their salary and other allowance when drawing 1,003 inpecs

per mensem or unward,"

Additional article to the plan for the Civil Fund, agreed to at the general quarterly meeting of the subscribers, held at the Town Hall, on Monday, the 30th April, 1832

Art. M.A .- In addition to the information required by the 29th article of the rules of the Bengal Civil Fund to be furnished to the managers before any allowance shall be granted from that find to a widow; an oath shall be taken and subscribed according to such of the subjoined forms, as may be applicable to the circumstances of the case.

lst. It the widow shall not have any off-prings by the deceased, and shall not be possessed of any income such as may be derivable from personal property, except

the oath to be taken, shall be according to the form A as follows.

TORM OF DICLARATION A. years,) now resident at I, A. B. (of the age of years,) now resident at , the widow of C. D., formerly a civil servant on the Bengal establishment in the East Indies, do hereby, upon oath declare, that I am not at this time possessed of or entitled to any property from which I can derive the smallest income, with the exception of the personal property, of which a rough schedule is annexed; and that with the excertion stated, my sole dependence for support is on the annuity to be granted to me from the Civil Fund of that establishment.

Sworn before me, ¿

So help me God. Ac. &c. The above attidavit is to be accompanied by a rough schedule of any personal property possessed by the widow, and of its estimated value, under the general heads of valuable plate, household furniture, equipages, &c.; but without any



more detailed statement, and skewing the estimated total amount possessed by the widow after payment of any debts for which such property may be liable.

2d. If the widow shall have any child or children living by her late husband, or if any child of his shall afterwards be born, and ucither she nor they shall be possessed of any means except such as may be derivible from personal property, the oath to be taken shall be according to the form B as follows.

TORN OF PRODUCTION B.

I, A. B. (of the age of years), now residing at the widow of C. D., formerly a civil servant on the Bengal establishment in the East Indies, do hereby upon oath declare, that the scal C. D. left surviving him one child* named now alive including the arc of years, (or if more than one child, their name can I several ages to be stated.) and that I am not, nor is the scal child (or children) at this time possessed of or contided to any property from which I or the scal child (or children) can derive the smallest income, with the exception of the personal property of which a rough schedule is annexed, and that with the exception stated, my sole dependence and that of the said child (or children) for support is on the annumes to be granted to me and to the said child (or children) from the Civil Fund of that establishment.

Sworn before me, ?

So help me God.

Here a scheoole of property to be annexed, as in form A.

3 Hy.—If the widow shall pussess or be entitled to any income exclusive of such as may be de table from personal property, then shall be substituted for either of the preceding forms - the form of eath C. as follows:

DURN OF DICLARATION C.

I. A. B. of the age of veals, a lescriping her residence and naming her husband as here to be hereby upon only declare, that the said D. C. left surviving him one child, state their several mands and ages; and that neither I nor my child (or children) abuse named are at this trou possessed of or entitled to any property yielding or capable of yielding a greater annual income than pounds stelling; and I do further upon out declare, that the sources of the said annual income are truly state I indoor, and that he vond the amount which may be thence derived, the sole support of involving the first child (or children) is the assistance I expect to receive from the Civil Fund of that establishment.

Sworn before not. ?

So help me God.

Here state the sources from which such income may be derived.

Art, MINI.—Whatever legally disposable property, whether consisting of valuables, plate, household turniture, equipages, or other description capable of being made to yield an income, and whether real or personal, of which a widow may be possessed at the time of our application for admission to the benefits of the Civil Fund, whether such property shall have been left to her by her husband or shall have been otherwise acquired, being in excess of the estimated value or amount of £2,000 (two thousand pounds) sterling, shall be regarded as an available source of income, and as such shall be taken into account at just valuation, or according to

[.] If the child shall have been after the death of its father, the following words to be inserted after the word shald

[&]quot; Born on (dated) and named."

the amount realizable by public sale, in fixing the allowance to be granted to such widow from the Civil Fund, the income derivable from such property being calcula-

ted at a rate of interest of 5 per cent, per annuin.

Art. XLVII. The declaration which by the 5th clause of the 24th article is required to be made held coarly by volons who may be a limited to the fund, shall be according to the subjoined form D, and in case a wallow shall have acquired subsequency, to the date of her admission to the benefits of the fund, a specification thereof shall be subjoined to that affidavit.

10PM OF BICLARATION D.

I, A. B. now residing at , widow of C. D., formerly a Civil Servant on the establishment of Bengal, in the East Labes, do hereby upon eath declare that I have not be come possessed of any property or meome since the date when the annuity, was cranted to me from the Civil Fund of that establishment, except such as is below specified; and that my entire meome including the pension received from that fund, does not at this time exceed Sa. Rs. or pounds sterling £.

Sworn before me, &c. &c.

So help me God.

Hear to be specified my property yielding, or capable of yielding an income since acquired, or it none acquired, to be so specified.

Art. XLVIII.—The matics, guardian, or other person, who may be in charge of any child or children entitled to an annury under the several a theles of the 27th rule, or any other person who may be authorized to receive the same on account of such child or children, before he, she, or they shall be enabled to receive the annuity payable, or any partitional, shall take and subscube, on oath according to be subjoined form E; or if such child or children shall have become entitled to any property yielding an income, the same shall be specified as provided in that form.

FORM OF DESTABLISH E.

I, A. B. (mother, guardian, or relative) of the child (or children) of C. D. formerly a Coul Servant on the establishment of Bengul in the East Indies, do hereby make oath and declare that (here enter at full length the nature and ages of the child or children of the deceased) a child (or children) of the said C. D. is (or are) at this time alive, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief he (or she) has (or they have) not (nor has either or any of them) to this day become entitled to or possessed of any a littional property or income since the date when the annuity (or annuities,) was (or were) first granted to him (or her or them) from the Civil Fund of that establishment, excepting such axis below specified.

Sworn before me, ?

So help me God.

Here to be specified as in form D.

Art. XIIX.—The several eaths above required to be taken, shall be sworn to before a Justice of the Peace or other person competent to administer the same, and such affidavit shall be dated and signed on or subsequent to the day on which the annuity is claimable; and shall, in the event of such widow, guardian, or other person entitled to receive the same, being in Europe, be delivered to and left with the agents in London for the said fund, or if such willow shall be in India, it shall be delivered to and left with the managers and trustees of the fund for the time being.

By order of the Managers,

Bengal Civil Zervice Annuity Fund.

REGULATIONS, AS SANCTIONED BY THE COURT OF DIREC-TORS.

1st. The subscribers shall, from the 1st of May, 1825, contribute, for the purpose of the fund, four per cent, of their silaties, and ill other public employments.

however demonia ited , compensition for travelling expenses axcepted.

2nd. Should any subscriber be engaged in In it on provite business, and thereby volunturity exclude heaself from prime coploy, his substructions to the fund shall coise, and in the event of his here effect to compale it such private business, and resource condex on the servers, his select pricas may be used a definition intersenting period suffer at the recision 1 in the treatment of course to quality him to become an annuation; and this rule shall be a profix applicable to all persons now in the service, who may have been comed to a continuous burness.

3 d. The amount of argument of the 1990 to the control of a physical physical physics.

slating therm, or, being (12) bettering.

4 h. The area test successful to sub-sub-sub-respect of the civil service 25 years, and a smalle and 3/22 years of that period on lading according to their semantic on the contribution for the service, as a little the Control Directors, and the right of a clerence succeed by both I by related in a proceing year.

5th. The annuous shall examine with the first of Max in each year, beginming with the year, Poblician is to say, should do day at the end of the sail official you and tack, contains the function of the state of the market on the healthy of the tallowing sale of a record full dise at the element of each var, respectively.

60%. At a convocance at 1 hospitalistic character exemption in minimum of the fund shall require, a contact this manage such or discount of superment to size mit then was the contract to the contract of the countries of the countrie bund, and proceedings to conservation of venes a security of the shall be made to the a constitute begans on Calcutta. It will, or course, be incumbent on members duly quality the recommendation of present to be eving lades, to empower one in more new reserve C (rather to action their behalf, and to communicate

to the managers are nomes of such agrads.

7th, The full covers a calculation regarded as having, a tually intimated, for the time is in a to receive agreed to read on the century of the most to whom a requision may be a series a resolute, and on walcompatting reply may be received, a core of quit. and the letter continued on the arristes then fel to he growth the many that is a second of the by and fulled to

party specifical and the second terms are

ann. I wan a war ni was a which we we man took may complete

nine per approximate bout to late. Man, Inc. i.

19th. The send who at a center trable that the evides above, whill be passed that a partie of additional and according in a double or a return mode of age propertied funds, and to the direction this amount of the content of at pryments in

gatisfaction of atmostics.

10th. Should any subscriber, Laying to delt a fell a fert are call arreacenet less than 22 years, and look a member of it to of all reaches 25 years, to the from the service before the option of any annuty may devolve on mon, he shall be entitled to the same of his proper form, with oil any proment to the fund, save what may be claimable under the following rule.

[&]quot; For list of Directors, vide Directory, part IX.

11th. Any subscriber, who may accept the tender of an annuity, shall be required, to entitle him to such annuity, to pay to the institution, previous to the date at which the annuity is to commence, the difference between one-half of the actual value of the annuity on his life, and the accumulated value of his previous contribution, in case the latter quantity shall be less than the former; these values shall be determined as below provided.

12th. Any member so choosing, may decline paying the differences defined in the foregoing rule, and shall, in such case, be entitled to an annuity diminished in proportion to the sum by which the accumulated value of his contributions is less than

one-half of the actual value of an annuity on his life.

13th. Any subscriber who may be dismissed from the Honourable Company's service. shall forfeit all right to benefit by the institution, and be entitled to no re-

fund of payments which he may have maile.

The interest of any subscriber who may be suspended from the Honorable Company's service, shall be in abeyance, but shall revive on his restoration. If he be permitted, (whether the permission be granted at the time of, or during his suspension, or at the time of his restoration,) to draw salary for the period of his suspention, then his contributions to the fund for that period shall be claimable. and the intervening time shall be reckoned as actual service; but if he be not allowed salary for the period of his suspension, then no contribution shall be claimable from him for that period and which, in that case, is not to be computed in the term of service necessary to quality loor for the acceptance of an annuity,

15th. The resignation of the Honorable Company's service is an essential condition to entitle an individual to an annuity from the institution, and annuitants will not be permitted by the Court to return to the service; it is, therefore, provided, that should any member fail, on or before the first day of July of the year with which the annuity accepted by him may commence, to comply with the said condition, he shall be considered to have forfeited his right to an annuity from the institution for that year. It is likewise provided, that when a member accepting an annuity, shall seeign the service before the first day of July, but after the first day of the year with which the said annuity is made to commence, he shall, in such case, at the close of that year, only draw the annuity from the date of his resignation, a sum proportionate to the time intervening between the first day of the year and that date, being deducted for the benefit of the institution.

The fund is open for the subscriptions of all covenanted civil servants upon the Bengal establishent, including such as may be in England, and who have not either finally resigned the service, or protracted their absence from India beyond the prescribed term of five years; each civil servant now residing in India, shall be canecially invited to join the institution, as shell those subsequently arriving, whether they be returning to the service, or newly appointed to the same, and the following shall be excluded from ever becoming members of the institution; viz. those residing in India, who may fail to signify in writing, their consent to join the institution on or before the 1st day of May, 1826, next; and those returning to, or for the first time arriving in the country, subsequent to the present date, who may commit a similar default within six months from the date of their return, or arrival in the country, respectively; provided, however, that no person not in India, nor on his passage thither upon the 1st of May, 1825, shall be entitled, on sub-equently returning to the country from England, to receive an annuity under the rules of this institution, except after residence in the country for the period of five years from the date of such subsequent arrival.

17th. The affairs of the institution shall be managed by a committee of nine, of whom four shall be ex-officio, the Chief Secretary to Government, the Accountant General, the Sub-Treasurer, and the Civil Anditor. The other five shall be subscribers, and elected at a general meeting. The members of the committee shall

be also the trustees for the funds of the institution.

Maria.

18th. The Sub-Treasurer of Government shall, with the permission of the Governor General in Council, be requested to act as treasurer to the institution, and the funds, as well as those set apart for the payment of annuities as those arising from the accumulation of capital, shall be deposited in the public treasury, subject to the direction and control of the trustees and managers of the fund.

19th. For the management in England of such affairs as the members cannot personally conduct, an agent or agents shall be appointed by the managers and

trustees in India, if such shall still be the wish of the service.

20th. The Committee of Managers, or the majority of the present at the meeting of five or more, or if less than five be present, any three members of the committee who may concur in opinion, shall be competent to decide, in the first instance, upon all matters relative to the receipts and disbursements of the fund, as well as generally upon all subjects connected with the management of the fund, and the due execution of the rules established for it, which, by such rules, may not have been expressly reserved for determination by the general meeting of the subscribers to the fund.

21st. But the decision of the Committee of Managers, in all cases, shall be liahie to revision and control by the resolution of the subscribers, duly passed at a re-

gular general meeting.

22d. The Committee of Managers, who may be appointed in the first instance shall be authorized to appoint a Secretary and Accountant to the most, and to fix such allowance for him, preable from the fund, as they may con the adequate to his services. The others so appointed shall act under the direction of the Cummattee of Managers, and shall allocate oil the general meetings of the subscribers, the proceedings of which and of the Committee of Miorigers, and generally all papers apportanting to this institution, which will not be intrusted to the treisurer in India, or to the accuts in England, shall be kept under the charge of the Secretary and Accountant to the built, and shall, by application to him, or the Committee of Managers, he open to the inspection of any of the subscribers to the found,

23rd. All tuture appointments to the other of Secretary and Accountant to the fund, as well as the appointment of my other person, whom the manager may find, it necessary to employ for the due execution of the trust committed to them, shall, in like manner be male, and their allowance fixed by the Commutee of Managers. subject as in all other cases, to the control of the general meetings of the sub-

scribers.

In the event of any of the five managers, who may be elected ununally. being subsequently removed troof the presidency without any intention of returning to it during the ven of their electron, it shall be communicated to the subscribers, at the next general meeting ; and in such instances, as well as in all instances of vaancy in the same to a monager, by death or otherwise, a new election, if it appear necessary, shall take place for the unexpued part of the current year.

25th. A coner I meeting of the subscribers shall be held at the Fown Hall, in Calcutt, on the first Monda, of the second month of every year, (or as soon afterwards as the accounts can be made up and prepared for inspection.) to receive and audit the accounts of the preceding year, and to decide on any question which may arise or be referred. The Committee of Managers or any nine members of the in-titution may also converse a special general meeting at the presidency, by public notice in the Guernment liesette, if at any time there shall be found occasion for it, provided that the days fixed for holding such special meetings, and the object of them be advertised at least six weeks before the same are held, for the general information of the subscribers.

26th. All questions propused at the general meeting, whether annual or special. shall be determined by a reajority of three-fourths of the members who may either be present at such general meetings, or vote thereat by proxy; but the concurrent worces of nine members at least shall be requise to determine upon any question whatever; and upon all general questions involving any increase or disminution of the rate of contributions now fixed, or any essential addition to, or after ation in, the original rules and principles of the institution, which are now established, all subscribers in India, who may not be able to attend the meeting in person, shall be allowed to deliver their sentiments and votes by a written communication, to be signed by them, and addressed to the charman of the meeting; provided, always, that no decision upon such questions shift be valid, or have any effect until sametioned and approved by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, to whom all parties, considering themselves a general by such decision, shall have a right of appeal, and the decision of the Court of Directors shall, in all cases be final.

27th. In discharge of annuity of 10,000 Rs, granted by the fund, the sum of £1,000 sterling shall be paid to the annuitant through the Company's treasury in London, at the close of the year in which the annuity may commence; the managers of the fund undertaking at that period, to pay over to the Government of Bengal of sum of 10,000 Rs, for each annuity so pay de, under the principles upon which the Company's containing to the fund is to be regarded.

28th. The right of at unitable to releave the annuity for any particular year,

shall depend on his having sooned that year.

29th. The actual value of an arounty on the life of any subscriber shall be determined by the table annexed beach. The rates exhibited by this table shall be revised and altered by a disc on or a General Meeting, should experience and the fluctuation of interest suggest no necessary of such an arrangement; provided, always, that any alteration therein shall not take care turned it has been sentenced and confirmed by the Court of Diccors of the East India Company, whose decision shall be final.

30th. To determine the accumulated value of the contributions of any subscriber, the Accountant shall keep separate accounts for each member, and these accounts shall be annually made up with the rate of interest allowed by the

Company.

31st. At the close of every third year the managers shall, according to the annexed table, calculate the neural values of the grading amounts, and shall then compare the total of their values with the assets belonging to the reproported funds of the institution; should those assets exceed in value the said rotal, the difference shall be critical to the circlical to the unappropriated funds of the society and be available for the purposes of the inseturion; or the other hand, should the value of the said assets be less than the total above role, the denormy shall be supplied by a transfer from the latter fund to the former.

22d. An amount not, upon becoming such, shall be furnished with a formal certificate, declaratory of his admission to the actions, ander the hangs of not less than three of the managers of the fund. A employee of the combates must be furnished to the Bengal Covernment, and lowered to the Court of Directors in

London.

Calcatta, 1 t October, 1825.

At a meeting of Civil Section's, subsectives to the Ann. it is Fund, held pursuant to no no at the T vir Hall, it Fields i, 70% Morey, A 14.

Mr. James Paulo was called to the chair and read a letter from Mr. Officiating Secretary Bushley, dated 30th December last, with caches res. On the motion of Mr. H. M. Parke, the proceedings of the special general meetings held on the 26th August, 1833, and 28th October last, were littliown on the table.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep then proposed the following resolutions: --

That it appears to this incering that the value of each country will be increased under the condition of paying it for the broken period of the year of decease, by a sum equal to the present value of a payment of £500 field a year's annuity) to be made at the end of the period assumed, in the table annexed to the printed rules, for the duration of the annuitant's life.

That upon this calculation the total value to be added to the valuations of the table for the annuities granted under the rule proposed will be the annus antered in the annexed statement, and the proportion of fine to be contributed on retirement will consequently be the half of each, as stated in the adjoining column of the same statement.

That in the event of the adoption of the rule suggested, by which the annuities will be made payable to the date of the annuitant's decease, it will be necessary to translet to the appropriated fund of the institution a sum in each instance equal to the value of a future prement of \$\infty\$ D or siece rupees \$5,000, computed for the age of the annuitant according to the above soile.

That in like manner if the annuities of £1000 be paid quarterly instead of as at present at the close of the very the defection of 5.2% to the fund will be nine months' interest on the first quarterly payment of £250 plus 6 months' interest, on the second plus 2 months interest, on the third anking on the assumption of 6 per cent, for the rate of interest [22,10 or [22,5] Sa. Rs. per annum.

That the value of an added all annuity of this amount according to the tables of the insuration will be as entered in the samoine babble.

That if this electrice take case be concaded to the service by the Hon'ble Court of Docetors as may comboth be anticopied, there will be similar meet to be transfered to the appropriated lends of the enstraint an additional sum computed for the life of case a mention at the (2) of the subcomed table.

That it appears to the meeting to be very describe that returning servants should be enabled to the annuance provide quittedly and continued to the date of decease; and, it contrary to expectation, the representation of the Crist Servants soliciting these amongst of leastly outset, we don't any additional payount be not accelled to by the Hon'the Court of Describes, the measures of the service will still consider it an advantage, it seems to provide I be exceeded to other leastly of the service will be the terms of the administration of the terms of the court of the cour

trinsfeod to the recommed try by orbit to constituting a singular d.

But that the recommed the try in the sol of the atomion of the Hon'ble.

Constitution is recommed to the act of the recommendation, either by insteams of fine, or the result of the interval of the instrumental instruments. The recommendation is the instrument to the result of the instrumental instrumental instruments of the instrumental

That a condition is a function to send, needs up to the 30th April last, the surplus in hard out a date to exceed a last a condition on in the prospective casculations of the first exceed a condition 27(12),20th. The interest of which sum alone is more than sufficient action of for the order of the order of the condition.

That it will require to be consistent in our or the cubes proposed be adopted whether or not to extent the first the promount of the adopted to the date of decease, and the first the consistent promount of the date of the make citizent between a proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the branch of them exclusively to future a rate to?

That upon the extra range the thirty four in under, the total sum to be added to the upon the range of the land, in order to cover a conversion of them into pressors payable to the date of date as will be some rapers 71,830.

That the further sum to be tree to. I decode, to convert the same annualies in-

to pensons pasalob by the quarter will be rugger 63,514.

That is be shown that to the Hearlet Court to moved for these further appropriations recordingly as they may determine to respect to the almostom or otherwise of the announces to the benefit of the rules, and we of an gratuitously or on contribution the proportionate value of the advantages, so in.

That the Commutee of Managers of the restoring he requested to prepare rules transcillent the principles above explained, in the restoring he submitted for the adoption of the serve of the general eventually forwarded to the Honbie Court of Directors with a suitable representation.

The above resolutions having been read and submitted from the chair, Mr. Mangles proposed the following amendment to be substituted for them: --

That since the Hon'ble Court of Directors could not have been aware at the date of their dispatch to the Government of Bombay dated the 10th June last of

the prayer of the memorial submitted to them under date the 25th Saptember last, or of the tenor of the propositions laid before them on the 26th August last, thus meeting, anticipating a favorable result to those applications, does not consider the service to be in a position to discuss the question of a continuance of the a houties to the date of death as proposed, for their onsideration in the present dispatch of the Honorable Court.

The amendment being seconded by Mr. Colvin, was put from the chair, when the votes being equal in number for and against it, the amendment was not carried. The original resolutions being then put to the vote, were carried by a majority consisting of nine members present at the meeting.

The votes by proxy addressed to the chairman of the meeting (7 in number) being opened, were in tavor of the question, none were in favor of the proposition to postpone the consideration of it.

The thanks of the meeting were then voted to the chairman for his able and impartial conduct in the chair.

Rules prepared by the Comm ties of Management in conformity with the above proceeding.

Rule 33.—In modification of the 28th rule of the institution it is bereby provided, that from and after the 30th April next ensuing, annuties will be granted to retiring members of the service, entitled to and claiming the same payable to the date of decease, on their intering into a written engagement, binding themselves to pay if so required by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, a sum equal to half the value of the benefit derived under this condition. The computation of the said value will be made according to the annexed table, unless otherwise ordered by the Hon'ble Court of Directors, to whose correction the calculations are subject.

be at once carried interffect, the calculations, Sec. being subject to the correction of the Court of Directors. Vide letter to Bombay Government, dated 10th June, 1833, towards the end.

For every annuity made payable to the date of decease under the above rule a same equal to the discount value of the additional payment stipulated as entered, in the table annexed, or in any corrected table that may be substituted for the same in the Court of Directors, shill direct such substitution, shall be transferred in the accuounts of the institution to the head of appropriated assests, in order to cover the additional charge to the fund arising from such payment.

Rule. 34.—In further modification of the 28th rule above referred to, it is hereby provided, that from and after the 30th April, 1835, annuities will at the option of retiring servants be given payable either as at present at the close of the year or quarterly, after each three months of the year. Provided, however, that for every annuity made payable quarterly, an additional sum equivalent to this advantage computed according to the table annex ed, shall be transferred to the head of appropriated funds in the accounts of the institution, in order to cover the additional charge to it from this alteration in the mode of payment.

Note.—This rule will require to be passed and submitted for the approval and confirmation of the Court of Directors before it can be carried into effect. If the Hou'ble Court require retiring servants to pay for the benefit conferred by it, they will add a clause to that effect.

J. P. GRANT, Secretary.

Megulations of the Bengal Military Sund.

ESTABLISHED IST NOVEMBER, 1824,

REVISED 1st JAN. 1837.

SECTION I.

Admission of subscribers.

ART 1. The following description of persons, and they alone are eligible to be subscribers to the Bengal Multary Fund:—

1st. Officers or Cadets in the military service of the Honorable Company under the presidency of Fort William.

2d. Chaplains of the Bengal establishment.

. Others of the Bengal Medical establishment.

4th. Officers of the Bengal establishment on the retired list,

ART. 2. Individuals of the prescriptions unumerated in the 1st article, who hitherto have not become subscribers, shall only be admissible on the following conditions:—

lst. That the application for admission be accompanied by the certificate of two surgeons, that the person desiring to subscribe is then, to the best of their knowledge, in good health. This certificate being confirmed by the declaration to the same effect, from the person so applying to be admitted. Applications from married officers being also accompanied by a certificate of their marriage.

2d. That donation and arrears of subscription, according to the rank at the time of admission, be paid with compound interest on those sums accumulated half yearly at the rate of eight per cent. per annum. The arrears to commence from the date of the institution of the fund, or from the entrance of the person into the service, if

subsequent to the institution of the same.

Ant. 3. A subscriber withdrawing from the fund, forfeits, into facto, all claims to its benefits, as also the amount of his donation and subscription, and all other sums which he may have paid up to the period of his secession. Should be afterwards be desirous of again becoming a subscriber, he will be admissible on the same terms as a new subscriber, as described in the 24 article. Note.—This article is applicable to voluntary subscribes only.

Ant. 4. Subscribers who may retire from the service on the prescribed pension of their ranks, or in all health before entitled thereto, or who may return, permanently, or upon furlanch, to Europe, shall not forfest their title to the benefits of the found, provided they continue the regular payments of the monthly subscription of their ranks, agreeably to the rates land down for each rank in table No. 2.

ART. 5. Subscribers not in ill health retiring from the service before they are entitled to the full pension of their rank shall not torfeit all claims on the institution, provided they continue to pay the Indian rates of subscription of these

respective ranks.

Ant. 6. Officers are permitted to subscribe according to army rank, faralahing the prescribed certificate of health, subscription and donation, as in every other case, being calculated from date of such rank.—Under this rule, madical officers may subscribe as Captains after 15 years' service.

SECTION II.

Donations and subscriptions to be paid to the Bengal Military Fund.

Any. 7. All subscribers to pay a donation or premium on entering the final, agreeably to the rates specified in the accompanying table No. I. and shall slap, alloin for the support of the fund, as long as they shall continue subscribes, the monthly same specified in table No. II. agreeably to their rank, whether in ladie or Europe. The subscriptions of cadets to be calculated the rank of energy.

TABLE I.

Amount of the Premium or Donation payable by the different Ranks.

	Married.					Unmarried.								
1	On joining the Insti- tution.		Instit. motion.		On joining the Insti-			On Pro- motiva.			On Marri age.			
	Rs.		Rs. Rt.			Rs.		Rs.		_	Rs.			
Col. and 18 Surg. Ist	3480	0	0	579	0	0	700	0	0	140	0	0	3130	0 0
ditto 2d ditto	2001	O	0	514	0	0	560	0	0	140	0	0	1721	0
Major Chap. and 18 a	1162	0	0	414	0	0	420	0	0	120	0	0	952	0 0
Capts. and Surgs Lieuts. and Assist. 2	556	0	0	364	0	0	300	o	0	120	0	0	406	0 0
Surge	360	0	0	120	0	0	180	0	0	60	0	0	180	0 0
Cornets, 2d Lieuts.	240	0	0	0	0	0	1 20	0	0	0	0	0	120	0 0

TABLE II.

Amount of Monthly Subscriptions of the different Runks.

	IF IN INDIA-						IF IN EUROPE,						
	Unmarried.			Married.			Unmarried.			Married.			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Ro.	A.	P.	£		d.	£	<u>.</u>	<u>d.</u>	
Cels. and 18 Surgs. }	25	0	0	50	0	0	1	10	0	•3	o	0	
Lieut. Cols. and 18 ditto 2d ditto 5	18	0	0	36	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	
Major, Chap, and 18 a	14	0	0	28	0	0	0	16	0	1	12	o	
Capts. and Surgs	8	0	o	16	0	0	0	10	6	1	1	0	
Lieuts. and Amestant	į 5	0	0	10	0	0	0	6	6	0	13	o	
Cornets, 2d Lieuts.	3	٥	0	8	0	0	0	5	3	0	10	6	

[&]quot;In all cases when the difference of age of the husband exceeds that of the wife 15 years, the desintion to be increased to por cent; when 26 years 15 percent, when 25 years 20 per cout; when 25 years 35 per cent; and thereafter in a similar proportion.

Mole.—Subscribers paying regal or dendified, by 13 instalments pay interest at 4 per cent.

ART. 8. The following rules have effect from 1st January, 1837 :---

Fürst.—All Members who have served 32 years may subscribe as Colonels, all who have served 27 as Lieutenant-Colonels, all who have served 12 as Captains, and all junior officers as Lieutenants.

Second. -- Medical officers may subscribe as Colonels after 27 years' service, as Lieutenant-Colonels after 22d years, as Majors after 17 years, and after 10 years

as Captains.

Third.—Chaplains may subscribe after 15 years as Lieutenant-Colonels, efter 20 years as Colonels.

Fourth — Admission to subscribe in the next higher rank, to which his service may render an officer eligible, shall depend on the payment of the increased donation within the period prescribed by regulation X, of the existing rules. Further, the claim must be made within 3 months, if he be in India, or if at home, within 12 months from the date of these 5 new rules, we seem the completion of the quiltying service.

Fifth.—If the privilege to subscribe in the next higher rank be not embraced within the above periods, the application, whenever subsequently made, must be accompanied by a health certificate, and compound interest at 8 per cent, per annum shall be charged upon the additional donation and arreats of subscribing accumulated half-yearly (as by article 2 of the existing rules) from the date of these

rules taking effect, or from the completion of the qualifying service.

Ant. 9. Subscribers may redeem by a single payment the periodical subscription exigible under article 7, the equivalent sum being determined on this principle.

The amount of yearly subscription shall be multiplied by the value of an annuity of I on the subscriber's life according to his age, that value to be taken from a table of which the following is a specimen. On promotion the subscriber will be hable to pay difference of donation and to pay or redeem difference of subscription.

Age. per month:	VALUE OF ANNUITY.					
25	9 12 5					
30	9 9 4					
35	9 4 1					
40	8 15 0					
45	886					
50	808					
55	7 8 0					
60	6 3 9					

Aux. 10. Subscribers on promotion shall be required to pay the difference of donation between their former and increased rank, as married or unmarried, agreeably to the rates specified in table No. I., whether in India or Europe.

Ant. 11. The donation may be paid at once, or by monthly instalments not exceeding twelve, at the option of the subscriber; in failure of which all claims shall be forfeited upon the fund, either for himself or widow, unless the amount be paid with interest at 12 per cent, per annum from the day of admission.

Ant. 12. Monthly subscriptions of subscribers shall be paid within four months after they become due, on pain of exclusion from the society, or forfeiture of double the arrears of subscription, except, satisfactory reasons can be assigned for the delay of payment. Officers authorising their paymawars to deduct, their subscriptions from their monthly pay, shall not be subject to the above penalty; but shall nevertheless be responsible for the arrears, in case it shall appear, that the Paymassee has neglected to make the proper deductions; if payment be then refused, the name to be struck off, if the party entered the service before Subscribtion was made complusory. arrears which may be due the Faud by a subscriber at the time of his death, will, if not discharged by the paymaster of the corps to which

the deceased was attached, or by his executors or agents, be deducted from the pension of his widow.

Agr. 13. All subscribers marrying after their admission into the fund, and who may be desirous that their widows should possess claims to the eventual benefit of the fund, are required to inform the Secretary of their marriage, and unless this information be given, and payment of the additional douation made within six months efter such marriage, the subscribers shall be required to pay double the amount, with interest.

Art. 14. Subscribers who may be prevented from drawing pay from a temporary cause over which they had no control, such as captivity, or furlough extended on inedical certificate, shall, during such periol, be exempted from the payment of monthly subscription, without forfaiture of the rights of the subscription; but on the removal of such incapacity, and upon the receipt of pay, the arrears is to be made good within six months. But if the incapacity to pay proceed from any other cause, dependent upon the choice or conduct of the individual, such as furlough extended on private affairs, or any penal suspension from rank and pay, not only shall the arrears so accummulated be paid up within the above term, but compound interest charged on the amount.

SECTION III.

Benefits derivable from the Bengal Military Fund.

Ant. 15. The benefits derivable from the Military Fund are twofold.

let. Such as are granted by the regulations to subscribers while living.

2d. Such as are granted to widows of deceased subscribers.

Ant. 16. The benefit granted to subscribers while alive, are considered personal, and subject to the decision of the Directors for the time being, who will be guided in their decision on each claim by the regulations of the fund, except when they have reason to entertain doubts with respect to any such claim; it will in such cases be their duty to call for further information from the claimant; and if this information should not be satisfactory to the Directors, they are authorized to withhold the payment of the claim.

Ant. 17. A subscriber of whatever rank who may proceed to Europe on sick certificate, and who may not be allowed passage-money from Government, shall be authorized to apply to the Military Fund for the sum of Rs. 1,567-91 to defray that expense, provided his application shall be accompanied by a sincere and solemn declaration that he does not possess the sum of Rupees 5,000, or property of any description to that amount; and also shall be entitled on his return to India to receive from the agents in England, the sum regulated for the outward passage, on the production of a similar declaration.

Art. 18. A subscriber so proceeding to England on sick certificate, shall be authorized to apply for the further sum of rupees three hundred for his equipment, his application being accompanied by a solemn and sincere declaration of his not being possessed of the sum of rupees 2,000, or property of any description to that amount; but no allowance will in any case be made for equipment to a subscriber returning to India.

N. B. The benefits held out in the two preceding articles should be applied for when claimable; and no claim will be admitted, which is not preferred within

12 months from date of furlough.

Ant. 19. Subaltern officed proceeding to England on sick certificate, who shall make a solemn and sincere declaration that they do not possess from any source (exclusive of pay) an income of £50 per annum, shall be allowed that sum

Colonei	200
Lieut-Colonel and Major	150
Captain.	185
Buhalterne	110

annually, during the period of receiving English pay on furlough. The declara-

Agt. 20. It having, however, been deemed necessary to set limits to the claims for gratuitous passage money, equipment allowance, and income to subscribers proceeding to England on sick certificate, no subscribershall consequently be ensitted to this indulgence more than once in eight years, recknning from the rangest of Indian subscribtion.

Aur. 21. Sub-cribers proceeding to England from any place not under the presidency of Bengal, shall be entitled to the parsonal benifits which have been above enumerated, provided they shall have compred with the local regulations, and shall make immediate communication of the circumstances to the Directors of the fund.

Art. 22. The second class of benefits, namely, those granted to widows of deceased subscribers, are absolute, not dependent on the decision of the Directors, but controlled solely by the regulations of the institution.

ART. 23. The widows of deceased subscribers shall be entitled to receive the annuities specified in the annexed table.

TABLE.

Shewing the amount of pension to widows (during their widowhood) of each rank.

]	la Inc	ia	In England					
٠.	Rs.	4.	. p.	£	١.	d.			
Widow of a Col. and 18 Surge. 1st Class. LieutCol. and 18 ditto, 2d ditto	190	11	5 6 7 9 1 8	312 273 205 136 102 81	3 15 6 17 3 5	9 0 3 6 9			

Provided that nothing contained herein, or in any other part of these rules of the institution, shall be considered to entitle to the benefits of it any willow who may have been legally divorced or separated from her husband for adultery, or who at the period of her husband's demise, may have quitted his protection, and be living in a state of motorious adultery, though not divorced or separated from him by law, or who sub-equently to her husband's decease may be living in a notorious state of incontinence.

Anv. 24. If a widow pensioner on the fund marries, her pension is to cease during her coverture; but in event of her again becoming a widow, she shall be re-admitted to all the benefits she may have enjoyed from the fund during her first widowhood, in like manner as if she had not re-married; but subject of course to all the limitations and conditions prescribed by the regulations in the first instances. If the second husband shall also have been a subscriber to the fund, the widow will receive however only one annuity, taking that which may be the greatest, that is to say, according to the rank of the first or second husband, whichever may be the higher.

ART. 25. Every widow henefitting by the Military Fund, and not provided with a passage to Europe at the expense of Government, shall be entitled (for one passage outy) to an allowance of rupees 1,567-9-1, the claim to be determined by the following rule:—

If the money possessed by a widow exceed the sum of 12,000 Rs, the same being available for immediate expenditure and entirely at her disposal, she shall not be entitled to the benefit of passage-money. In like manner, although not immediately

available, nor at her disposal, if the yearly interest of such money exceed the sum

of £68-8-9, the claim to passage-money will be disallowed.

Ant. 26. Should the fund, however, at any period fall short of the demands upon it, so that the annual income will not defray the amount of the annual income will not defray the amount of the annual income will not the Directors, after subscription to the army, to make a proportionate deduction from the annuity of each annuitant, excepting always the present annustants of the Bengal Widow's Fund, and from the payments to other claimants above the rank of subaltern, until the state of the fund shall afford the means of camplete payment; when, if a surplus income exists, the arrears shall be made good from the amount of surplus, but not otherwise.

SECTION IV.

General Regulations.

ART. 27. The Bengal Military Fund is to be administered by a President and twelve Directors, to be chosen annually, on or about the 15th of January, by a general meeting of all subscribers who may be present at the presidency. Subscribers who may be absent from the presidency may vote for Directors by proxy, on addressing to the Secretary letters containing the names of the persons for whom they wish to vote, or by transmitting such names under their signature to the general meeting by the hand of any other subscriber. The Directors who shall be found duly elected shall then choose their president from among themselves. The precise day and place of meeting shall be notified by the President, in the Calcutta Gazette at least two calendar months before hand.

ART. 28. At the annual meetings the accounts of the fund and proceedings of the Directors for the past year, shall be laid before the meeting, for inspection and approval by the subscribers present, who were not of the direction; after which, the meeting at large will proceed to choose Directors for the ensuing twelve months. The accounts to be published for general information.

Anz. 29. The Directors of the past year are eligible to be re-elected

ART. 30. All subscribers, who may have contributed to the fund by paying donations and subscriptions in their respective ranks, during six continued months before any meeting, are entitled to attend to examine the accounts and proceedings, and to yote for Directors.

Aux. 31. In the event of a vacancy in the office of Director occurring, in the intermediate period between two annual meetings, the Directors may choose a successor from amongst the subscribers at the presidency, who may be eligible to the office.

ART. 32. On occasion of any particular and important business which may necessarily require the opinion of the society at large, special meetings will be called of the subscribers at the presidency (others voting by proxy) as provided for in article 26. Or if any alleged missnangement, or other emergent caube should occur to any twelve subscribers to require the notice of the society at large a special meeting shall be summoned by the President on the written requisition of such twelve subscribers under the forms above prescribed.

Agr. 33. The Directors shall have a Secretary chosen by themselves, who also shall be an Accountant, with an establishment upon such allowances as shall

be deemed adequate to the respective duties.

Arr. 34. The Secretary will be expected to have an office at his own residence for the accommodation of the meetings of the Directors, for the preservation of the records, and for the purpose of affording access to the officers of the army at

large to the books of the institution.

Ant. 35. The Directors of the fund will hold regular mouthly meetings; but no meeting of the Directors consisting of a smaller number than five, shall be competent to the transaction of business; and it will rest with any Director, or with the Secretary, to represent the occurrence of such necessity to the President, who will convene a special meeting within ten days from the date of his receiving the application; but no special meeting shall be called with the view of reconsidering resolu-

tions which may have been already adopted by a former meeting of Directors, unless at the requisition of a number of Directors greater than that which attended

such meeting.

- ART. 36. The Secretary will invariably lay before the Directors, either at the regular or special meetings, all letters that may have been received by him since the last meeting. Almutes of the proceedings of all meetings will be recorded and authenticated by the signatures of the Directors present. The Secretary will also submit to the Directors who attended, drafts of all the letters which in those meetings he may have been desired to write. Letters demanding an immediate answer, when such may be of an ordinary nature, may be replied to by the Secretary, without waiting for a meeting of the Directors; but every letter proposed to be dispatched by the Secretary, must previously receive the special vanction of one Director, signified by his initial to the drafts, which will be sent to him for consideration.
- ART. 37. The Secretary will keep the set of books in use in the Military Widows' Fund under instructions which he may receive from time to time from the Directors of the fund.

Any, 38. The books and correspondence of the fund shall be at all times open

to the inspection of subscribers,

Art. 39. When any new regulation shall appear to the Directors to be advisable, such regulation shall be circulated to corps for consideration, and the affirmative or negative of the majority of individual votes (to be ascertained at the expiration

of four months) shall decide its adoption or rejection.

Ant. 40. If any subscriber or claimant on the fund shall be desirous to appeal from the decision of the Directors to that of the subscribers at large, upon any subject which may not be specifically defined by the regulation, such appeal, provided it to be approved by three Directors, shall be reterred by the Directors, and decided upon in the manner prescribed in the preceding article, and the decision on such appeal, or that of the Directors in cases not appealable, shall be final in all cases whatever; any further agitation of the question by a process of all or otherwise, being deemed in itself to be an absolute forfeiture of all claim on the fund.

Age, 41. When a reference shall be made to the sub-cribers at large respecting either proposed regulation, or an appeal, the result of such reference shall be com-

municated to corps for the information of subscribers.

Ant. 42. Generally all payments due from the fund are to be made half yearly in England, and monthly in India; but in cases when pensioners or claimants on the fund are about to embark for Europe, all arrears are to be paid up to the latest date practicable.

Asy, 43. Any arrest which may be due to the fund by a anbacriber or by an annuitant who may have received an overpayment, loan or advance, shall in all cases be deducted from the first payments to be made from the fund to the person

owing auch arrear.

Ast. 44. All income derived from the Bengal Military Fund is declared to be unalignable, and the fact of attempting the alteration of such income in any manner, or under any pretence, shall be deemed in itself a forfeiture of all future benefits from the fund.

Ant. 45. If a subscriber who may be dismissed from the service, by a Court Martial or otherwise, shall afterwards be restored to the service, he shall be re-admissible to the fund on payment of the arrear that may have accumulated with compound interest thereon, in the same manner as if he had suffered only temporary suspension.

Agr. 46. All property belonging to the Military Fund at any period shall be invariably verted in the Honourable Company's securities, with exception of a small

balance to meet current expences, and monthly pensions.

Ast. 47. The business of the fund in Europe shall be conducted through the agency of Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. and Co., who will from lime to time receive the necessary instructions for their guidance and to whom such applications will be preferred as cannot with equal convenience be submitted to the Directors of the fund in India.

APPENDIX.

Nc. I.

Form of certificates of health to accompany the applications of an officer to become a aubscriber.

Section 1st. ARTICLE 2D.

We the undersigned medical officers of His Majesty's or the Hon'ble East India Company's service, (as the case may be), do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that we have carefully and personally examined into the state of A. B.'s health. and that we pronounce him free from any bodily complaint of a dangerous tendency and believe him to be a good life.

(Station and date)

• C. D. } Rank, corps. and service.

1. A. B., hereby solemuly and sincerely declare that the contents of the above certificate are in all respects true to the best of my knowledge and belief; that I have disclosed to Messrs. C. D. and E. F. every thing relating to my health and constitution, and that 1 do believe myself to be perfectly good life.

A. B. (Rank, corps and date.)

day of

Signed and declared in my presence, this Station or camp.

G. H. (Rank) Commanding at camp or station.)

No. 11.

Form of declaration to accompany the application of an officer for passage money. Section 3d, Auticia 17th.

I, J. K., Captain Regt. N. I., do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I do not possess the sum of rupees 5,000, or convertible property t of any description which can raise my means above that limitation, and being on sick certificate to Europe, agreeably to my furlough as published in G. O. of the

I claim from the Military Fund the sum of rupees 1,567.9-1,

under article 17 of the regulations.

J. K. *

(Station and date.)

Captain

Regt. N. I.

No. 111.

Form of declaration to accompany an application for equipment allowance.

SECTION 3D, ARTICLE 1774.

I. J. K., Captain Regt. N. I. do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I do not possess the sum of rupees 2,000 in money or convertible property of any description, which can raise my means above that limitation, and being on sick certificate to Europe, agreeably to my furlough as published in G. O.

I claim from the Military Fund of the

he sum of rupees three hundred, under article 18th of the regulations.

(Station and date.)

J, K. Captain

Regt N. I.

No. IV.

Form of declaration to accompany the application of an officer for income allowance. SECTION 3D, ARTICLE 19TH.

Regt. N. I., do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that I I., J. K. do not possess from any source (exclusive of pay) an income of £50 per annum, and

[&]quot;In cases where it as not practicable to obtain the counter signature of a second medical effect within a reasonable distance, the same should be noticed at the bottom of the certificate by the modical officer sense; big it.

[†] By convertible property is meant horses, houses, plate, and such articles as are usually sold by persons proceeding on furioush. Wearing appears and other requisites for comfort and convenience not deemed convertible.

that I claim that sum yearly from the Military Fund, under the regulations of that institution (article 19th.) for my support, being on sick certificate to Europe, agreeably to my furlough, as published in G. O. of the

J. K.

(Station and date.)

Ragt. N. I.

No. V.

Form of declaration to accompany the application of a widow for passage money.

Section 30, Author 2578.

I do solemnly and sincerely declare, that, with the exception of the pensions to which I am entitled from the Military Fund and Lord Clive's Fund, I am not possessed of, nor have any interest in property of any description, or from whatever source derived exceeding the value of rupees , and exclusive of the abovementioned pensions, my entire income will not exceed rupees or from the personnel of the service of the above-

Ring's Military Fund.

Regulations of a General Military Fund, for the benefit of widows and children of deceased officers in His Majesty's Series in India, established in 1820, and revised in 1827.

Under the protection and countenance of the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Commander in Cluef in India, the above named fund was established in the year 1820, for the purpose of sending home, in comfort and respectability, the families of deceased officers in IIIs Majesty's regiments, serving in India, who may have been left destitute; and of provening the painful and degrading practice of appealing to the public for subscriptions on such occasions; and also, of providing relief in such cases as may require it, until they can be conveniently sent home.

It having since being found advisable to make some alterations in the rules and regulations then established, the following revised regulations, passed with the general consent of the officers of the army, have been approved of by His Excellency the Right Honorable Viscount Combernace, Commander-in-Chief in India, who has been pleased to become pation to the institution.

lst. That the Committee of General Management formed at Calcutta shall con-

The Major-General, commanding the presidency division.

The Adjustant General of His Majesty's forces in India. The Quarter Master General of His Majesty's forces in India.

The Inspector of Hospitals.

The Commandant of Fort William.

The Assistant Adjutant General of His Majesty's forces in India.

The two sensor officers of His Majesty's regiment quartered in Fort William.

The senior Subalterns of ditto.

Commandant of the depôt at Chinaurab,

The Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief.

The Major of Brigade of His Majesty's forces.

The Paymaster of His Majesty's Troops, and

The Paymaster of His Majesty's Regiment, quartered in Fort William.

2d. That a sub-committee for inquiring into all circumstances connected with this fund, and acting under the general committee, shall be formed at Madras and Bombay, composed as follows:—such officers being subscribers

The sineor officers of His Majesly's army at the presidency.

All officers of the General Staff.

The two source Officers of His Majesty's regiment, stationed at the presidency. The two source Subalterns of ditto.

And that the Major of Brigade or King's Troops may be good enough to act as Honorary Secretary

3d. That every officer shall pay wonthly according to his rank, as specified in the margin.

*STAFF	
Commander in-Ch.ef.	,
General officer,	
Adju ant-General, Quarter Mister tie	
neral, Importor Buspitals, Min dry Sc	Ś
cretary in Beneal,	١
Denoty Admitunt General, Denoty . 5	
eretary in Beneal,	
tor of Hospitals, Mititary Serverus	
Maden and Bombay,)
Amstant Adjutant General, & April 3	
fant Quarter Master General,	
Majors of Borgade and other of dir	
REGIMENTAL.	
Lientenant Colorer, of communiting 2	
min ion or vories, 2 intag	
Majors, (duto ditto)	
Capia av	
Paymesters, Surgeon and Administ §	
Lieuten ats Assertant Surgeous and	
Quarter Musters,	
Cornels, Ensigns, at 4 Vetermary Sur	
geoms	

4th. That the pay-masters of corps shall be authorised and required to make those deductions mouthly, and shall regularly remarks the same to the agents of the hom's Military Lund, Messis, Furgusson and Co., Calcutta.

5th. All married officers shall sub-

- serine to the fund within three months
 after juding their regularity or stations,
 and backelors within three nainths after
 their marriage; any others in electing
- s so to do, shall at no future time be adnoticed as a subscriber, addess by the sanction of the General Communer, al-
- ways paying up arreads from the other of his joining or marriage, as the case may be; or, if in high at the tine, from the date of the revision of these regulations, 1st August, 1827.

6th. That in order to obviate the diliculties which would arise from the occasional remote situations of His Majesty's corps, serving under the several presidencies, the Most Noble the Governor General in Com it, was raised to order and direct when the fund wis established, the fulls may be granted to the Pay-master of His Majesty's regiments by the Covernments of Madras and Bombay, on the Government of Ee, gal at the exchange 108 Calcutta, seed in ces for every 116 Madras rupees, and 325 Calcutta secar rupees for every 350 Bombay rupees, payable at sight to the general agents in Calcutta, thereby avoining commission, double agency and risks of exchange.

7th. That all grants of assistance from this fund shall be regulated and as-

signed by committees of subscribers, as herein declared,

8th. That in order to ascertain the circumstances of any widow or family, who may have become destitute by the death of any regimental others, such widow shall memorialise or represent, the case of herself and family, tareating commanding other of the corps, the casualty occurred in order to its being brought to the consideration of a committee, and the consideration of a committee, and the consideration of as on the consideration of a committee, and the consideration of a committee, and the consideration of a committee and the consideration of a committee.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

President—A Brid offer, of peaticable.)

1 Captain, Surgeon, or Paymoder 2 Licute.

nants, or I hencenal and I Quarter Master than one stationed together at the same or Assistant Surgeon.

there, every application for reinef from this first whether the control of the con

fand shall be heard and decided on by a General Committee, composed as equally as possible of officers from such corps present, being subscribers to the fund.

10th. As it may often happen, that officers the while the corps they belong to is stationed by itself or remotely detached, it shall be in the power of every commanding officer of a regiment so situated, to assemble a committee of any five

officers (bring subscribers,) to hear and decale upon the case of any widows and children, so become destitute, and seeking relief from this fund. It shall also be competent for the Communder-match for fat either prevalency to assemble a special committee, to report out the case of the lady who may be one a webow, whilst the regiment, to which her husband oclonyed, shall be an a other distant station, or on savince become a.

Alta. That's the general, special, or remnental contestes as the case shall be, having doly examined in the case of attaces of the profession, earlies be proposed in an analyse of the anomal to be realled, whether for passage makes or neutronament, since so in continuous with the replaced as amered. The opening and recommendation is so becoming easied be flowered to the agents of the General Commutes, it is being all of the Honorary Secretary of the subcommute, or such present as nay to appeared by the Communicate Chief; if at the presidency of Michael or Bunday, by the officer commanding the corps to which the presidency of these course is.

12m. The subsequenties at Mairis, and Bombay will, on satisfying themselves with the resultance of the state outstand before them, have up on the agents at Calcutt, for the amount of the sum which may be awarded, but in the enal adjust ment, of the neck in section subsequential General Commute will consider themselves forms to subject to my sum, nowever triining, which may be granted in excess of the line who had down.

13th. The satisfion rather with an drawing for any sum on the general agents, transmit the report of the station couns of equivals as their over opinion and explanations of the over section of the station of the project of the sold countries of the money has been appropriated in the money of the sold or for project for which in was awarded.

This has my test to the density of year and to sending bone, distressed funds a fine of the energy of the energy of presenting those conful appeals for as is trace to the potent, at the energy of the respectible in hydraxis and the Kengke given talking it is carriedly to pay, that all make of said and regimental only my will support the

Lata. The to prevent doubts and more on species, which implet possibly arise here interacts designedly declared, that no widow who is not in distressed circumstances, or no lady continuing to resident all accounts, who the death of her bushand circumstance provides the person to locate or circleten from the fined, further than is stated in the biliness, continues checkeline of awards. It is also declared, that no widow is entitled to passed, among or allowance for travelling, unless she shall actually proceed to so or on his portions on the manner for which any allowance may have be in these continues of the continues of the declared travelling and the continues of the continues of the continues of the declared travelling and to be a so of the continues of the continues of the application shall be made in the usual form within sex resists of the declared one of her husband.

Toth. Orphan children see elegates for the benints of this fund, but awards for them must be specially unit; by a general or sub-committee, and sub-toned by the Commitmer in-Chief of the presidence, who is requested to appoint some eligible person to take one of the a, and place for a pressage, &c. we.

17.6. That the peneral agains in Calcutta shall furned an annual account of the receipts and dishursements of the rand, agriculty to forms annexed to the Adjuttus (conert) of the Majoray's forces; and that that other be applied to, to circuide the area monaget for subscribers in I has several others of Covernment at the time, presidence, as

18th. That commanding others of His Majesty's regiments be requested to pay particular attention in causing the regular quarterly remainers to be made to the general agents, who are requested, from time to time, to approve commanding others whenever any corps may fail in making such remitances.

19th. That no general rule or regulation of this fund shall be altered, except recommended by General Committee, and approved by a majority of the subscribers.

20th. In taking the opinion of the regiment and staff officers of His Majesty's forces in India a very general wish has been expressed, that all widows should have their passage to England, &c. &c. defrayed. The funds will not now admit of it, but should the positive standing balance of the fund amount to forty thousand rupees (40,000), the committee will again put the question for the sense of the subscribers, with a provision that such charge should again cease on the balance falling to thirty thousand rupees (30,000); and as in that event all married officers will have a claim on the Fund. Their subscriptions should then be augmented. An officer ceases to be a subscriber on leaving India, all claims on the fund must, in like manner, cease from the same period: but an officer going to sea for benefit of his health, being entitled to his company's allowances, will be considered as a subscriber, during his absence.

FORMOP DRAFIS TO BE USED BY SUB-COMMITTEES.

To

General Agents to the Millitary Fund for His Majesty's service.
Gentlemen,
Captain A. B. or order, the sum of succa rupees—being amount of maintenance allowance, granted to Mrs—by us, as per our report and
2 proceedings of this date.
Sub-committee.
THE GENTLEMEN.
GENTLEMEN. At
Captain A. B. or order, the sum of rupees being amount of passage
d < money and travelling allowance granted to Misby us, as per
Mour report and proceedings of this date.
Sub-committee.
Note.—This draft to be accompanied by a certificate of the passage being actually engaged, and name of the ship specified.
Burne for awards to be paid to the Willows of Officers from the Ceneral Fund for

Rules for awards to be paid to the Widous of Officers from the General Fund for
this Mojestu's service.

1st. The amount of passage-money to the widow of a field office	
shall be limited to rupees of the country, 2000	
Captain and subaltern	
For each child, not exceeding three in number,	-
For each, exceeding three,	
2nd The tollowing shall be the scale of award for all widows to defray the	10 e

2nd. The following shall be the scale of award for all widows to defray the expenses of their journey to England; the amount to be paid to them in bills at sight if procurable, or in each at the current rate of exchange, viz. £. s. d.

The distance to be computed from the port to which the ship, on which she proceeds, may be bound.

... 3rd. If an officers hall die at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or within 14 days march of these presidencies, his widow shall receive an allowance equal to the full pay and allowance, of her deceased hushand for two months, and no longer, unless it shall be certified by a King's medical officer, that she is, from ill health, or an approaching confinement, unable to proceed to sea; in which case this allowance may be extended to such further period, (on no occasion exceeding in the whole four months, has may be considered necessary by the medical officer.

4th. Subsistence according to the same rate be granted to such widows, whose husbands may die at a greater distance from either presidency, according to the annexed scale No. 1.

5th. The nature of the climate not admitting persons to travel at all seasons of the year and the months noted in the annexed scale. No. 1, having been accertained to be the only practicable ones; any lady becoming a widow at any other period, shall, in addition to all other claims be allowed subsistence until she can proceed on her jouncy.

6th. An officer travelling, being allowed no additional pay, unless on duty, the full pay and allowances of her decreased bushand's rank are deemed sufficient to

enable her to proceed to the pre-riency.

7th. Every lady secciving subsistence under regulations 5 and 6, shall be entitled, to one month's full pay and allowances, and no more, over and above the time required for her journey to the presidency, unless it is shown by a medical certificate, as per No. 3, that she is, from ill he ilth or approaching confinement unable to travel; but in no case shall be allowed for traveling.

The period exceeding 3 months, in addition to the time allowed for traveling.

Sth. Any lady intending to reade in the East Indies, shall be allowed to draw

8th. Any hidy intending to reade in the East Indies, shall be allowed to draw for the number of months' march required to proceed to the place of intended residence, under the restrictions, No. allowed from those proceeding to England, and three months' full pay and allowance in addition, in full of all demands on the fund.

APPENDIX -- FORMS.

Danie		Committee
÷	enant Colonel or Muse.	[As the case may be]
Tie children also	The Committee doesn the to the provisions of the after the receive maintenance from Being————————————————————————————————————	being the widow of have te funity or widow (as the case may be) !eligible and, and re-conceed that they (of site) shall under reg ulation 4th. on the at per month
Mrse and Anount of Grant rupees		[Signed by] Pre-nient.

No 1. SCALE REFERRED TO, IN REGULATION Nos. 4 and 5.

Stations.	Periods at which journeys can be un- acrtulen.	Computed length of journey.
Meerut,	From the 10th June to the 10th April,	21 months.
Cawapore,	Ditto,	3 ,,
(i)azecpore,	At all penods,	14 "
Dinapore, Boglipore,	,, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	14 "
Berhampore,	Within 14 days March.	
Cannanore,		Į
Trichinopoly,		<u> </u>
Secunderabad,		!
Bangalore,	\ 	1 '
Arcot,		i
	. DOMENY.	i
Poonah,		ł
(ENERAL STATEMENT OF ACCOUN	NTS.
	ALSIRACT.	
Interest on Gover Disbursements as	douation,	
	Balance in	hand
	LIST No. 1.	
	subscriptions.	
By four General C By one duto, from By four Staff Office	inder-in-Chiefs, for one year Officers on the Staff, for one year 1 tst March, 2826, to 1st Jan. 1827, ten mo 1 tst 4 25 rupees at 10 rupees. at 8 rupees.	onths
•	4TH REGIMENT LIGHT DRAGOONS.	
I Major	Colonel in cammand	
3 Captains, P.	y-Master, &c	
2 Cornets	&c	••••
O COLUÇUS		

LIST No. 2.

To the widow of a Subaltern, 38th regiment, dying at	
Meerut in the mouth of May	
To subsistence from 1-t May to the 1st June	
To 3 note as sales steame for pourte value and a sales	
To I mostle's additional, by the guiteron 9th	
To 2 months' ditto, on me lied certificate	
The posse, a manay for war-effection	
Ditto ditto for 3 children	
To Prayetting expenses from London to Elimburgh,	
300 miles, (B days,) for sell, at and 3 children,	
each £ exchange at 2 shillings per supec	
	Total 3,000

Lord Clive's Fund.

Institute for Arket, 1776.

Nors. - Awarded by the regimental committee Sa. Rs. 3,000 0

Pensions are granted from this in titution commissioned and warrant officers and soldiers superannuated or worn out in the service of the Honorable Company.

The following common stone Land warrant other is are contiled to the half-pay of their neepe two comes, from the date of their debarkation in English, on their making additive, and they do not possess property to the amount opposite to their res-

W. 100 P.			
Colone i	4,000		1,000
Inentenant Colonels,		to a time the harmonia	1,000
M.jot		Lastelland	750
Captain		Assount Commissary of Ordnance,	750
Commissary of Ordnan e,		deputy data, Conductor and all	730
Sur_con		of er inferior warrant officers.	
Lieutenant			ther

Lieutenant							
All commissioned staff, or warrant officers to have hal	fthe	or	citti	٩ry	pay,	(10)	,
enjoyed whilst to the service, viz.	7.	er e	21472	11 178	rei	day	•
Colonel	225	2	U	OF	12,	. 64	
Lieutenant-Co'onel.	162	10	U		10	0	
Major, ********	136	17	6		7	6	
Captain, Surgeon and Commissary,	91	5	0		5	0	
	4.5						
Energy	.26.	10	0		2	6	
	56						
Communitor of Ordnauce,						•	

Their withway, one-half the above, to continue during their widowhood.

Pensions to non-commissioned officers and privates, are paid from the day of their debank monon larguard, as follows:-

Sergeant of artificity, 94. per day 1s, to those who have lost a limb. Privates of date, 60, date and 94, to date date.

All other Non-commissioned officers and privates receive 4 pence 3 farthings. The pencions to conconsistential, warrant, and Non-commissioned officers and solders, are payable half yearly, at the India House, in London, without deduction, at Midsummer and Christmas, but it Non-commissioned others and soldiers receive their passions in the country, which if they reside more than 25 indeed from London, they are permitted to do so by the special leave of the Court of Directors, who will appoint a proper person for paying them; a shilling will be charged on each payment, for the person who pays them.

The pensions of commissioned and warrant officers are payable as they fall due; non-commissioned officers and privates paid in advance, on their landing, for the broken period, to the end of the first half year, and afterwards half yearly in advance.

PENSION TO WIDOWS.

The widows of commissioned and warrant others, are entitled to a sum equal to one-fourth of the pay of their husbands, upon providing satisfactory evidence, that their husbands did not die po-wased of property, to the amount stated opposite to their respective rank, as follows:—

their respective rank, as follow	/s:—	-					
Colonel of cavalry St. Re.	96	6	9	Lieutenant of cavalry,	27	6	0
Colonel of artillery, infantry,				Ditto of artillery, and De-			
	75	0	0	puty Commissary of Ord-			
Lieutenant Colonel of cavalry,	69	9	0	nauce,	17	8	0
Ditto of artillery, infantry,				Ditto of infantry and engi-			
and engineers,	60	0	0	neers, and Assistant Sur-			
Major of cavalry,	58	3	4	geon,	15	0	0
Ditto of artillery, infantry,				Cornet of cavalry.,	15	0	0
and engineers,	45	0	0	2d Lieutenant of artillery,	15	0	0
Captain of cavalry,	44	13	7	Eusign of intantry and en-			
Ditto of artillery and Com-				giners,	12	13	0
missary of Ordnance,	35	0	0	Conductor of Ordance and			
Ditto of infantry and engi-				Riding Master of cavalry,	12	8	0
neers, and Surgeons,	20	0	0	•			

The pensions to widows are payable in London, under the same rules, as are prescribed for those officers. and also in India, by the sanction of the Governon General.

All applications from widows are to be accompanied by attested copies of the certificates of their marriage, in duplicate, and the affidavit in duplicate, stating, that their respective husbands did not die possessed of property to the amount pre-cribed by the deeds of agreement between the Honorable Company and Lord Clive, not any person or persons in trust fo them.

Widows of non-commissioned officers and privates, are entitled to the sum fixed or the pensions of their husbands, payable half yearly, in England, or monthly,

in India.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVER-NOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, 25th MARCH, 1825.

The Honorable the Court of Directors, in their general letters, in the Military Department, under date the 15th September, 1824, having enjoined correctness in the wording of affidavits furnished by widows applying to be admitted to the benefit of Lord Clive's Fund, the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish the following ferm, which is to be strictly adhered to, in all future cases of application of that nature.

FORM.

I, widow of late a in the service of the Honorable Company, do hereby make oath and declare, that my husband did not the possessed of property, either real or personal, to the amount of £ sterling.

nor any person or persons in crust for him.

A. B.

Sworn before me, at this day of one thousand eight hundred and General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, 3r OCTOBER, 1828.

Under orders from the Right Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Right Hon'ble the Covernor treneral in Council driects, that the following form of affidavit shall be adopted, hereafter by all widows applying to be admitted to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund, in sub-titution of that hitherto in use, and published in General Orders No. 98, B. dated the 25th March, 1825.

" To Wit

hereby maketh oath, that the to the widow of in the Hou'ble East India Company's service. late a and that she has not contracted marriage with any other person since the death of her afore-aid husband; and this deponent further swears, that her said husband did not die possessed of, or entitled to real and personal state to, the amount in value together, of

nor any other person or persons in trust for him."

Suorn before me this day of

Bengal Medical Retiring Fund.

Deed of the Bengal Medical Returng Fund ; being the Regulations of the Society prepared by Messis. Collier, Bird and Grant.

To all to whom these presents shall come, the persons whose names are here-under written re-pectively of the Medical Service of the Honorable East India Company, on their Bengal establishment, send greeting. Wheneve in the year of Our Lord 1833, certain Preamble. members of the said Medical Service of the said Honorable East India Company, for the purpose of establishing a fund authorient to provide annuities for the senior officers of the said Medical Service, and to enable them to rotue sogner than they could previously have done from, and to accelerate production in, the said service, formed themselves into a society and instituted a fund by subcriptions, and also made certain regulations for the management and conducting of the said society, which were printed, but no deed was ever executed by the subscribers to the said fund WHEREAS, for the purposes of carrying into effect the intentions of the subscribers to the said fund, the persons whose names are hereunder written, being members of the said Medical Service and subscribers to the said fund, have obtained the sanction of the Honorable Court of Directors, and have also agreed to become parties to, and execute these presents, as hereafter is expressed and contained. Now THERFFORF KNOW YE and these presents WITNESS, that for General the purpose of providing aunuities for the senior officers, of the said Medical Service of the said Honorable East India Company on their said Bengal establishment, who are subscribers to the said fund, and to enable the said senior Medical officers to retire sooner than they could previously have done from, and to accelerate promotion, in the said Medical Service, and for the better management of the said society, the persons whose names are here-under written. respectively of the said Medical Service, do, and each and every of them doth, covenent, promise, declare, and agree, with and to the others and other of them collectively and individually, in manner following, that is to say : that they the said parties whose

Cote.

names are here-under written, and each and every of them, each covenanting for himself respectively as aforesaid, shall and will observe, perform, abide by, conform to, fulfil, and keep, all and singular the several and respective articles, clauses, provisos, powers, conditions, declarations, agreements, matters, and things whatsoever, herein-after contained, expressed and declared, that is to say-

Covenant.

That the several persons parties to these presents, whose names are here-under written, covenant and agree, in manner aforesaid, to be and remain members of the said society, and subscribers to the said fund.

Name of the

II. That the said fund shall be called the " Bengal Medical Retiring Fund."

Who are eligible the society and subscribers to the fund.

111. That the said society and fund shall be open for admisto be members of sion as members and subscribers to all the officers of the said Bengal Medical Service; (with the exception of those Assistant Surgeons who have given up promotion) who were in India on the Ist day of January, 1833, the date of the institution of the said fund, or absent on leave or furlough, but who have now returned, and who shall pay up their sub-criptions after the rate agreed to by the original subscribers to the said fund, and herein-after expressed, to be computed from the said 1st day of January, 1833; and to all Medical servants, who have since the said 1st day of January, 1833, entered the said Medical service, and who shall pay up their subscriptions after the rate berein-after mentioned, to be computed from the day of their arrival in India; and to all such Medical servants on the said Bengal establishment, who are now absent on leave or on furlough, who shall apply for admission to become members of the said society and subscribers to the said fund, on or before the expiration of six calendar months from the day of their return to India, from such leave orfurlough, and shall pay up all such subscriptions and arrears of subscriptions, in the manner berein-after provided for persons on leave on furlough; provided always, and it is hereby declared by and between the several parties to these presents, that all such Medical servants who were in India on the let day of January, 1833, and who shall not become subscribers to the said fund, on or before the 31st day of October, 1836, must obtain the consent of a majority of the subscribers to the said fund. before they can become subscribers thereto; and shall also pay up all arrears of subscriptions, to be computed from the 1st day of Jamuary, 1833; together with interest thereon, after the rate of eix per cent. per annum, with annual rests on the 1st day of January in each and every succeeding year; and (in case any of such subscribers shall not pay up all their arrears at once) shall also insure their lives for the said arrears, or so much thereof as shall from time to time remain due and unpaid, and keep up such life insurance until the whole arrears are fully paid up; and also all Medical servants who were in the said service on the said 1st day of January, 1833, but were absent from India on furlough or leave, who shall, in returning from such furlough or leave to India, refuse or neglect before the expiration of six calendar months after such return, to apply for admission to become subscribers to the said fund, such Medical servants must procure the consent of a majority of the subscribers to the said fund, at the time being in India, before they shall be admitted to the subscribers to the said fund; and shall also pay up all arrears of subscriptions, to be computed from the said let day of Jannuary, 1833, together with interest thereon after the

Province

rate of six per cent. per annum, with annual rests on the 1st day of January in each and every succeeding year; and (in case all such arrears shall not be paid up at once) shall also insure their lives for the amount of the said arrears, in the manner last aforesaid.

That the mouthly subscriptions to the said fund shall be in rates of subscriptions the proportions, and after the manner following, that is to say, all members of the Bengal Medical Board, who are or may be subscribers to the said fund, shall pay, or cause to be paid, the mouthly sum of Sa. Re- 120, or Co.'s Re- 128; and such of the said subcribers to the said fund as are or may become Superintending Surgeons, the monthly sum of Sa. Res 80, or Co.'s Res 85-5 4; and such as are or may become Surgeons, the monthly sum of Sa. Re- 28, or Co.'s Re- 29-13-10. One hundred and eighty Senior Assistant Surgeons the monthly sum of Sa. Re- 16. or 17-1; the succeeding sixty Assistant Surgeons the monthly sum of Sa. Res 10, or Co.'s Res 10-10-8; and all remaining Assistant Surgeons the monthly sum of Sa. Rs 6, or Co.'s Rs 6-6-4; which said several monthly subscriptions shall be paid and payable on or before the 12th day of each and every succeeding month.

That the said monthly subscriptions may be by the Committes of Management, at the fourth quarterly meeting in every year rates of subscripto be held as herein-after mentioned, with the sauction of the said tions, meeting enlarged to, but shall never exceed, the proportions and rates following, that is to say, each member of the Medical Board the monthly sum of Sa. Ret 240, or Co.'s Ret 256; each Superinten hug Surgeon the monthly sum of Sa. Rs. 160, or Co.'s 170-10-8; each of the Surgeons the monthly sum of Sa. Rs 56, or Co.'s Rs 59-11-8, each of the one hundred and eighty Senior Assistant Surgeons the monthly sum of Sa. Rs 32, or Co.'s Rs 34 2-1; the next succeeding sixty Senior Assistant Surgeons, each the monthly sum of Sa. Ret 20, or Co 's Ret 21-5-4, and the remaining Assistant Surgeons each the monthly sum of Sa. Res 12, or Co.'s Re-12-12-9; payable on or before the 12th day of each and every succeeding month as aforesaid. Provided always, and it is hereby de- Proviso. clared and agreed, that the Committee of Management, at the fourth quarterly meeting of each and every year to be held as heremafter mentioned, shall by before the said meeting a statement of the probable expenditue for the year beginning from the lat day of January next after such fourth quarterly meeting, when the subsemptions for such coautor year shall be declared so as to provide for a surplus, over and above such probable expenditure of the sum of Sa Res 30,000, or Co.'s Res 32,000; for the purpose of meeting contingencies unprovided for, any thing herein-before contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

VI. That for the purpose of securing the regular payment of Subscribers that the said subscriptions, or monthly payments as aforesaid, each and authorize the payevery of the subscribers to the said fund, do, shall and will authorize master of the and empower the l'ay Master of the said Honorable East India nerable East in Company, or other other acting as I'ay Master for the time being duct their to deduct and retain, from the respective pay and allowances of eriptions the said subscribers to the said Fund, such sum and sums of money their pay. as shall and may be requisits for the payment of their respective subscriptions and donations, according to their respective grades in the said Medical Service and in the proportions aforesaid, to be paid over by the said Pay Master, or orther officer so acting as afore-

The maximum

said as Pay Master, to the Sub-Treasurer of the said Honorable East India Company, or to such other person or persons as may be legally authorized, by a majority of the subscribers, and the said Honorable East India Company to receive the same.

VII. That each of the members of the said Medical Service shall, on becoming a subscriber to the said fund, pay up four mission to pay 4 months' subscriptions of his particular class, and each subscriber. on commencing a higher class, shall pay the difference between four months' subscriptions of his previous class, and four months' subscriptions of his new class, as donations to the said fund, in addition to his monthly subscriptions.

Subscriptions in arx months and if not paid off interest to be cha g. ed, &c.

Members on ad-

mouths' subscrip-

tion as donntions

to the society.

VIII. That, in the event of any subscriber permitting his subfalling in urrears scriptions or payments to fall in arrear, unless occasioned by abto be pull off with sence on furlough, or otherwise from India, such arrears of subscriptions shall be paid up within six calendar months after they shall so become payable, and at the expiration of that period, and after due notice being given to the subscribers whose subscriptions or payments may so fall in arrear, of such arrears being due and payable, and in the event of the said subscriber still refusing or neglecting to pay up the said arrears, interest shall be charged upon the said arrears after the rate of eight per cent. per annum, to be computed from the day on which the said arrears shall so fall due; and in case the said arrears, together with interest as last aforesaid, shall not be paid off and satisfied, or satisfactory security shall not be given for the due payment thereof, on or before the expiration of twelve calendar months after the said arrears shall so fall due, the Committee of Management shall submit the circumstances of such cases to the subscribers to the said fund, as to whether such subscriber, so allowing his subscription to fall in arrears shall be thereafter considered as a subscriber to the said fund, and in case it shall be decided by a majority of the subscribers, that he shall not be longer considered as a subscriber, his previous subscriptions and payments shall be forfeited to the said fund.

1X. That if any subscriber shall, while absent on furlough. furlough or leave or otherwise absent from India, permit his subscriptions to fall in permitting their arrears, such subscriber, unless he shall sooner pay off the same. !" shall pay the said arrears by monthly instalments together with infail in arrear shall unless paid sooner terest threon, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, such interest pay arrears by in. to be computed from the expiraton of three calendar months. after statments with in the return of the said subscriber to India, and the instalments in on terest in each in- case to be less than twice the said subscriber's monthly substalment to be at

least double his scription.

all benefit in the fund, and his sub-Or dismissed.

monthly subscrip-

aubscriptions

That in case any subscriber shall or may be suspended from Subscriber sus, the said service, such subscriber shall not, from and after the date pended from the of his suspension, be considered a sudscriber to the said fund, nor service to forfest entitled to any benefit from it; nor to deceive back the whole, or any part of the sums of money which he may have subscribed. provi And in case of his final dismissal from the said service, he shall, ously to his sus-from the date of such dismissal, cease to be a member of the said society, and to have any interest in the said fund; but shall forfeit to the said society whatever subscriptions, payments, and sums of money he may have paid into the said fund, previously to his dis-missal as aforesaid. Provided always, and if any subscriber, so suspended or dismissed at last aforesaid, shall be afterwards restored to the said service, he shall again be a member of the society and a subscriber to the said fund, and shall have the same interest

Proviso.

and benefit in the said fund as if he had not been suspended or dismissed as aforesaid, upon the said subscriber paying up all arrears of subscriptions and payments, which may be due at the time of, and which may become payable after his suspension or dismissal, with interest thereon after the rate of six per cent, per annum.

XI. That at no time shall the Secretary to the said society, to be appointed as hereinafter is mentioned, retain in his possession a then Sa Ra 1,000 larger sum of the said funds of the said society than Sa. Re- 1,000; in his pos-cases but when and as soon as any of the funds of the said society shall stourtime. accumulate in his hands to that sum, he shall immediately pay over the same to the Sub-Treasurer of the said Hon'ble East India Company, or to such other "person or persons, as may be legally anthonized to receive the same as aforesaid, to be placed to the credit of the said society.

XII. That there shall be a Committee of Management for the managing and conducting the business of the said society, which Management, said committeehall be made up and consist of eight subscribers to the said fund, holding appointments within the presidency of Fort William, or not residing farther from Calcutta than Barrackpore, of which said committee five shall always form, and be, a quorum.

XIII. That the said Committee of Management shall be elected by a majority of the subscribers to the said fund resident in mitter of Manage-India at the time of the election.

That the two senior members of the said committee of Management shall go out of the said committee annually by rotation, on the second Monday of January to each and every year, and nagement to retwo others shall be elected in their places and stead as aforesaid, tire annually, Provided always and it is hereby declared, that such members of Provise the said Committee of Management so returng by rotation as aforesaid, or either of them, may be immediately re-elected to be members of the said Committee of Management, provided they or he be otherwise quantitied to be members of the said Committee of Management; any thing herein-before contained to the contrary in any-wise notwithstanding.

XV. That in the event of any vacancy or vacancies occurring in the said Committee of Management, by the departure of any one or more of the said committee from the presidency, without the intention of returning before the expiration of one year from such departure; or by death, or by a majority of the sub-cribers removing any one or more of the said committee from the said management, by any of the said committee themselves, being destrous of retiring from the said management, or otherwise howsoever; such vacancy or vacancies shall be filled up for the remaining part of the year, betwirt the day of such vacancy or vacancies occurring, and the next following day of election, by major ity of the subscribers who may be present at such meeting as shall be called for the purpose of filling up such vacancy or vacancies. Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that on the Provide. said election day next following such vacancy or vacancies, such vacancy or vacancies shall be filled up by a majority of the subscribers then resident in India; in the same manner as the vacancies occasioned by the two senior members of the said committee retiring, as here in before is mentioned. And it is hereby declared, that such members so appointed to fill up such last-mentioned va-

The Secretary

('nmmiller

How the comment is to to. elected.

The 2 members of the Cummittee of Ma

How to fill up varances in the Committee of Ma-Begoment,

cancies in the said Committee of Management, shall stand in the places and stead of the persons so vacating their places; and shall retire at the same time, and in the same manner, as if they had been originally appointed, instead of the persons so accasioning such vacancies as aforesaid.

How the Secre. tary is to be elect. ed on a vacancy occurring.

XVI. That the Secretary to the said society shall hereafter. as heretofore, be elected by the subscribers resident in India at the time being when such election shall take place, and shall be allowed a mouthly ralary, to be paid out of the said funds, the amount of which shall be declared by a majority of the said subscribers : and in the event of the said office of Secretary becoming vacant, in any manner howsoever, the said office shall be filled up temporarily by a majority of the Committee of Management; and such vacancy shall be filled up permanently by a majority of the subsbribers as aforesaid, whose votes shall be obtained through the Acting Secretary for the time being by circular letter, as soon as conveniently may be after such vacancy occurring.

Members of the Committee of Ma. wored.

XVII. That the subscribers to the said fund, resident in India n wement and Se. at the time being, may at any time remove any member or memcreating may be re- bers of the said Committee of Management from acting in the management of the affairs of the said society, and from being members of the said committee; and also may, in like manner, remove the Secretary to the said society, from being Secretary, whose respective places shall be filled up as herein-before mentioned in that behalf.

Agent to be anmuted in Eng

XVIII. That an agent or agents shall be appointed in England by a majority of the subscribers present at any quarterly or other general meeting at which such appointment shall be in ado. and which agent or agents shall act under the directions of the said Committee of Management, for the management of the affairs of the said society in lingland; which said agent or agents may be removed from such agency, and another or others appointed in his or their place and stead, by a majority of the subscribers who shall be present at any quarterly or other general meeting, at which such removal and appointment shall respectively take place and be made.

A general meet-

ing of the subscribers to the said sorthers to be bold fund shall be held four times in every year, viz. on the second Cond Monday of January, on the second Monday of April, on the second Monday of October for the purpose of inspecting and auditing all accounts, in any way or manner chargeable upon the said fund; for considering and examining all minutes of the said committee, and for passing all such orders and resolutions as may be necessary for the management of the affairs of the said society.

How matters affeeting the fund

XX. That all applications and proposals of every kind and naare to be disposed ture whatsoever, in any manner affecting the said fund, shall be first laid before the said Committee of Management, for their investigation and decision, after which they shall be submitted by . the said Committee of Management, to the first general quarterly meeting, after such application or proposal being made, for the approval of such general quarterly meeting; provided such applicasition or proposal be laid before the said Committee of Manage. menf at least forty-two days previously to such general quarterty meeting being held; and it is hereby declared, that in case the person or persons, so making any application or proposition as aforesaid, shall not be satisfied with the decision of the

said Committee of Management and general quarterly meeting, to which such application or proposition may have been submitted, then such person or persons making such application or proposal, may appeal against the decision of the said Committee of Managoment and general quarterly meeting, to the judgment and decision of the whole of the said subscribers in India; which appeal shall be submitted to the said subscribers, individually, by circular letter, by and through the said Committee of Management; and that the decision of such of the subscribers as shall give in their votes to the said Committee of Management, on or before the expiration of three calendar months next after such appeal shall be submitted to them, shall be final.

XXI. That after the transactions of the said Committee of Management have been approved of, by the general quarterly meeting transactions to be nagement have been approved of, by the general quarterly meeting protected and dearl to which they may be submitted for that purpose, the said Combuited mongating mittee of Management shall cause the said approved transactions to members. be printed; and shall furnish each subscriber with a copy thereof, together with an abstract of the accounts of the said fund at the termination of every year.

All approved

XXII. That six annuities of three hundred pounds storling each, shall be offered annually to the subscribers to the sulf fund, it is no be offered the six senior servants of the sud medical service (such seniority annually to the to be computed according to their standing in the service) shall subscibers. have the first refusal, and in the cash of all, or any of the said six senior subscribers, declining to accept of the sud an initias, the the next senior subscribers in succession shall have a like refusal of the and annuties, or so many of them as shall be so refused, And in the event of all or any of the said annuities being refused. such unaccepted annuities shall stand over until the following year, unless accepted in the meantime, when they shall be again offered as above mentioned, together with the six annuities for the said following year; and so on in like mainer every succeeding year which said annuities shall continue during the natural life of the said annuitants. Provided always, that the subscribers who shall Provise, be entitled, from their seniority in the said medical service, to the refusal of the said annuates, shall have confirmed in all respects with the rules, provisos, declarations, and agreements, of the said soceity herein contained, or to be at any time hereafter made.

be enlangered

XXIII. That no subscriber shall be entitled to the said annuity of three hundred pounds sterling, until he shall pay into the said pay inhall the said fund, at the least, on half of the value of such annuity; to be called the mounts of the said th fund, at the least, on half of the value of such annuity; to us car to entitle them culated according to the table hereinafter written; that is to say to entitle them.

Ruberiberemust

Acz.	Value of an annuity of 1 rupee.	Value of an annuity of 3000 Rs.	AGE.	Value of an annuity of 1 rapes.	Value of an annuity of 3,000 Re-
40	10,705	32,1[5	51	9,273	27,319
41	10,589	31,767	52	9,129	27.887
42	10,473	31.419	53	8,980	26,940
43	10,356	31,068	54	8,827	26.481
44	10.235	30,705	55	8,670	26,010
45	10,110	30,330	56	8,509	25.527
46	9,980	29,940	57	8,343	25,029
47	9,841	29,523	58	ก,173	34,519
48	9,707	29,121	59	7,999	23,997
49	9,563	28,639	69	7.920	23,150
50	9,417	23,251			•

Table.

Proviso.

And that such sum shall include all subscriptions, donations, and other sums of money, which he may have paid into the said fund. previously to his application for the annuity, together with compound interest upon such subscriptions and sums of money respectively, to be computed from the day of his paying them into the said fund, and after the rate of six per cent. per annum. Provided always and in case such subscriptions, and other sums of money, together with interest thereon as aforesaid, as such applicant for the said annuity may have paid into the said fund, previously to such application, shall not amount to the value of half of the said annuity; it shall and may be optional with the said applicant, either to pay up the difference between such subscriptious and sums of money, so by him paid into the said fund and interest as aforesaid. and half of the value of the annuity so applied for, and to receive the full annuity of three hundred pounds; or to accept double such annuity as the sums of his subscriptions and other sums of money, which he may have paid into the said fund, together with compound interest thereon as aforesaid, may be sufficient to procure; according to the rate contained in the table of rates hereinbefore contained.

nunscribers after sorving in India 17 years may retice without prejudicing their claum to the annuity.

XXIV. That each and every subscriber to the said fund, after having served in India for seventeen years, may retire from the said medical service without perjudice to his claim on the said fund, for the said annuity of three hundred pounds, at such time as he would be entitled there by virtue of his seniority in the said service; and that he shall be entitled to the same in like manner as if he had continued in India, as in the said service; and such subscriber, so retiring, shall not be liable to pay the said monthly subscription, or rather sums of money, after the day on which he shall so retire from the said medical service, until he shall accept the said annuity; but when he shall accept the said annuity, then he shall be required to pay up all arrears of subscriptions, which may accuse for the time, from the day on which he so retired up to the day on which he shall accept of the said annuity.

XXV. That Assistant Surgeous who may have given up promotion since the institution of the said society, or who may hereafter give up promotion, shall not have any claim whatsoever upon the said fund; but shall forfeit all subscriptions which they have paid into the said fund, previously to their so giving up to promo-

Subcribers holding rank higher than assistant surgoon shall not prejudice their claim to the annuity by giving up promo-

Assistant sur-

geons who have

given or shall

giv- up promo-tionshall, have no

chain on the fund,

Provisio.

When annities od.

XXVI. That subscribers holding rank in the said medical service higher than the rank of Assistant Surgeon shall not prejudice their right to the said annuity by their giving up promotion. Provided always, that such last mentioned subscribers shall continue, after having given up promotion in the said medical service, to pay up the monthly subscriptions to the said fund, in the same manner and after the same rate, which they would have had to do in case they had not given up such promotion in the said medical service.

That the annuities shall be declared at the third XXVII. shall be declar quarterly meeting of each succeeding year for the year following, such third quarterly meeting by the said Committee of Management, and the said Committee of Management shall transmit notices of such declaration to the subscribers who shall be entitled to the refusal of the said annuities, which said subscribers shall send for to the said Committee of Management their acceptance, or refusal of such annuities, on or before the thirty-first day of October then

and it is hereby declared, that in case of the said subscribers accepting the said annuities, they shall be allowed until the thirtyfirst day of March then next, to give in their resignations of the said medical service; and it is also hereby declared, that those who do not send in their acceptance of the said annuities, on or bafore the thirty-first day of October then next, after such intimation having been given to them as last aforesaid, and those who may be absent from India, and who have not appointed a constituted attorney to act for them in this behalf, shall be held and considered to have declined the and annuities for the then following year; and it is hereby also declared, that if any of the subscribers who shall accept the said annuity shall, after having accepted the said annuity refuse to take the same, such subscribers shall pay a fine of one year's annuity to the said fund. And also, in case any of the subscribers after having accepted the said annuity, shall refuse or neglect to send in his resignation of the said medical service within the time abovementioned for that purpose, such subscriber shall pay, as a fine, to the said fund one-twelfth of one year's annuity for each month he so delay to send in his resignation.

XXVIII. That all applications for an annuity from the said fund shall be accompanied by an affidavit of the applicant of his to be accompanied age, to be sworn before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, or other person legally authorized to administer oaths.

That annuties may be paid either in the United Kingdom of Gert Butain and Iteland or in British India, according as the annuitant may desire; and that all annuities, to be paid in the said United Kingdom or Ireland, shall amount to the clear sum of 300 pounds sterling as aforesaid, without being hable to any deduction for exchange, or any other charges whatsouver; and that all annuities, to be paid in British India, shall be calculated after the rate of exchange allowed by the Honourable East India Company to their retired covenented servants resigning in India for the time being, which said annuities, whether paid in the said United Kingdom or India, shall be paid regularly half yearly, in whatsoever part of the said United Kingdom or British India the parties entitled to receive the same, may direct the payment to be made.

That all applications for the payment of annuities, both the payment of XXX. in England and India, shall be made by the annuitant in person; assesses, or by some perion or persons, legally authorized to receive the to be made. same; who shall be required to produce a certificate from Ma-gistrate or Justice of the Peace of the amountant having been alive on the day to which he claims payment,

XXXI. That in the event of the death of any annulant happening between the said half yearly periods of payment of his between the days anonity, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, shall be enti-neity, his executed to receive a proportionable sum for the number of days from the proportionable sum for the number of days from the proportionable sum for the number of days from the proportionable sum for the number of days from the proportionable sum for the number of days from the proportionable sum for the number of days from the proportionable sum for the number of days from the proportionable sum for the number of days from the proportionable sum for the number of days from the proportionable sum for the number of days from t the day of the last payment, before such annuitant's death, and the day of the auntitant's death.

XXXII. That all members of the Medical Board, who may be destrous of retiring upon the said annuity, and whose services in der which mom.

Application for the annuity nied by an affide. vit of the applt Capi's age

Annualics ninv be paid to Eng. land or India.

Applications for

in case of a monustant's death of payment of anreceive a proportionale sum the days between the last pay de and the his death.

Aunuities paid XXXIX. That the said Committee of Management shall and through the agents will, pay, or cause to be paid in England or in India, such annuof the society to or the society to be as regular as ties as shall be phyable by and through their agents, with the fame e though the regularity as the payments made by and through the treasury of Bast India Com- the said Honorable East India Company, and that the necessary peny arrangements shall be made with the respective annuitants for this purpose, by the said Committee of Management. whereof the said several parties have bereunto set their respective hands and seals, thu tenth day of October, in the year of Our Lord

Signed, sealed and dela-vered being first duly stam Parties Executing. ed, at Calcutta, in the pre (1.. 8.) sence of Witness, Names.

GEO. HILL, Secretary, Medl. Retg. Fund.

APPENDIX.

FORE WILLIAM, 18th June, 1832.

No. 97 of 1832.—The Hon'ble the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that the following paragraphs I to 5, of a millitary letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No. 15, dated the 6th March, 1832, be published in general orders : -

"Separate letter from, Para, L. "We are very subcitous for the com-dated 2nth April, 1829 fort of our officers upon retirement, and are therefore a Military Retring Fund " disposed cordially to encourage the institution of funds in furtherance of that desirable of ject."

2. "Schemes of a nature, sundar to that which you have submotted, though differing from it in some points of detail, have been proposed it Mohas indut Bonsbay, and we think it describle that the binds which may formed at the three pre-

sidencies, should be constituted upon a uniform principle in all respects."

il. " We regret that in the present state of the Company's offers it is not possible for us to aid the fund by a direct contribution, but we are wisting not only to hear the increased charge of retiring pay that will be consequent upon their establishment, but also to sanction the grant of an interest of 6 per cent per annum on the ordinaces of the several tunds and the remittance of the annuities, which they may grant through our treasury at the race of 2s, the sice crupee.

4. " The only conditions we require are that the regulations shall be submitted to us for our approbation, that the argregate amount of the annuities to be

granted in each year shall not exceed \$7,730, in the proportions of

£3,850 Bengal, 2.700 Madras, and 1,200 Bombay,

17,750

which are the amounts contemplated in the several or homes, and that the number of annuities granted in each yearshall not exceed 24, in the proportion of 12 at Bengal, 8 at Madras, and 4 at Hombay. These amounts and numbers are of course fixed by us with reference to the establishments as they now exist."

5. "We shall transmit a copy of this despatch to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, with instructions to them to communicate with you upon the subject."

(Signed) WM. CASEMENT, Col., Secy. to Gott. Mily. Dept.

No. 2.

No 297

To SURGEON H. S. MERCER.

Secu. to the Committee of Management, for establishing a Medical Retiring Fund: Mily. Dept.

Sig.

In reply to your letter of the 13th instant 1 am directed to inform you, that the Secretary to the Medical Board will be authorized to frank all communications upon the subject of the proposed returng fund for the medical service.

At the same time I am desired to transmit to you the annexed copy of parragraphs. I and 2 of a letter from the Honoreble the Court of Directors, No. 81, dated 5th Septemebr 1832, referring to the find in question.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

CASEMENT, Col. Secv. to Govt. Mily, Dept.

Council Chamber, We February, 1833.

Copy of paragraphs of a letter from the Honoralle the Court of Directors, No. 84. dated 5th September, 1832,

Parra. 1. " The Bombry Government have tately submitted to us a scheme for the institution of a Madical Retiring. Fund at that presidency, and as the roply which we have made to that communication is applicable to your medical establishment, we transcribe it for your rol (mation and guidance,

"We are of opinion that, the object of accelerating the activement of medical servants by means of annuities would be best provided for, by incorporating that service with the military to the insultation of the food for the latter sanctioned in our dispatch to the Covernment of Bengal, dated 6th March, 1832, copy of which accompanied our dispatch to you, dated the 20th of that month, and if this arrangement can be accomplished, we shall not object to a proportionate increase in the number of annumber remutable through our ireasure."

"We are aware that at Madras annihus for medical officers are provided for distinctly from the military in consequence of there being a separate fund, embracing for medical servints and their families sections compassionate objects some lar to what he provided for initiary others and their families by the military fund. But at vom presidency, and in Bengal, the not tary fund embraces both services, and we think the retiring fund should do the same.

" In the event of any arrangement being adopted, consequent upon this communication, you will understand that the number and amount of additional, annuities remittable through our treasury to be strictly regulated by the proportion which the number of medical officers bears to the number of officers in the army."

(True copy)

(Signed) WM. CASEMENT, Col.

Secy. to Gost. Mily. Dept.

No. 3. FORT WILLIAM, 10th DECEMBER, 1834.

No. 236 of 1834. - The following paragraphs of a military letter, No. 19, dated

11th July 1834, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the Governor of the presidency of Fort William, are published for general information :-

Letter from—dated 22d Nov., No. (1. We are prepared to sanction the 114 of 1833; paragraphs 1 to 4—submit institution of a separate retired fund a memorial from the medical officers for the medical officers upon your praying the Court to give their support establishment, but we cannot consent to a separate Medical Retiring Fund, to grant to it any specific donation, and to bestow similar benefits to those | norany advantages in the shape of ingranted to the Madras Medical Retiring | turest or exchange beyond those men-Fund, with reference to donation, rates | tioned in our despatch, dated the 6th of interest and exchange.

March, 1832, (No. 15 of 1832.)

(Vide G. O. No. 97 of 18th June,

2. Neither can we allow of the remittance through our treasury of so large alnumber of annumes of £300, as will provide for six, being annually granted. The number must be limited to three, which is a full proportion relatively with that which we fixed for the military service in the event of a retired fund being instituted by the army,

(Signed) WM. CASEMENT, Col.

Secu, to the Govt. of India Mily. Dept.

No. 4.

No. 323.

Ta

The Managers of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, Mily Dept. GENTLEMEN.

With reference to your Secretary's letter dated 20th and to my reply No. 298 of the 23d January, 1835, I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, to transmit for your infromation, the annexed extract (paragraphs 1 to 4) of a military letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 5, dated 8the January 1830, replying to certain propositions which were submitted by you connected with the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund.

I have the honor to be Gentlmen your most obedient servant,

WM. CASEMENT, Col., (Signed)

Secy. to the Gott. of India, Mily, Dept.

Council Chamber, 23rd May, 1836.

Extract of a military letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 5, dated 8th January, 1836.

Latter from, No. 11, dated 27th Janury, 1835. Solicit the consideration and to be inverted in the coverants of Assignders of the Court on propositions subtant Surgeons who may be appointed mitted by the managers of the Bengal to your establishment, by which they Medical Retiring Fund.

Para. 1. We have directed a clause will bind themselves to subscribe to the Medical Retiring Fund.

The disposal of the surplus funds will of course rest with the managers, and we will not object to the remittance through private agency of annuities granted in excess of those remitted through our treasury, provided that not more than the six annuaties specified in the regulations be granted in any one year.

2. We sanction a retrospective operation of the fund from the date when it was

formed, viz. the 1st of January, 1835.

4. At the same time that you communicate the concessions to the managers you will signify, that regulation I, of section V. of the rules of the fund must be modified, by excluding from the class of medical servants, who may receive back their subscriptions those who shall be "struck off" or "dismissed the service," in conformity with a similar regulation of your civil annuity fund.

(I'ue extract)

(Signed) Wm. CASEMENT, Cal.

Socy, to the Cost, of India, Mily, Dept.

Na. 5.

No. 294.

To the Secretary to the Medical Retiring Fund, Mily. Dept.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 39, under date the 27th ultimo, and to state in reply for the information of the Committee of Management of the Medical Retning Fund, that interest at the rate of 6 per cent, per annum will be allowed on the balance of the fund in the public treasury, from the 23rd of May last, the day on which the orders of the Houloub the Court of Directors, dated the 8th January, 1836, were communicated to the Committee of Management, and at the rate of 4 per cent, per annum, for the previous period; both to be calculated in like manner as the interest allowed on subscriptions to the military and orphan funds.

I am, Su, your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

WM. CASEMENT, Col.
Secy. to the Golt. of India, Mily. Dept.

Council Chamber, \$5th July, 1836.

S. .

No. 6.

Power of attorney for singning the deed of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund.

Know all man by these presents, that I

in the service of the Honorable East India Company on their Bengal establishment do hereby nominate, constitute and appoint of in the province of Bengal, Secretary to the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund to be my true and lawful attorney to execute all such deads, co-partnership, deeds, documents and papers writing to which my name and signature may be required and necessary for the purpose of and preparatory to my becoming a member of the said Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, and I do hereby ratify and confirm, and agree and undertake to ratify and confirm the same. In witness whereaf I have hereunto set my hand and seal this

day of in the year of Our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and Signed, scaled and delivered a

at in the presence of

Seal.

No. 7.

Certificate of age of persons applying for the annuity from the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund.

A. B. at present of

in the of in the medical service of the Honorable East India Company on their Bengal establishment, and a subscriber to the "Bengal Medical Retring Fund" maketh oath

and sanh that he bath attained his venr of age and months SWOIS AT (Superintending Surgeon) this day of (Surgeon) Before me (Assistant Surgeon) Magistrate.

No. 8.

For m of certificate of the payment of the full sum required from an annuitant under the rules of the fund, and his title to demand and to receive the annuity.

No. We do hereby certify, that paid unto the managers of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, the full sum required under the rules of the said fund to entitle him to an annuity of three hundred pounds sterling per annum, payable half yearly, and to ensure to his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, such portion of any half yearly payment of the above sum as muy be due at the time of his decease, -the said is accordingly entitled to demand and to receive from the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds sterling on the one thousand, eight hundred and day of and a similar sum of one hundred and fifty pounds sterling on the following,

of every year from this date, during the continuance of his natural life; and on his decrase his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, are hereby declared, entitled to claim from the aforesaid the portion of his annuity that may remain unpaid from the date of the last payment made to the said

to the day of his demise, whenever that may happen.

Bengal Medical Retiring Fund Office,)

Ezd.

Secy.

No. 9.

Continuate to be furnished by annuitant half yearly on applying for payment of the half yearly instalment of his unnuity.

I, of ٥f

in the do hereby

certify that

late of the service of the Honorable East India Company is alive, he having appeared before me this day of

in the year of Our Lord 18

Magistrate

No. 10.

Firm of annuitant's receipt for a half yearly annuity.

Place and date.

Received from

the sum of being my half yearly annuity for the half year ending the

from the

Bengal Medical Retiring Fund.

Assuitent.

GEO. HILL, Socretary, Medi, Retz. Fund.

GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

HEAD QUARTERS, CALCUTTA, 15TH MARCH, 1821.

General Orders by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, FORT WILLIAM, 107n MARCH, 1821.

With a view to guard against any misappreheusion that might be entertained, regarding the peculiar object of the General Bengal Military Bank, established by general orders of the 23d December last, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify, that the bank having been instituted for the purpose of affording officers a ready mode of remitting and accumulating portions of their allowances, it is not intended that it should receive large sums of money already possessed by individuals; such an extension of the concerns of the bank being inconsistent with the plan and spirit of the institution.

His Lordship in Council is further pleased to agnounce, that the 5th clause of the regulations of the Military Bank, is equally applicable to Native as to European regiments; and that in any case where the Native officers and men of a regiment or battalion, may form a Regimental Savings' Bank, under the a thority of their Commanding Officers, the same facilities of remittance, through the Paymanter of the division, are to be afforded to them, and their aggregate remittances carried to account in the same manner as those of all of an European regiment.

Subadars and Jemadars are also authorized to reinit any sum of money not less than ten sicca rupees, and without fractions, to the Military Bank in Calcutta, in their own name, through the Officer commanding their company.

MONDAY, JANUARY, 17, 1825.

At a meeting of the Directors held this day, it was agreed, that the accounts of the bank are to be made up half-yearly, but that the accounts current are not to be forwarded until after the list December, in each year, except under peculiar circumstances.

Bengal Military Orphan Lociety."

FORM OF ADMISSION.

infant, orphan, or orphans for whom application has been made for admission on the foundation of the Orphan Society, and with the circumstances and fortune of the said deceased; and this deponent further saith, that to the best of his (this deponent's) knowledge, information and belief, the said orphans are not, by inheritance, bequest, charitable subscription, or otherwise possessed of any sum or sums of money, or other property, to an amount exceeding the sum of 10,000 Co.'s rupees each, save and except what the said orphans may become entitled to in consequence of their admission upon the said foundation.

this day of (Signed) "A. B."

(Signed) "A. B."

(Signed) Magistrate."

[&]quot; For list of Managers, vide Directory, Part IX.

RATES OF CONTRIBUTION TO THE FUND.

Lieutenant Colonel and Superintending Surgeon, monthly, Co.'s Rs	12	0 '	0
Colonel, and Member of Medical Board	15	0	0
General Officer, not on the staff,	15	0	0
General Officer, on the staff,	18	0	0
Major and Chaplain,	9	0	0
Captain, Surgeon, Commissary of Ordnance,			
Subaltern, and Assistant Surgeon,			

- N. A. General Officer, Colonela, and Lieutenant Colonela if they entered the service before the 8th April, 1807, do not pay any stated monthly subscription, it being left to their own discretional voluntary contribution. But if they discontinue subscription, or subscribe less than the rates fixed for their respective ranks, their children are excluded from all claim on the fund.
- "No child of a subscriber, of whatever rank, is admissible, unless the father have continued to contribute to the fund, to the period of his decease; for, in other words, any member of the society, who, after promotion to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, or from any other cause, cases to subscribe, forfeits all claim on the institution."

RECULATIONS

For the admission of Orphans sunctioned by the Army.

II. That no child possessed of any property shall be admitted, unless the amount shall be lodged for its use and benefit in the Society's funds.

III. That no child of any subscriber, dying intestate, shall be admitted, if on inquiry there shall appear to have been (after payment of lawful debts, an adequate provision made for the mother, property remaining to the estate equal to making a provision for, and which might have been bequeathed to Such a child.

IV. In any case when an Officer may die, leaving a natural-born child or children, and possessed of property not aufficient to preclude the children from the benefits of the institution, and such officer shall not, by will, make such reasonable provision for these children, as his circumstance may enable him, such children shall not be entitled to the benefits of the institution.

V. That when, in the will of any aubscriber, part only of his children are provided for, and others either excluded by name or otherwise not noticed in its prevision, such comission arising manifestly out of the intention of the testator, such exclusion or omission shall be considered to invalidate the claims of all the children of the institution.

VI. That all cases of capricious or unequal provision, which by favouring the mother preferably to the children, or one child in preference to another, shall appear calculated to throw all or any part of a subscriber's family unnecessarily on the fund, shall, in like manner, as in the foregoing article, be considered to invalidate the claims of all.

VII. That any provision by will, for the widow of a subscriber, greater than 3-5ths (three-fifths) of the property to be davised when there shall be only one child; 1\frac{3}{2} (one-half) where there shall be two, and 1-3d (one-third) where there shall be any greater number of 'children than two; the remainder being, in all cases considerable, the property of the child, or (in equal portions) of the children, shall be considered upequal, agreeably to the two foregoing articles, and invalidate the claims of the children accordingly. Provided always, that a provision for the widow, of amount to the 12,000 Co.'s rupees (Co.'s rupees twelve thousand, shall not be held to invalidate the claims of the child or children, although such sum may be more than three-fifths, one-half, or one-third of the property devised.

VIII. That in all cases of children born not in wedlock, any provision for the mother exceeding Co.'s rupees 30 (Co.'s rupees thirty,) if a native; if European, Co.'s rupees 50 (Co.'s rupees fifty) per month, the principal of such sum in all cases to be secured to the child or children, shall be considered in the same light

as in the above, and invalidate all claims uponthe institution,

IX. The subscriptions for the families of deceased subscribers are in all cases to be regarded as available sources of relief to the funds of the society, and in that view, are to be considered of, and judged by, the foregoing rules, in the same manner as any other disposable property; with this only exception, that whereas such subscriptions are for a joint benefit, and lodged in the hands of trustees, it shall not be indispensable that the orphans' portions, estimated as above, be paid as capital sums into the society's fund; but it shall be sufficient that the interest upon them be, from time to time, duly paid by the said trustees into the society's treasury, so long as the orphans continue an expense to the institutions, to be appropriated to their maintenance, whether in Europe or in India.

It was agreed to upon a reference of the question to the army at large, that when the property of a widow, by beguest or settlement of other than her husband (as for instance, by money inherited from her own father, &c.) or from the subscription of her own or her husband's friends, together with the sum left by her husband (which by rule VII. may amount to 12,000 Co.'s Rs.) shall not exceed twenty-four thousand Co.'s Rs. (24,000) no deduction shall be made from the orphan allowance to her children; but that a proportionate deduction, for the relief of the fund, shall be made on account of any sum that may come to her in excess to 24,000 Rs. on the principle laid down in rules 182-183 of the Orphan regulations; and that all excess to 12,000 Rs. which the widow may be thus allowed to possess, shall, in all practicable cases, be settled after her death upon her husband's children.

X. That should such children be allowed to remain with parents or friends, the interest on their said portions will be calculated in part payment of the regulated monthly allowance, the society regularly paying or receiving the balance; but should they be placed at Kidderpore, or under the management in England, the amount of interest on their several shares, (calculated as above) must be paid into the funds of the society, on failure of which payment, during a period exceeding 12 months, the said orphans shall be liable to be struck off the books of the institution.

tions.

XI. That with a view to obtain the most correct information possible, as well on the foregoing scall other points affecting the interests of those children who may be offered to their guardianship, the General Management will, and do expect, (besides the customary affidavit.) the fullest information from executors and others, as unreserved communication of testamentary and all other documents of which the nature of the specific cases may admit, and do reserve to themselves the entire right, coveyed to them by their original constitution of rejecting orpliane tendered without such information and documents; or if, on reference to them, there shall appear any evidence of design unnecessarily and intentionally to burthen the fund, by throwing on it those who might and ought to have been otherwise previded for.

XII. That the marriage portion to female orphans shall in no case exceed Company's rupees 1,500, and if the ward claiming her dowry has property to that amount, she is not entitled to any advance from the fund, but if her property falls short of that amount, she is entitled to the difference between it and 1,500

XIII. The children of officers retired from the Service are not admissible unless the father have continued his subscriptions after the person of his removal

from the army.

THE BENGAL

Mariners' and General Wildows' Aund.

DEED OF REGULATIONS.

Agreed upon at a Special Meeting, held on the 21st July. 1823.

Articles of agreement intended, made, concluded, and fully agreed upon, this twelfth day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and twenty, between the several persons, whose names, hands and seals are hereunto subscribed and set, being members of a society or institutions, constituted and established, and which the said parties to these presents do hereby constitute and establish, at Calcutta, in the province of Bengal, to commence from the first day of July, now next ensuing, for the purpose of raising a competent and sufficient fund, to be laid out and invested on securities at interest as herein-after mentioned; and by and out of the interest and proceeds thereof to make such provision, by monthly payments, for the widows and lawful children of subscribers to the said fund or their nominees, according to the respective class to which each subscriber may respectively belong, as herein-after mentioned, that is to say :

Whereas, it is considered, that a society or institution, at Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, for raising a competent fund, in order to make a provision are secure the payment of certain monthly allowances to the widows and lawful child or children of subscribers thereto, or their nominees as herein-after mentioned, as well, by the donations of charitable and well disposed persons as by the contributions, annual payments, and herein-after particularly mentioned, under proper restrictions, provisions, conditions and regulations will be of great advantage and utility to the widows and children of persons residing in the East Indies, and other parts and

places who may not be otherwise provided for.

Therefore, the said parties to these presents, have constituted and established, and do hereby constitute and establish themselves into a society or institution, at Calcutta aforesaid, for such purposes as aforesaid, and do hereby bind themselves respectively and their respective Executors and Administrators, to keep, preserve, abide, and adhere to, and not to depart in any manner from the terms, conditions, restrictions, provisions, and regulations berein-after mentioned, expressed, and

declared of and concerning the same.

Now it is hereby agreed by and between the said parties to these presents in consequence of the first and confidence which each of them liath, and reposeth in the other and others of them, and in order to the raising establishment, increase, and preservations of the said fund, for the purposes aforesaid, each of the said parties to these presents, doth hereby for himself respectively, and for his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, covenant, promise, and agree to, and with the other and others of them and his aud their Executors, Administrators and Assigns, in manner following, that is to say :

ART. 1.—That the said parties to these presents, shall be, remain, and con-tinue a society or institution for raising a fund, to be called and distinguished by the name of "The Bengal Mariners' and General Widows' Fund," and that the interest, dividence, and proceeds of the said fund shall be applied in making such provision for the widows and lawful child and children of the subacribers hereto, or their nominees, as herem-after menioned by certain monthly payments or allowances of the widows and children of the subscribers to the said land, or their nominees began after mentioned.

Ant. 2 .- That each and every porson and persons, who shall make a donation in aid of the fund of the said institution, to the amount of sicca rupers five hundred or upwards, shall be respectively considered as patrons and friends of the said institution, and be, and be deemed to be, honorary members thereof, and entitled to a vote in the management of the concerns of the said institution at general meetings, to be held as is herein-after montioned.

Aur. 3.—That the said society or institution be divided into three clases, and do consist of an unlimited number of subscribers who may take share either on their own lives, or on the life or live. of there in any or either of the said classes, either for the benefit of their own widow and child or children, or for the benefit of the wildow, child or children, and of any other person or persons dependant on the lapse of any given live or lives, and that the first of the waid classes be called the permanant class, and do consist of such person or persons as shall on being admited a member or members of the said institution, pay a donation or entrance of twenty gold modurs, or succa rupees three hundred an it wenty; and also,

If under the age	of 27	years, the sum of Sa. R.	a. 1200
30 to 35	,,		1470
35 to 40	,,		. 1670
40 to 45	,,		
45 to 50	.,		
50 to 55	**		
55 to 60			. 3175

for each and every share and shares, which such member or members shall respectively, hold in the sud permanent class which said two several sums of morey, shall be in lieu of all annual or all other payments and contributions for or on account, or in aid of the said institution, and such subscribers shall respectively be, and decided and considered to be perminant members for life, and exempted from all other payment on account of the said institution in respect to such shares; and the names of such subscribers respectively, shall be entered in the books of the said institution as member of the first or perminent class.

And that the second of the and classes do conest of such person or persons as shall, on being respectively admitted members of the said institution, pay a donation or entrance of ten gold moburs, or sicca rupees one hundred and sixty; and also,

If under the age of 25 years, the sum of Sa. Rs	12
From 25 to 30 years	15
30 to 35 years, the sum Sicea Rupees	17
35 to 40	21
40 to 45 ,,	
45 to 50 ,,	
50 to 55 ,,	36
55 to 6')	4:2

for the first vert's subscription in advance, and a like sum, agreeably to the above scale, annually in advance, on or before the let day of July in early successive year, for each and every share to be held in the said class, during the life of the person or persons respectively on whose life the share and shares of such member and members in the said institution may be respectively held.

And that the third of the said classes do consist of such person and persons as shall, in like manner, pay, on being admitted members of the said institution, a donation or entrance of five gold moturs, or sicua rupees eighty; and also,

If under the age	of 2	5	Y	e	er	۹,	t	lse	: :	su	tn	0	ſ	8	١.	k	۹,	 					60	0	
From 25 to 30 y																									
30 to 35		•																 					817	8	
35 to 40																									
40 to 45																					•		125	Õ	
45 to 50																							150		
50 to 55																							180		
56 to 60																							210		

for the first year's subscription in advance, and a like sum, agreeably to the above scale, annually in advance, on or before the 1st day of July in each successive year, for each and every share to be held in the said last-mentioned class during the life and lives of the person or persons respectively, on which the said share and

shares may be respectively held.

That in all classes every new member shall pay, in addition to the above rates of subscription for every child born before or after becoming a member (beyond the number of two childern) whether male or female, a premium of sicca rupees forty in the first and second classes, and of sicca rupees twenty in the third class, and that no child of any future member shall be entitled to admission upon this fund, who shall not have been duly registerted, and the above premium paid within three mouths after the parents entering the society, or the birth of such child, if taking place subsequently, unless sufficient cause shall be assigned for delay.

Air. 4.—That each and every individual, desirous of being admitted a member of the said institution in any of the said classes, shall be permitted to hold one share on his and their own life and lives, and as many shares on distinct and separate lives, to be approved of by the Directors of the said society, as such individual shall respectively think fit, either for the benefit of his own widow and child and childern, or for the benefit of the widow, or child or childern of the person and persons, on whose life and lives such share and shares may be respectively held; and in either case the party subscribing, and not the person on whose life the said share will be held, is, and shall be decimed and considered to be, a member of the said institution, and shall have a voice in the management of its concern. But it is hereby expressly stipulated and declared, that not more than one single share, in any or either of the said classes, shall be held on the life of any one individual.

ART. 5.—That individuals subscribing on three separate lives be entitled to two votes, at all general meetings of the members of the said institution, but that no greater number of share shall entitle any individual to more than two votes, in the

management of the concerns of the said institution.

ART. 6.—That in order to be admitted, on the books of the said institution, as a member of the first or permanent class, a certificate of health, signed by a medical gentleman, and an affidavit sworn to and signed by the individual, on whose life such share is intended to be held shall accompany the application for admission, which shall be submitted to the directors of the said institution, who shall in all instances be at liberty to reject any such application, without assigning any reason to the individual applying for admission.

ART. 7.—That a certificate of health, signed by a medical gentlman, and an affidavit sworn to and signed by the individual on whose life a share is intended to be held in the second and third classes, shall accompany the application for admission, which shall be submitted to the Directors of the said institution, who shall in all instances be at liberty to reject any such application, without assigning any reason

to the individual applying for admission.

Ant. 8.—That any individual member or members entitled to any share or shares, in either the second or third class of the said institution, and desirous of becoming a member of the first or permanent class, shall, on payment of a such sufficient to make up, with what such member or members had previously paid, the said donation of 20 gold mohuis, and such further sum according to his age, as per attects third, so stipulated to be made members of the permanent class, for each and every share to be held therein, as herein-before mentioned, with interest, at the rate of ten per cent. from the date of the admission of such member or members in the said first or second classes, respectively, and upon producing a medical certificate of health, and attestation, to the satisfaction of a majority of the said Directors, be entitled to transfer the share and shares, for which such payment and payments shall be made, as last aforesaid, into the first or permanent class, and the widow and children of the person, or persons intended to be benefited by the said share and shares, shall thereupon, immediately on the lapse and lapses of the life and lives on which the said shares shall be respectively held, be entitled to the pay-

ments and allowances herein stipulated to be made to the widow and children of the

members of the first or permanent class.

Aut. 9.—That the father of an illegitimate child or children, born before the formation of this institution, may be admitted to hold one share in any of the said classes of the said institution, on making such annual donation and payments as are herein-before mentioned, according to the class in which such share may be held; and that on the lapse of the life or lives of the party or parties so subscribing, his or their child or children, not exceeding three in number, whose names and description shall be accurately entered in the books of the said institution, shall be entitled to have and receive such monthly allowances, as are herein-after provided for lawful children, in cases of the lapse of a life on which a share may be held, where there are only a child or children, and no widow to be provided for

Aur. 10.—That it is hereby provided and declared, that in case of the lapse of any life or lives on which any share or shares shall or may be held in the said second or third class, or either of them, within space of one year from the time of such share or shares, having been respectively granted, no benefit shall or may be derived by the widow, child and children, respectively intended to be benefited thereby, but that in the event of the lapse or lapses of the life or lives, on which share and shares shall be respectively held, within the period aloresail, the party subscribing or his representatives shall be entitled to receive back, from the Secretary and Treasurer of the said institution, the full amount of all payments, made on account of such shares respectively, with interest at 6 per cent; it is however, expressed, provided, that nothing in this article contained shall extend, or be deemed or construct to extend, to members of the first or permanent class.

Ant. 11.—That no subscriptions on any life shall be considered as entitling the party or parties concerned, to derive any benefit from the funds of this institution, until the life subscribed on (if of the permanent class) shall have been approved of by the Directors, the amount of the first subscription and donation, or premium of admission paid, and a certificate of admission granted under the signature of the Secretary and three of the Directors; and until the party shall have survived for the period of one whole year from the date of his admission, if a share-holder in either of the second and third classes of the institution; the party holding the share or shares in the second or third classes, or his representatives, being in the last instance entitled only to a retund of the monies paid and advanced by him, with interest as herein-before menuoged.

Ant. 12.—That all annual subscriptions, (except the first, which is to be paid on admission.) shall be paid in advance on or before the first day of July in each and every year; and that, if the saine shall not be paid with interest at the rate of ten percent, within two months of the date on which such payment shall respectively become due, if the party or parties entitled to the said share or shares, shall reside on shore, or within aix months of each day of payment, with such interest as aforesaid, if the party subscribing shall be absent at sea, or at any considerable distance from Calculta then, and in either of the said cases, such subscriber or subscribers, and the persons intended to be benefited by such subscription shall forefest all clams whatever on the funds of the said society, and be no longer considered as subscriber or subscribers to, or member or intenders of the said institution.

Ant. 13.—That until the fund, intended to be raised by the means and for the purposes aforeard, shall amount to the sum of sicca rupees one hundred thousand, no sum or sums of money shall be paid or payable to the widows or children of the subscribers to the said fund, for and in respect of the pensions or allowances herein-after mentioned and stipulated to be paid, save to the widows and children of persons holding shares in the first or permanent class, who will be entitled to benefit of the said fund immediately on the lapse of the life or lives on which the respective share or shares may be held, in the said first or permanent class.

ART. 14.—That when, and so soon as the funds of the first class of the institution shall amount to the sum of sicca rupees one hundred thousand, placed out and invested in good and sufficient securities at interest, the widow and lawful children of a person or persons entitled to benefit by the lapse of a life or lives, on

which any share or shares shall or may be held in the said institution, shall, on making application to the secretary in writing accompanied by such proof of the caaualty as may be satisfactory to a majority of the Directors, be entitled to receive the following monthly payments, to commence and be payable at the expiration of one month from the occurrence of such casualty, viz. a monthly allowance of sicca supers eighty to each and every widow intended to be benefited by the said fund, in the first and second classes of the said institution, during her widowhood, and a like monthly sum of sicca rupees sixte in to each and every lawful child and children, of the party or parties on whose life or lives such share or shares shall be pessectively held; and to the wid wor a subscriber in the third class of the said society the mouthly sum of sicca rupees forty, payable in like manner, and to each and every lawful child and children, of such subscriber, or of the party on whose his such share may be held, the monthly sum of sicca rupees eight; such payments to continue to be made to the widows, respectively, during their widowhood, and to the children, being sons, until they shall have respectively, attained the age of sixteen years, or being daughters until their marriage, if leading a reputable and moral life, and in the event of the lapse of the life on which the said share may be held, leaving one or more children only, and no widow, the Directors of this institution, for the time being, shall, for the purpose of property administering the said fund, for the benefit of such children respectively, be deemed and considered to be the guardian and guardians of such children respectively, and the monthly sum of sicea rupees twenty-five, in the first and second classes, and sieca rupees twelve and eight annas in the third class, shall be paid and applied from the funds of the said society, for the maintenance of each and every such child and children in the manner most beneficial for them, until they have respectively attained their age of sixteen years, or being daughters, shall have been married, as herem-before mentioned.

Anr. 15 .- That in the event of the interest of the funds of the said institution being insufficient, from the number of casualties or otherwise, to afford a provision for the persons respectively entitled to the benefit of the said fund, to the full extent of the monthly payments and allowances herein-before mentioned, a rateable deduction shall be made from the allowances herein-before stipulated to be paid in each of the said classes, with reference to the amount of such interest, it being the clear intention and meaning of the said institution, that the principal of the said fund shall not, on any consideration, beinfringed or broken in upon, but that when and so soon as the interest and proceeds of the said fund shall be sufficient to satisfy the claimants thereon, the same shall be so applied, and that in any event the interest and proceeds of the said fund shall be applied, as far as it will go, in making such payments rateably and proportionally to the widows and children entitled thereto, according to the class to which they may respectively belong ; provided also, that in the case the interest, dividends, or proceeds of the said fund shall, at any time herenfter, admit of an increase of the allowances herein-before provided for the person respectively entitled to the benefit of the said fund, that then the same allowances shall be increased rateably and proportionably in all the said classes, in such manner and to such extent as a majority of the Directors of his institution for the time being, shall be expedient.

Ant. 16.—Provided always, and it is hereby expressly agreed and declared, by and between all the parties hereto, that nothing herem contained, as in any of the rules of the said institution, shall be deemed, taken, or considered, or in any wise construed so as to entitle to the beneft of the funds of this institution, any widow who may have been legally divorced or separated from her husband for adultery, or who, at the period of her husband's demise, may have quitted his protection and be living in a state of notorious adultery, though not divorced or separated from him by law, or who, may hereafter be proved, to the satisfaction of the gene al meeting of the society, to lead an immoral or unchaste life.

And that should hereafter any widower on this fund, again marry, his widow will not be entitled to any benefit from this fund, without he again pay his entrance and fresh subscription according to his then age.

PART II.] BENGAL MARINERS' & GENERAL WIDOWS' FUND. \$61

Aur. 17.—That the pensions or allowances to widows entitled to the benefit of said fund shall crave on their marriage.

Ant. 18.— That Messieurs Paliner, Wilson and Company be appointed agents for the fund in London, and that the Secretary of this institution do remit to such agents, from time to time, such sums of among as may be requisite, with instructions for the disbursement of the same; and that he do also transmit to them copies of all general rules and regulations which may be passed relative to the fund for their information, and that of all who may apply for the same.

Anr. 19.—That the benefit of this institution be extended to Madras, Bombay, Ponang, and Singapore, and that Messieurs Parry and Dare may be appointed the agents of this society at the presidency of Madras; Messieurs Forbes and Company, at Bombay; Messieurs Carnegie and Company, at Penang and Singapore, aforesaid; or at such other stations and places as may, by the said Directors, be decined expedient.

Ant. 20.—That the Secretary of this institution be directed to correspond with the said agents to appointed as aforesaid, and that he do transmit to them copies of the rules and regulations of this institution, with such instructions as to the granting of certificates of admission to the parties desirous of becoming subscribers to this institution, as may be deemed requisite.

Ann. 21 .- Pleat in the event of any writing or children entitled to the benefit of the fund of this institution, being desirous of returning to Europe, the Directors of this institution for the time being, are hereby authorized and empowered to make advances to the widow or children so coulded to the benefit of the said institution to enable them so to do, to an amount not exceeding the sum of sicca rupees one thousand for each and every widow, and the sum of sicca rapees two hundred for each and every child and children entitled, as aforested, by way of loan, and to be deducted from their said pensions and allowances, in such manner, and by such propartious, as the sail Directors may deem expedient. And such willows and children respectively, or the guardians of such children, duly constituted, shall be entitled to receive their pensions and allowances, to which they may be cutified, from the agents of the said society in London, or elsewhere, from and after the lat day of January, 1824, at the current exchange of the day upon which such pensions shall become due, upon their producing a certificate signed by the Secretary of the society, specifying the period to which their pensions have been respectively paid in Bengal, or other places in India, and the amount which they will be entitled to receive in England to be presented to the said agents in London, on making applications for such pensions and upon giving satisfactory evidence of identity. But that such pensions and allowances instead of being payable, as in Calcuita monthly, shall be payable in London half-yearly, and not oftener; and that the remuneration to be allowed to such agent or agents, shall be paid by person or persons receiving the pensions of allowances, and not by this institution.

Ant. 22.—That in case any widow emitted to the benefit of the fund of this institution shall reside in any part of England twenty miles distant from London, or in Wales, Scotland or Iteland, her pension shall be part in London to an attorney duly authorized by her, on the production of a certificate, signed by two persons, in the character of Parochial Clergymen or of Magnitrates, where she resides, to the following purport:—

Certificate.—"This is to certify, that Mrs. A. B., widow of C. D., late of in the Esset Indies, is living in the Parish of in the County of in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and to the best of our knowledge and belief is in a state of widowbood, and that she hath children by her

" dereased hu-band now living with her, to wit : of the age of and

Any. 23.—That all the subscribers to the institution, as well as those who may in fature become so, shall be at liberty at any time to withdraw their names, relinquishing, at the same time, all claim to the benefit of this institution, and forfeiting to the fund all sums that may have been previously contributed by them as well as, what arreass are due up to the period of their drawing.

Aur. 24.—That Henry Matthew of Calcutta aforesaid, merchant and agent, be, and is hereby appointed Secretary of the general and entire business and concerns of the said institution, and that he be allowed for office-rent, the monthly sum of suce rupees one hundred, and such other disbursements as may actually be incurred for sircars, peons, and the necessary establishment of the said insutution, law charges, stationery, and other necessary and unavoidable expences.

Aar. 25.—That all the business of this institution shall be managed and carried on by the Secretary thereof, and subject to the control of the Directors, for the time being; and that proper and necessary books of account shall be kept by the said Secretary at an office within the limits of the town of Calcutta, in which office all the business and transactions of or relative to, the said institution shall be truly and fairly entered in the said books; and that all books, accounts and papers, and every thing else whatsoever, (wave and except the money and securities for money) belonging or relative to, or which shall belong or relate to the said institution or the business thereof, or the carrying on such business, shall be kept in the office, in Calcutta, aforesaid, where the said business shall, from time to time, be so carried on; which books, accounts and papers, the said subscribers and their respective executors and administrators shall freely, and at all convenient times have liberty to resort to, inspect and peruse when, and as often as occasion may require, or they or any of their may think fit, or be decirous so to do, during office hours.

Art. 26.—That the Secretary of the said Company shall be answerable and accountable for the amount of all monies to be received by him, and for the safe custody of all securities to be deposited with him as Secretary of the said institution.

Ant. 27.—That the Secretary shall, from time to time, report to the Directors of the said institution, whenever the mones received from subscribers to the said institution amount to sicca rupees five thousand and upwards, and that when and so often as it shall amount to the said sum of sicca rupees five thousand and upwards, the sum of sicca rupees five thousand shall be laid out in the purchase of Company's paper, or in such other public securities of the Government of Bengal, or in shares of the stock of the Bank of Bengal, or in such other good and sufficient securities, as shall be deemed by the said. Directors most for advantage of the said institution.

ART. 28.—That all Company's paper or other public securities, purchased on account of the said society, shall be purchased under names of the Directors, who shall authorize and empower the said Secretary, from time to time, to receive the laterest thereof.

ART. 29.—That any action or suit, hereafter to be commenced, and prosecuted, or defended for and on account of the said institution, shall be commenced, and prosecuted, and defended by the Secretary, for the time being of the said institution, with the approbation of the Directors for the time being, at the expense of the said society or institution.

Ant. 30 .- That John Gilmore, James Dunbar, John Phipp, John Adolphus Williams and Henry Matthew, being five of the members of the said institution, are hereby elected and appointed Directors of the affairs of the said Company, from the Arst day of July, one thousand, eight hundred and twenty, until the first day of July, one thousand, eight hundred and twenty-one, and that on the first day of July in each succeeding year, unless such day shall happen to be a Sunday, in which care the election herein-after mentioned shall take place on the Monday following, during the existence of the said institution, two of the said Directors (with the exception of the said Henry Matthew, who is also Secretary to the said instrtution, and therefore deemed a proper person to continue a permanent member of the said direction.) shall go out by totation, and a new election of two other Directem shall take place, and that such election shall be made by the whole or a majo- . rity of votes, to be taken and reckoned as herein-after mentioned, of the said subscribers, who shall be present at a general meeting thereof to be held for the purpose of such election, and that such Directors so to be chosen shall continue in office from such first day of July, until the ensuing annual election of such Directors.

FART IZ.] BENGAL MARINERS' & GENERAL WIDOWS FUND. 200

ART. 31 .- That a meeting of the said subscribers, or a majority of them, shall be held yearly during the continuance of the said institution, on some convenient day between the 1st and 15th days of the month of July in each year, and the said subscribers present at such or any other meeting, or the major part of them, shall and may audit and settle the accounts of the said institution, and shall and may frame such regulations for the said institution, and the said business, as shall seem to them proper, (provided they do not militate against or tend to annul any of the articles herembefore and heremafter agreed upon,) which regulation shall be earefully intered in proper book to be kept by the said Secretary, and signed by them subscribers then present at such meeting, or meetings, or the majority of the which being so entered, and signed shall be binding on all the sand subscribers, their eaccutors, administrators, and assigns. But if any error in such accounts be discovered, after such settlement of counts, such sum, whether to the credit or delut of the stock or funds of the said institution, shall be carried into the accounts of the said institution, for the next succeeding year, and that all errors which may be discovered in the said accounts, after the settlement thereof, shall, as soon as discovered, be communicated by the Secretary to the Directors for the time being.

Arc. 32.—That all members holding three or more shares shall have two votes and all members holding a less number of shares than three, shall have but one, vote on any question which shall come before any General Meeting of the Proprietors, or on any other occasion, and that all questions which shall come before auch, or any other meetings, shall be decided by the majority of votes, so taken and reckoned, of the members then present at such moeting; but that no member shall, at any meeting, be critical or allowed to vote in any matter or thing, in which such member shall be in any manner individually interested, otherwise than as a general subscriber to the final of the said institution.

Any. 33.— That whenever, during the continuance of the said institution, the said Secretary shall be required, in writing, so to do by seven at least of the members of subscribers for the time then being, he shall give due public notice of a general meeting of the members of subscribers: and that no matter or thing hereia contained shall be annulled or altered in any manner whatsnever, except with the concurrence of at least two-thirds, sof the votes to be so taken, as a foresaid, of the members or subscribers, who shall be personally present at such general neeting.

LASTLY.—That in case any difference or dispute shall happen or arise between the said several parties to these presents, any or either of them, touching any or either of the covenants, clauses, and agreements hereinbefore mentioned, expressed, and contained, the same shall and may be heard and determined by the Supreme Court of Judicature at lost William in Bengal. In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto respectively set their hands and affixed their seals, the day and year first hereinbefore written.

APPENDIX.

Resolutions passed at General and Special Meetings since the 21st July, 1823.

General Meeting, 13th July, 1824.—Resolved, that in future, when mortgages are required they shall be subject to the approval of a land surveyor, and the advances never to exceed five-eights of the real value.

That all surplus funds, not needed for the expenses of the month, be lodged in the Bank of Hortoostan, (until they can be advantageously invested in proper securities.) with which an open account shall be kept.

Special General Meeting, 9th April, 1825.—That the Secretary's office should be continued in a central and convenient part of the town, and that the Secretary should be required to provide the office in question, without putting the society to any additional expense.

384 BENGAL MARINERS' & GENERAL WIDOWS' FUND. [APPENDIX,

That the Secretary, on his appointment, he required to execute a bond of security, binding himself in the penal sum of Sa. Rs. 5,000 to the faithful administration of the trust reposed in him.

That the 20th attack of the printe I rules be modified in so much, that in future

the Secretary of the insulation shall not be a member of the direction.

General Meeting 24th December, 1827,—That all subsequent applications for admission into the 21 and 3d classes shall be limited to the age of 35 years, and that under no circumstances shall an applicant be deemed eligible after that period of life.

Eighth Annual General Meeting, 24th July, 1828.—That all future subscribers to the first and second classes shall pay an admission fee of 40 rupees each, and the subscribers, to the third class, the sum of 29 rupees, to the Secretary for the time bainz.

Clause A

General Meeting 24th December, 1828.—That in future the books and accounts of the lund be brought up, audited, and closed on the 31st December in each year; and that the general annual meeting shall take place on or before the 1st day of February, immediately thereafter.

General Meeting, 22d January, 1829.—That a committee be appointed to examine the accounts of the fund from its first establishment, with a view to ascertain and raport whether the dispusable income of the society is equal to the annual

claims on it.

That from the 1st of January, 1829, the Secretary be instructed to distinguish the several monthly pensions into payments in the first, second, and third classes, in the same moments receipts are carried to separate heads.

Annual General Meeting, 18th January, 1839. — That the sums remitted, from time to time, by the institution to the house of Messrs. Palmer, Mickillo, and Co. in London, be in future entered in the accounts as a dependency, and not include, in the stated accounts of the so nety's faulds;" and when the accounts are received to be included as other persons.

That of greater safety, two lacks and fifty thousand rapees, vested in Government

securities shall be deposited with the Government agents.

Special General Meeting, 25th February, 1850.—That with reference to the report and accounts submitted to the meeting, it appears absolutely meressary for the stability of the fund to make some considerable right from in the scale of pensions suited to the necessities of the case.

That all pensions paid by the society be reduced one-half from the 1st of May next, and so to continue for one yet; at the expiration of which, should further

sacrifice oppour ob olutely to cessary, it must be submitted to-

That the Secretary do write a circular left is to all the pensioners on the fund fully explaining the ingent necessity of the present reduction, and pointing out that instances have occurred of pensioners in favoriols circumstices relinquishing their claim on the society. Such examples to be held out as highly worthy of present imitation, whereby the society may be better able to provide for its less tortunate claimant.

Annual General Meeting, 18th January, 1831.—That the resolution, dated the 18th April, 1825, and referred to in the meeting of the 221 May, 1830, namely, "that none but a subscriber to the institution should be eligible for the office of Secretary," shall be rescanded.

That Mrs. Angus and fundy in England be paid their persons in future on a similar footing as all other pensioners in Europe, v.c., at the current exchange of the day, instead of as heretofore at 2s, 6d per rupec.

That in furture there be quarterly meetings of the member of the institution, in January, April, July and October; the day of meeting to be fixed by the Direc-

tors, and the usual horice given by the Secretary.

That the sum of two lacks of rupees, part of the balance now exhibited is the account current of December Lat, shall be hell and constitute last the fixed and permanent fund of the society, instead of one lackh of sicca rupees, as expressed in 13th and 15th crucles of the revised regulation of the 21st July, 1823, and that

this sum of two lackh of sicca rupees being now fixed as the bind fide fund of the society, shall not on any account, or under any circumstances be encrosehed on or diminished; the interest alone shall be applicable with the other current means

to meet the claims of pensioners and usual charges.

Second Quarter General Meeting, 11th July, 1811 .- That a sub-committee should be formed for the purpose of taking into consideration, and reporting their opinion on the state of the funds of the society, and of suggesting such in aspires as may appear to them necessary for improvement, and the general advance of the institution.

General Special Meeting by requisition under Article 33d of the Regulations, 30th July, 1831. - I hat the report of the committee (appointed on the 11th July, to investigate into the state of the fund.) but adapted, and that the pensions be reduced to the scale proposed from the 1st of October next.

OF THE UP PER	11.124			
Widows, 1st and 2d class, at Sa.	Rs. 20	O	each, pe	month
C. ildien, ditto,	,, 6		,,	
Orphans, ditto,	12		**	•
Wislows 3d class,	,, 10	()	**	

Children, ditte,.... .. 40 Orphan dato. 64

That should the funds here ther admit of the measure, that the pensions to incumbents be increased provide, according to the actual amount of the annual income. That the Secretary he cuthorized to respirit 500 copies of the revised regulations.

and to add, by way of appendix, the hye-laws, which, from time to time, have been passed and recognised by the general meetings. Copies to be supplied to applicants at one rupec each.

THE THEF

New Calcutta Laudable Society.

For Mutlua Life Insurgace, and for eabeling and continuing the Seconth Landable Society, and the Thirteenth Sundementary Landable Society of Calcutto, of they shall respectively expire. The former on the Alst Dec. 1834, and the latter on the 30th June, 1935, The virtue of the more dings of the meeting of those Societies held at Calcutta, on the 15th of April.

- Ant. 1 .- The object of the association is to provide a fund for the insurance of lives, whereby infividuals may secure a provision for their families after their death, or creditors may guard themselves against loss, in the event of the decease of their debtors.
- 2 .- In its constitution this association differs from an office for the insurance of lives, (as such offices have been generally constituted in Europe,) in that the whole fund of the society accumulates for the benefit of the mented, and of them alone ; that no insurer reaps a profit from the institution, and that the charges of management are regulated on so economical a scale as scarcely to form a sensible burthen on the e-tablishment.
- 3 -The New Landable Society shall be considered as having commenced on the 1st of January, 1835, and shall close its first term of 5 years on the 31st of Deceme ber, 1839, at mid-night; but the society shall nevertheless be considered perpetual or subsisting and renewable from time to time, in periods of five or such number of years as shall be agreed on hereafter, until a majority of the subscribers or share-holders, at any general meeting, called by public advertisement for the purpose, shall decribe on its being brought to a final close.
- 4. -The business of the society shall be conducted by Directors, a Secretary and Treasurer, with a controlling voice and power in the share-holders or members, as herein-after provided for ; and the following parties have been appointed to act accordinly :- T. E. M. Turton, R. H. Cockerell, William Bruce, Baniamin Harding, Esque., Captain J. W. Ousley and Babos Darkauauth Togore, as

Directors (until a general meeting of the society can be held to complete the prescribed number);s.-Mr.James Cullen, Secretary and the Union Bank as Treasuges.

5. The fund or proprietory interest, is to be portioned into shares; and an individual or individuals may subscribe for a certain number of shares either on his or her own life or on any other life. In the former case the estate of the decessed, or such person or persons as he or she may, by will or a signment have appointed, shall benefit to the extend of the share subscribed for; unless in that or either case the shares or interest be specially declared at the time of subscription to be for the benefit of any other person or persons, or be subscripting to the rule hierarch of set forth, for the benefit of any other person or persons, in which case, such person or persons, shall be entitled to benefit in the event of a lapse, and no other.

6. The number of shares that can be subscribed for on any one life shall not exceed ten whole shares, save and except in case of transfer from the Seventh Laudable Society and Thirteenth Supplementary Laudable Society, where more

than ten shares already exist, in the aggregate, in both schemes.

7.—Persons shall be at liberty to subscribe for half or quarter shares, either on their own lives, or on the lives of others; and in case of lapse, the estate of the deceased, or the parties for whose advantage the subscription is declared to be, or who may have become entitled to such advantage by will or assignment as above, shall benefit by the fund in a like fractional proportion.

8.—Share-holders in the Seventh I andable Spenety, and in the Thirteenth Supplementary Landable Society, on the terms and for the considerations hereafter mentioned, to have the privelege of transferring interests or policies in these societies, as they shall respectively expire, on the lat of January and 1st of July, 1835,

without the production of fresh certificates of health.

9.—In consideration of the provision made by the regulation of the Seventh Liudable Society for a binnia for the continuance or renewal of its policies, and which it is agreed, shall be paid over to the new society, all proposed transfers of policies belonging to it to the new society shall be admitted on payment of premium, as herem-after provided for; but in the case of policies in the Uniteenth Supplementary Laudable Society, where no such provided is made, and a ditional premium or bonus, of fifty sicca suppression for all ages, over and above the regulated payments as above, shall be required before any transfer of policies from that society are made.

10 -- All applications for admission into the society from persons residing at any of the King's or Company's settlements, shall be made by letter to the Secretary and shall be accompanied by the certificates of health signed by a medical gentleman in the King's or Company's service, (those from other places to the satisfaction of the Directors,) and by an affidavit swora to and signed by the individual on whose afe the shares are applied for, such letter of application, certificates and offidavit, to be according to the following form, (printed copies of which may be had on application to the Secretary,) and to be adhered to in all cases, save where the Directors shall deem it right to wrive objection:—

FORM OF APPLICATION.

PORK OF APPLICATION.

From persons subscribing on their own lives.

(Place and date.)

To James Cullen, Esq. Secretary,

New Calcutta Laudable Society.

Sir, ... I request to be admitted to hold share in the New Calcutta Laudable Society on my own life, for the benefit of my estate after my death, or of such person or persons as I may becoafter appoint by will or assignment, for which purpose the prescribed certificates and affidavit of health are herewith transmitted.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

• Sir	5 Cullen, Esq Secreta request to	i. iry, New Calcul be admitted to	ing on the lives other tra Laudable Socie hold have in	(Place and date.)
	r which purpos	e the prescribed	certificates and	affidavit of health are
berewith tra	namilled.		Sir, Your obe	dient servant,
	CERTIFI	CATE NO. 1, OF P	HYSICIAN OR BURGE	10n.
of the enqui consider him I forther on the life o Dared at	ate free from a mes which I a to be a good declare that I d the said————————————————————————————————————	ny dangerous ma have made of t life.	lady whatever, an	d that from the result in person, I roposed to be effected
this	day of	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
		AF11D		
age at this to Sworn to an 18 before N. B. C	ime does not ex id signed at me. Innssion or mis	ere ed	u these documen	de day of
policy, The certifor Company or in his abs	ficates are to be 's service, and cuce, before t	filled up, dated the officiant aw he principal civi	and granted by a orn to and signed	ed on, will vitrate the surgeon in the King's before the Magistrate, thority present. The
To enable accepting or replies who was service, or of that the ways are that the ways are that the ways are that the ways are that the ways are that the ways are that the ways are that the ways are that the ways are that the ways are that the ways are that the ways are that the ways are that the ways are that the ways are that the ways are that the ways are the ways	the New Ci rejecting any dd befaraishe fotherwise asc	dentis Lendabl propose trisk, it is d by a medical extrined profess led up and sign ary.	s required, (list, to gentleman in the ional acquirement	s of the expediency of othe subjouned queries. Exog's or Company's a It is also request- ted to the applicant to
3. Have yo 4. Whatia	g have you kn ou attended hi your opimon o u had occasio	m professionall f the general sta n to know or to	hear that he is	RIPLIES.
	† The pr	place of simile, an aris himse'f, or an name and official o	d rank or profession, v medical attendant, is singuation	hil land

[§] losert name, profession and place of abode at full length, § Singusture. ¶ Magistrate's signalars.

BEPLIES.

subject to any dangerous disease, or that he is predispused to any hereditary disorder?

6. Are his habits suber ?

7. Is there any circumstance within your knowledge connected with his health, with which the Directors ought to be acquainted?

8. On the whole, do you consider the applicant as having a fair chance of long life?

11.—No subscript in timerease of shares on any life shall be allowed, except on a fresh application, to be again approved of by the Directors, and accompanied by firesh certificates and affidavit as bove. The subscription on the additional shares to be according to the age of the party at the true of making the new application.

12 - The following are the rates of subscription, over and above the bonus supulated for above in the case of transfers from the Thirteenth Supplementary Laudable Society, to be part half yearly on each stare, half share, and quarter share, according to the ages at the time of admission into the society of the parties on whose lives policies. Shall be transferred or subscribed—the rates chargeable at each renewed period or term of the society, will be according to the age of the same parties at the period of such renewal. —

	Ages.	Whole share.	Half share.	Quarter share.	Ages.	Whole share.	llaif share.	Quar ter share.
3	to 20	100	50	25	51	217	109	55
	21	103	52	26	52	223	112	56
	55	105	53	27 1	53	231	116	58
	23	108	54	27	51	239	120	60
	24	110	55	28	55	217	124	62
	25	113	57	1 29	56	255	123	64
	26	115	58	20	67	265	133	67
	27	118	59	30	58	275	138	69
	28	151	61	31)	59*	205	14.3	72
	29	124	62	34	60	300	150	75
	30	127	64	1 32 1	61	315	158	7.9
	31	130	65	; 33 }	62	330	165	6.3
	32	133	67	34	63	350	17.5	88
	35	1.34	till	34	61	370 (111	93
	34	139	70	35	6.1	390	14.,	98
	35	142	71	36	66	415	208	104
	30	146	73	1 37	67	440	220	110
	37	150	75] 38	68	470	235	118
	38;	154	77	39	69	500 j	250	125.
	39	3.58	79	40	70	515	268	135
	40	162	88	41	71	575	288	144
	41	166	83	42	72	620	310	155
	42	170	85	43	73	670	335	168
	43	174	87	44	74	725	363	182
	44	179	90	45	75	785 j	393	197
	45	184	93	46	7 <i>F</i> i	850	425	213
	46	189	95	48	77	920	460	230
	47	194	97	49	78	995	498	249
	48	199	100	50	7 9	1075	538	269
-	49	205	103	52	. 80	1110	555	278
	50	211	106	63				

[&]quot; Signature of Surgeon, and official designation

13. The foregoing scale may however be altered at any general meeting of the society called for that purpose; and the increase of premium with advancing age on lives insured, shall be annual, and not unaltered or unincreased during any current term of the society, as in the preceding Laudable Societies.

14. In cases, however, of applications for shares or policies on the lives of parties under certificates not unobjectionable in every respect, and supposed to involve only a trifling increase of risk, the Directors shall be at liberty to grant admission on enhanced premiums, agreeably to the best of their judgment, and the opinion and recommendation of their medical adviser.

15 .- No application for admission into the society shall be admitted without being previously submitted to, and sanctioned by, the Directors, but the directions shall in all instances be at liberty to reject any application without assigning any

reason to the applicant for so doing.

16 .- No applications for insurance on any life shall be considered as entitling the party or parties applying for, or connected with the insurance, to benefit by the society, until the life to be insured on, shall have been approved of by the Directors, a certificate of admission granted under the signature of the Secretary agreeably to the following form, and the amount of the regulated premium paid.

,	0
(FORM OF CERTIFICATE	OF ADMISSION.)
No	
I do hereby certify, that	
shares in the First New Calcutta	
for the hands of	Laurable Society, on the Itie of
for the benefit of	
in the event of a lapse of the aforesaid life, to	
of the said society as by the established re	
Culcutta Gazette of the 31st Dec. 1834, may	become due by virtue of this sub-
scription, and at such time or times as the said	regulations direct; subject, more-
ever, to all the several provisions and exception	as by the said regulations prescribed
and notes hereunto subjoined.	
I do further acknowledge to have received	from the aforesaid-
-the sufm of sicca rupees	
being the amount of subscriptoin in	
of the said society,-In witness whereof I ha	
Carcutta, this	year of our rold one thousand
ngh hunds od thirty	
Ву	authority of the Directors,

Seretary. .

N. B. It is to be understood, that whatever claim shall arise under this certificate or policy of insurance, shall in the first place be liable for the payment of any sum or sums with interest thereon, which the parties concerned therein may owe to the society, and no payment can be made, in the event of a lapse, to the person entitled to benefit hereby under this certificate, unless notice of such lapse be communicated to the Secretary within one year after the close of the society, which takes place on the 31st December, 1839, in case of the lapse having occurred any where to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, or within two years in case of the lapse taking place any where beyond the Cape of Good Hope. Nor shall any such certificate or policy be considered in force, or forming a claim on this society where it shall be made to appear, that any important circumstance connected with the age, constitution, or general health of the party subscribed on, has been concealed, or misrepresented to the Directors.

Recretary.

17 .- All persons entering the society on the 1st of January 1835, or at the commencement of any future continuing term, shall pay half year's subscription in advance, but subsequent subscribers shall be required to pay for a like term in advance, over and above the premium due for the unexpired portion of the current

half year in which they may be admitted into society.

18.—All subscriptions (except the first, which is to be paid on admission,) shall be paid within fifteen days of the time at which they become due. If not paid within that time, interest at the rate of six per cent, per annum from the due date of payment shall be added, and any member who shall have not paid his subscription, together with the said interest, within one month of the day on which such subscription shall have become due, shall be considered to have absolutely and entirely forfeited his share or shares.

19.—It shall however rest on the direction of the Directors to permit renewal after a longer lanse of payment, on receiving such explanations and proofs as may satisfy them, that the parties failing to pay at due date were prevented by circumstances beyond their controll, together with proportion interest, as aforesaid, for

any additional delay that may have occurred.

- 20.—In all cases it shall rest with the Directors to judge, whether, with reference to the circumstances of situation and distance, the interval which may have elapsed between the date of any certificate and affidavit of health, and the time of their presentment, be reasonable or otherwise, and to admit or reject such certificate and affidavit accordingly. In no case, however, is the party subscribing to have any claim on the funds society in the event of the life lapsing between the date of the certificate and the date on which the applicant may be admitted a member as above, unless where the Directors may at the instance of such applicant have originally permitted the subscription to take effect from the date of the certificate and affidavit of health, which it shall at all time be in their discretion to do, on the arrears of subscription being paid up. In the event, however of a person dying between the dates of his certificate and affidavit of health and his admission, and the insurance on his life not effected from the date of the certifica and affidavit, the amount of premium paid for such insurance shall be refunded.
- 21.—Any member or shareholder shall be at liberty, at any time to pay up his subscription for the whole unexpired period between the time of such payment and the close of the current term of the society, or for any part thereof; and in the event of the lapse of the life subscribed on such, member or his representatives, shall be entitled to receive back any part of the subscription money so paid up which would not have been due at the time of the lapse jaking place; forfeiting, however to the society, all interest which may have intermediately accrued thereon,

22.—Any member desiring to transfer his interest in any share or shares which he may hold in the society, shall be at liberty to do so by an endorsement to be written on the original certificate, which endorsement, however, shall not be valid until the certificate bearing the same shall have been produced to the Secretary and the transfer duly registered by him in a general book of registry to be kept in

the office of the society.

23.--As often as a sum exceeding sicca rupees five thousand shall be collected in the hands of the Treasurers, it shall be laid out in the purchase of Government paper bank stock, or in loans secured by a deposit of Government paper to be granted under the controul and authority of the Directors; it being clearly undestood that in all cases of loan, the saleable value of the deposit shall be more than sufficient to cover the sum lent. All public securities purchased for the society, shall be specially endoused to three or more of the Directors, and the interest only shall be made payable to the order of the Secretary.

24.—The person or persons entitled to benefit by the lapse of a life in this society shall, on making application to the Secretary in writing, accompanied by such proof of the casualty as may be satisfactory to a majority of the Directors, immediately receive the sum of four thousand succa rupees on each whole share, two thousand rupees on each half share, or one thousand rupees on each quarter share, which lie or they may have held, or be entitled to, on the lapsed life, provided, that in the opinion of the Directors, the state of the funds of the society will admit of so large a payment being made. Should the Directors think, however that the funds will not allow of an immediately payment of this amount, then such

sum only shall be advanced as they may deem proper, and the balance of the prescribed advance shall be paid so soon as the Directors shall be of opinion that the funds safely admit of it.

25. Attears of subscription, or any other sums due to the society by the holders of, or parties beneficially interested in any policy, share or shares on a lapsed life, shall be deducted from the amount of the advance;—and any certificate, policy, or share or shares shall in like manner be always considered responsible for any debt, the said parties concerned, may owe to the society

26. After the expiration of the first quinquennial term of the society, the funds formed from the subscriptions received during the next or second term, shall in the like manner accumulate and be invested for the purpose of division under the same rule of management as are applicable to the first quinquennial period, and so on, in

perpetuity, or till the society shall be dissolved,

27. Within one month and fifteen days of the 31st December 1839, the accounts of the New Landable Society shall be made up, and the existing funds divided by the number of shares held on lives subscribed upon in this society which may have lapsed between its commencement and its close, or may be ascertained previous to the 15th day of February 1840; provided, however, that the dividend receivable by the parties entitled to benefit by such lapses, shall not, when added to the advance already paid them, make a total exceeding the proportion of Sa. Rs., 6,000 for each whole shares. Sa. Rs. 3,000 for each half share, or Sa. Rs. 1,500 for each quarter share, unless it shall appear to the Directors, after the lapse of one year's experience of the society, and be confirmed at the half yearly freeting of the shareholders to be held in January, 1836, that the sum may be extended, with perfect safety, to Sa. Rs. 7,000 on each lapsed share besides leaving a surplus for survivors, in which case the find payments shall be extended to Sa. Rs. 3,000 for each whole share, Sa. Rs. 1,500 for each half share, and Sa. Rs. 750 for each quarter share.

28. After completing the above sum of Sa. Rs. 6,000, or Sa. Rs. 7,000, as shall be hereafter decided on, any surplus which may exist, shall be set apart, and made over, or paid rateably to the holders of policies or paties beneficially interested in policies on the lives of survivors on 31st December, 1839, at midnight, according to each party's interests therein, and on application to the

Secretary

29. The Directors to be at liberty, on the application of the party or parties entitled to benefit by the lapse of lives in this society to discount, if they shall see that any time, the ultimate dividend on shares; and in cases where fractional shares are held in the same ratio, at such rate of interest per annum as they may

think fit for the general interests of the society to charge.

30. With respect to any lapses of lives occurring before the 31st December, 1839, at inclining the first acronded at the period of making up the final accounts of the first term of the society, they shall be taken as falling upon the general funds of the next term, and so on, for each subsequent period of expiry and extension of the association; the same principle ruling against the first term of the new society in the case of muscertained lapses on a division of the funds of the Seventh Laudable and Thirteenth Supplementary Laudable Societies.

31. A meeting of the inembers of the New Laudable Society shall be called half-yearly, by public advertisement, and with at least a week's previous notice, as soon after the lat of January and let of July of each year as practicable, and not later than the 26th of January or 26th of July respectively, when a statement of the funds of the society, books, accounts, securities, &c. shall be laid before them by the Secretary and Directors; and no accounts which shall once have been approved by the Directors, and submitted to such meeting and passed, shall afterwards be called in question, unless for some special and maintest error to the extent of 500 rupees or upwards.

32. At such half-yearly and all other meetings of the society every shareholder wherever resident, shall be entitled to give his voice on any point or question before the meeting, voting accordingly; and votes to be taken personally or by proxy,

or other written authority, signed by the party beneficially interested in the society

as a policy or shareholder.

33. In conducting these stated meetings, or any other meetings connected with the business of the society, or in the settlement of any question relative to the concerns of the society which may be proposed for the decision of the members at large, a member holding ten or more shares on any one life, shall be entitled to three votes, one holding from five to nine shares to two votes, and one holding any number of shares less than five, to one vote only. Members holding shaces on different lives shall be entitled to the number of votes proportioned to the number of shares which they hold on each life; but any member holding only a fraction of a share shall not be entitled to vote.

A majority of votes at any meeting at which two-thirds of the society shall be represented, shall be conclusive upon all subjects, even to the removal of ony of the Directors, Secretary or Treasurer. In ordinary matters, and in conduction the general business of the society at such meetings save where especial provisions are set forth in these regulations, the voice of the majority present shall be conclu-

sive and binding on all.

35. In the case of person transferring his policy or policies, or subscribing on the life of another, the party subscribing, and not the party on whose life the transfer or subscrption is made, shall be considered a member of the society, and have a voice in the management of its concerns, co-partners or other bodies of individuals may hold one or more shares jointly on any givin life, either for their own benefit or for that of others ; but in such case, the parties uniting in the subscription shall not be entitled each to a seperate voice in the concerns of the society, but must vote collectively, or by deputation of one of their number, or by proxy, on all matters thereto relating.

36. Any three of the Directors or any ten members having individually as interest to the extent of one share or more each in the society, to be at liberty to convene a meeting by public advertisement with seven days notice; but no regulation passed at such extraordinay meeting shall be conclusive, unless the pusport of it has been specified in the advertisement convening, such meeting.

37. Nine persons residing in Calcutta, members or shareholders in the society, or as many whose services can be secured, provided there be not at any time fewor than six, shall be nominated Directors of the New Laudable Society by the majority of members at each meeting in January, chosen, if it can be conveniently done, as follows :--

One from the Civil Service. One from the Military Service.

One from the Merchants.

One from the Legal Profession.

One from the Tradesmen of Calcutta.

One from the Natives, and

Three from any class of Society.

The business of the Directors shall be to superintend, direct and control the management of the Funds, to examine the Secretary's accounts, to decide onall applications for admission, and generally to control the current business of the society, but not at variance with the fundamental regulations, which cane be sitered only by a majority of the members at general meeting convened for that specific purpose.

39. No person shall be considered qualified for the direction, who does not hold at least one share in the society unless a majority of the whole of the share holders shall specially vote for his election, notwithstanding his holding less than

one share.

40. All the Directors shall go out annually, but be considered eligible for im-

mediate re-election.

41. In case of the office of a Director becoming vacant, a general meeting of members, or shareholders, shall be forthwith called by the other Directors for the purpose of electing a successor, and the appointment to be filled up in confirmity

with the choice of a majority of votes at such meeting; but in case of two-fifths of the shareholders not being there represented, another meeting shall be called by the Directors, with 14 days' notice, to confirm or set aside the election, and the resolution of such second meeting shall be conclusive, if confirmatory of the proceedings or decision of the first.

42.—The Directors shall have the privilege of choosing their own medical adviser, and remunerating him out of the funds of the society for his services, on the

scale paid formerly by the Laudable Societies.

43.—It shall be the duty of the Secretary to attend at the place where the business of the society shall be carried on at 'sloutta, and at all the meetings of the society, and enter and write down the proceedings thereof, provide and prepare all policies, provide and keep proper books and accounts, manage, transact and early on the whole of the business of the society, under and subject to the direction of the Committee or Directors for the time being, or the major part thereof, from time to time; and shall find and provide a fit and convenient room for the said committee, and for the general meetings of the members or shareholders, and an office for himself and assistants; and shall further find and provide the clerks, sircars and ether servants necessary for the carrying on of the business of the society, and hear and pay the wages of such clerks, sircars, &c. as aforesaid, in consideration of the commission and allowance made him for that purpose.

44 .- In case of the office of secretary becoming vacant, it shall be filled up by the Directors, and their appointment is to be submitted to the body of shareholders

for their confimation at the next half-yearly General Meeting.

 45.—Until the Directors shall so nominate a successor, one of their number shall be authorized by his collegues to act as provisional secretary, with all the powers

that functionary.

46.—The Secretary shall be permitted, as a compensation for his services, to draw the allowances now made him by the existing Laudable Societies, viz. a commission of one per cent. on all receipts in account or realizations, with a fixed allowance of sicca rupees three hundred per month for establishment, and a fee of one rupee on each certificate of admission and on the registry of each assignment of shares, out of which he shall defray the expences of office rest, clerks, peons, cash-keeper, collectors and stationery: all others, to wit, advertisements, printing and law expences, and extra contingencies to be borne by the society.

47 .- The Secretary and Treasurers shall act, in all cases, according to the

orders of the Directors, or a majority of them-

December 29, 1834.

J. CULLEN, Secretary,

Aem Griental Life Ensurance Company.

Adverting to the inconvenience felt by a large class of those persons in this country, for whose benefit Life laurances are effected, from the uncertain amount of dividend, and commonly protracted term of payment, inseparable from the nature of the existing institutions for that purpose; it was, in January, 1822, resolved to establish a Joint Stock Company, to grant policies for fixed sums on approved lives, and in cases of lapse, to pay the sum assured within a short period, after proof; and which Company continued to carry on business until March, 1834, when a new association was formed on a more extended basis, under the denomination of the Naw Oszawal Live I saurance Company, which whilst it offers the atmost security to the public and superior advantages to the insured, at the same time affords favourable opportunity for the investment of capital.

Person intending to effect an Insurance on their lives in the New ORTHNIAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY, will attend to the following rules.

1. The person on whose Life the insurance is desired to be effected must wait,

Por List of Directors, vide Directory Part IX.—Per Blank Forms of applications, &c. apply to the Secretaries B. C. Jenkins and Co.

on his usual medical attendant, in the King's or Company's service, with a request to draw up a report on the state of his health, in which every particular is to be stated that may guide the medical examiner of the Insurance of ompany in judging of the nature of the proposed risk. Medical reports on the health of applicants are not hable to be perused by any one by the medical examiner and the committee.

2. In case the party has not had or casion to be attended in a professional capacity by any medical man at the station where he resides, it will be advisable for him to apply to the most eminent surgeon or physician within reach. The report of a gentleman of known ability must always be more satisfactory than that of a person to whose name and qualifications the medical examiner is a stranger.

3. In the statement given to the medical officer and in the affidavit, great care must be taken that no onission is made, or negligence in this respect may eventually render the policy void, in persuance of one of the classes which is in that effect.

4. The attidavit, of which the form is annex d, must be taken before a magistrate, or where there is no magistrate, by the commanding officer of the station, as soon as possible after the party has appeared before the medical officer for examination, whether the medical report be at the time actually drawn out or not.

5. If a policy be granted, the ordinary premium required by the insurers may be encreased according to the opinion formed relative to the life on which the risk is proposed to be taken. But whether the tisk be altogether declined or a higher rate of promium than a unit be required, the committee and medical examiner, as well as the agents, are prohibited from offering any explanations, or entering into any correspondence on the subject.

6. The declaration of the medical reporter, and the affidavit, ... must, when duly attested, be forwarded along with the medical report, as speedily as possible, to the

Secretaries, at Calcutta.

The following are the general terms on which insurances are effected by the Company. The agents of the Company are authorized to receive applications for insurances on lives, for any age from 16 to 60, and for any amount, from one to fifty thousand rupees, in even sums of hundred rupess: the sum insured to be payable three months after proof of lapse.

Insurance in the case of absentees, will be computed from the date of the certificate of health, unless otherwise required. Persons to sired may assign their policies.

An insurance can be renewed without a fresh certificate of health for a farther term of 3, 5, or 7 years, provided application is made, and the policy forwarded to the agents for the society, twelve months before the period at which it would finally expire.

Risks may be at any time reduced, but no return of premium will in any case be allowed.

The New Oriental Life Insurance Company consists of one thousand shares of one thousand rupees each, of which the sum two hundred and fifty rupees per share must be paid up at the time of taking the share, for investment in Government securities and for the remaining seven hundred and fifty rupees. Notes are granted by the shareholders, payable on deman i.

Before any dividend can be made a capital must have accumulated and be in-

vested equal to the average amount of one and a half year's losses.

Three-fourths of the profits are divided among the shareholders according to their respective shares, and one-fourth among such policy holders as are likewise members of the office, in the proportion of the premium paid by them during the period to which such dividend may refer.

Copies of the deed, blank forms, &c. may be had on application to the agents, R. C. Jenkins and Co. where a list of the proprietors may be impected.

TABLE OF POLICY FEES. On policies for..... l Year. 3 Years. 5 Years. 7 Years. Under.....5,000 Re-2 Sa. Re-3 Sa. Ra-4. Sa. Ra-5 & under 15,000 Re 3 4 40,000 Re 4 15 , , 40,000 Re (5 •

PART IX.] NEW ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

365 The emponent same exhibits the treatment rates of Annual Premium, according to the Age of the party.

			the Age of	the party.		
Age no	exceed	Annual premi um for an In- secance for one	Annual premi-	lanual premi	Aurual prem:	the not exceed-
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	55	75	80 84	86	• 90	56
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	57 58	86	92	95	100	58
	59	90	96	100	105	59
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	66 67	125 130	135	142	148	67
	68	135	142	148	156	68
	69	140	150	156	164	69
	70	150	158	164	170	70

Minibersal Assurance Lociety for Libes.

&c. &c. &c.

ESCABLISHED IN LONDON AND CALCUTTA, 1834. CAPITAL £509,000 IN 5,000 SHARLS OF £100 EACH.

PAIRONS.

Su tieo, T. Strunton, Bart, M. F. F. R. S. | Colonel Sir Robert H. Cunliffe, Bart, Maper Gen. Sir Lasper Nicolls, A. c. n. | Colonel Sir James Sutherland. Sie Ralph Hice.

preseroes. Sie Henry Willock, K. r. w., Chireman. lphn Stewart, E-q. st. : , Deputy Chairman

lahu Bugshaw, Esq., v. c. Alexander badbe, E.q. Augustus Bosanquet, Esq. C. Dashwood Bruce, Fsq. Ellis Watter Couldle, Esq.

William Kilburn, Log.

Chales Otway Maine, Esq. Robert Munro, I'sq. John Rogers, jun., Esq. | John Rogers, 1997, Esq. | Rees Going Thomas, Fsq. | James Dancan Thomson, |

James Dancan Thomson, Fsq. Captain Samuel Thornton, n. v. TREASURER. Pascoe St. Leger Grentell, Esq.

ALDIDOUS.

Crawford Davison Kerr, Esq.

BANKED.

Bank of England. PHASE IAS. George Burrows, Esq., w. 10.

| Robert Hitchens, Esq. John Arnold Mello, L-q. Sometions.

> 1 Messrs, Nucl and Cotterill. ALTE ART. I Robert Christic, Josq.

INDIAN BRANCH.

or the Conversal Into Assurance Society, Se. &c. prescrous. James Pattle, Esq., Charman.

Alexander Beatne, Esq. Colonel William Dunlon. George Dougal, Fsq. Archibald Ldward Doliba, I'm

Francis Macnyahten, Fist. Charles Robert Prinsep, Laq. Captain John Thomson.

At tillions. John Lowe, 1 sq.

Abxorber Hay Smc. F. p. gursnites. Alexander Garden Lug. u. o., President & Surgeon. IRIA-I MER. surfictions.

Messrs, Henderson and Marshall. Bank of Bengal. actives and so netamies. Messis. Banshaw appl Co.

Messis. Leckie and Co..... Agents. William Mackie, Log Surgeon. Messra. Hall, Bambudge and Co...... Agents. Thomas Moore I me, I'sq..... Sury con.

The Directors of this society have crused investigation to be made with great cire into the existing institutions for I ite assurance, &c. &c. and they trust they have been fortunate in selecting from each what as a whole will place then establishment on the most sucure gude reus, and Catisfactors the ring both to the proprietors and the assured.

The plan of the society is to trace, all its business on such terms as to leave, in all finnin probability, a small but certain lexitess of profit on the general result of its transactions. A small portion of that profit is set apart as a compensation to the proprietors, who have advanced the capital necessity for defraying the unavoidable expense of the institution, and who have pledged, the subscribed, amount of their capital in order to afford that responsibility, which relieves the assured from any contingency of loss to which they might be hable without the intervention of such a guarantee.

The society makes a natural distinction, between persons exposed to the hazards of nulitary and maritime occupations, and those whose occupations are of a civil nature, but members of the military service holding offices, purely civil, and subject to no extra risk, will be admitted to assurance, or continuance of assurance, at civil rates of premium, while engaged in duties purely civil. In all cases it will be in the discretion of the Directors, whether to require the higher or the lower

d General Cable

BHO WING, by inspection, all the Dominical Laters that have been, since the correction, of the Intian Calendar by Pape Gregory XIII, which took place from the biles of October 1882, or that can occur in any future times

	A G	0 8	B D	G F	B A a P. A.	DO	P %
	1531	. 88	בע	Ref			
٨,	1013	16 44 72	26 48 70	24 59	1660 28 56 84	4 32 60 81	8 36 64 97
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(84	88	92	1/6	2000	•	•

The letters for the dirst, second, and third years after every bissextile, are the three single letters placed under the double letters, is the same column with the bissextile they immediately follow. For example, as the Dominia al Letters for 1660 were A. B., so the Dominia Letter for 1661 wave, for 1662 r, and for 1662 r Su for 1796 the Dominia will be C. B. consequently, 1797, 1798, and 1793, must have A. c., and r. and the letter for 1806. (which is to be accumated a common year.) with he w. therefore 1301, 1862, and 1803, must have the subsequent letters n. c., and r. and the 1804, being bissextile will come under the letters A. G. and from these secrets fourth year will be icap year.

Verpetual Diary.

	_						
MONTH.	A.	В.	c.	D.	E.	F.	a.
January. February. March. April. May. June July August. September. October. November.	Wednes. Faturday Monday Thursday Sh turday Tursday Friday O Wodnes.	Saturday Tuesday Tuesday Friday O Wednes. Friday Monday Thursday Saturday Tuesday	Priday on the Monday Monday Thursday Thursday Thursday O Wednes, Friday Monday Wednes.	Thursday O Wednes. Friday Monday Wednes. Saturday Tuesday Thursday O Tuesday	Wednes. Saturday Saturday Saturday Tuentsy Tuentsy Tuentsy Tuentsy Tuentsy Munday Wednes Saturday Monday	Tue-day Friday Friday Monday Wedues Saturday Monday Thursday O Tuesday Friday	Monday Thursday O Tuesday Friday O Wednes. Saturday Monday Thursday Saturday

Having the Dominical letter for the year at the top and the Month in the side column, will give the day of the week that being the Month.

An Almanac

BY WHICH MAY BE FOUND THE DAY OF THE MONTH IN ANY YEAR, From A. D. 1890 to 1840, both inclusive.

TAR	3 1.		TABL	e II.			TABLE	III.					_
Yesh	Sunday Lettern	Colden Number.	Epart.	Soinr Cycle.	Roman Indiction.	•	•		Su	nday			-
1830 1 2 3 4 8	BA G F D C R	16 17 14 19 1	15 20 2 18 0 11 22	9 10 11 12 13 14	8 9 10 11 12 13	MONTHS.	1 15 22 29	2 16 23 34	3 10 17 24 31	11 18 25	8 2 19 26	6 13 26 37	7 14 21 28
7 N 9	F F	8	14 25	17	15	January October	A	В	C	D	=	7	0
1930	Ö	7	1 20	1 '6	3	May	B	r	D	K	P	G	Α
	Ď		1 17	20	4	August	110	1)	K	F	U	7	B
3	A G	10	20	1 22	6 7	February March November	D	E	F	G	A	В	C
6	C B	1 13	12	21 25	8	June	E		G	A	1	ि	D
7	Å	14	23	26 27	10	September December	F	G	^	B	C	ā	B
1840	EÒ	16	15 26	28	13	April July	G	A	В	C	U	B	7

With the Dominical or Sunday Letter for the Year, enter Table III. and opposite the i Month find the same Letter, over which are placed the Days of the Month, or every Sunday is that Month.

N. B .- In every Loap Year there are two Sunday Letters; one serves for Japuary and February, and the other for the remainder of the Year.

A Perpetual Almanac.

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		Ŧ	ea e	8.			MONTHS.			•	CNR	AYS	i,	
A	0		E.	D.	Ĉ.	R.		1	,	1 3	, W	5	7-8	1
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37	3#	39		40	41	12		279	30	31	-	-	_	
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54	55	-	56	37	54	50	May	8	c)D	K	P	0	A
	68	61	620	43		64	August	C	D	E	r	G	A	
67	GG	67		69	69	711	February, March	_			-		_	
71		72	73	71	7:70	_	November	D	E		0	A	8	O
70	77	71	79		NO	31	June	K	F	ō	· A	R	C	D
H2	h3	i	H4	H4	16	1.7	September							
	44	19	90	91		92	December 3	F	0	^	#	C	D	E
"	94	95		26	97	9#	April	_			_		K	-
<u>_</u>		1900	n,	02	63	_	July \$	G	^	В	c	D	K.	

Under the word years, find the year; shore which is the Daminical letter for that year; then account the months that the affine letter, and which was placed the days of the mouth, for every Sunday in the mouth, for letter, and almost and February, are the letter above the blank space before the year, for all thegreat of the mouths, use the letter for the year.

To find out a ben it is long Year, distill the year by 4; if there is no remainder, it is Leap Year; and if any remainder, it is 1, 2 or 3 years after Loop Your.

RIVER DISTANCES FROM CALCUTTA.

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dge Budge					 		•
itah							
amond Harbour							
uger Point					 		_
neut Point					 	: '/ .	. 4
r Florting light,	where the	Point les	es the Ship		 		

one-third less.

A TABLE

Shewing the probable length of Passage from Saugor Roads to the different Ports in Asia and Africa throughout the Year.

SALLING IN THE MONTE OF	Madrat.	Trincomales.	Point de Galle & Columbo.	Bombay.	Mancat.	Busheer.	Mocha.	Suer.	Mauritiun.	Cape of Good Hope.	Pegue.	Priess of Water Jaland.	Manilla.	China.	Amboy na.	Batavia.	Bracoolen	New South
	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Deys	Days	Days	Day.	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days
January,	6 10 18	10	18	35	50	64	D6 70	60 80 120	35 40 49	63 70	10	20	40	80	45 56	42	25 35	100 100 100
April,	20 25 35 35	30 35 50 50	60	70	76 60	שעו	56	Secretar S		90	10 10	20	3n 3n	10 35	70 91 91 90	63 70	49 56	120 120 120 120
August,	30 20 12	42 30 10	50 38	70 61	60 60	85 85 66	56 56	120	86	78	12	20 25 28	30 35	50 60	90 70 60	70 6.1 50	56 19 35	120 110
November,	8	12	17	35 30	49	60 60	45	60	35 35	56 56	9				40		25 21	100

Ratimated Passage for Sloops, proceeding from the Presidency to Saugor, from the 1st of March till the 31st of October, Days 13.

Estimated Passage for Sloops, proceeding from the Presidency to Sauger, from the lat of November till 28th of February, Days 8

A POLYMETRICAL TABLE,

Station the Itinerian Distances, in British Miles, between some of the most remarkable Places of Hindostan.

- EXPLANATION.	
	Agra
Fro a Agra to Trichinopoly, 146 miles	Beneres 380
From Calcutta to Seringe watam, . 1220 ditto	Bidjeegbur 56 436
· Bom	bay 966 Wil 600
Calcutta I	1800 621 565 950
Delhi 1060	965 556 500 115
Hydrabad 980 1020	480 664 745 830
Madras 365 1350 1030	770 1029 140 1190
Lucknow 1170 810 300 695 1	085 186 13e 280
Patna 235 1267 1200 660 400 1	140 196 156 545
Popul 1007 950 670 387 915 1200	98 398 930 796
Seringapatam 525 1215 1230 290 315 1330 1220	69- 12/3 1176 1975
Surmt 703 245 10211 880 930 566 756 1310	
Trichinepoly 927 325 750 (481 1275 268 540 1473 1240	

The Conjurer;

OR A SMALL UNIVERSAL TABLE.

To answer a great variety of purpos	se, and particularly the following-
I Il shows the simple interest of any sum of mo-	ery for my rate and time
2 If reduces Current Rupers into Sicos Rupers. 3 If reduces bucca Rupers into Current Rupers.	
3 It reduces have Rupers into Current Rupers 4 It reduces Pactory Weight into Bazar Weight. 5 It reduces Bazar Weight into Pactors Weight.	
5 It reduces Bazar Weight into Pactors Weight. 6 It reduces Bazar Weight into Tone, &c.	
7 It reduces Tons into Pagar Weight.	
8 It reduces Factory Wright into Tone, &c.	
9 It reduces Tons into Pactury Weight.	<u>, </u>
The Table and Multipliers	to be assed with the Tall
ane tante and mentipliers	to or wice with the Table.
9 0007500000 I Por interest multiply by the rate	and time.
# Uninficted666 2 Por Current Rapes to Sicca 7 000:5833333 3 Por Sicca Auples to Current	, better dotte by the pets,
6 00/d5008000 For Factory Wt. late Massr Wt.	mipy 1440 11t
5 1004166666 5 For Bazar Weight into factory	w1 , hy 1320
4 0:093333333 6 For hazar weight into tone 3 00:1250000 1 7 For tone into bazar weight	by 30003 Fit
2 000 1606666 8 For factors weight into tons	by 40
1 0000833333 9 For tous into factory weight	by 24000
EXAMI	Dr. Fig.
DAAM!	rmis.
lat. What is the Interest of 50000 Rupore fo	r 6 months and 3 days at 6 per cent per assure.
50000 X 6 X 6 months 3 days=1830000	and the same but annelle!
·	
Multiply the Principal 58,800 by 6 the rate ph	er sent; Or divide 1830ons by 12, the queli-
you get 1430000 for which collect from the	13 days, eat is 152560 and entiting off the 14th Tobbe right hand figures, the Answer in Ra.
Opposite 18	hraf'var (ass' ne méirte
Dittu g is	101 DOO
Agawer Rupezs	orace to be at the state of the
	upees, in best done by the Pen, as the multi-
By the Pen, suppose 10000 Current Rupces	to be reduced to Sicen Rupees, Multiply by
25 and divide by 29,—thus 1008 × 25	Bn He 8620 31 0
the answer required	29
2d, To reduce Sices Rupres to Current Rup	ers
The long of 116. Whe he or 1160 Current	Rubes the Anaron
4th To reduce Factory Weight to Baxes W	rightMulliply by lase, I II and collect from
the Table —Thus, suppose 1989 Pactory Man. Mannes, &c.	ings wate teduting to pe tequined to Boxet
1000 × 1000, 1 11=109:909.	Or thus, by the Pes.
	Diside B. D. on hand
Opposite 1 is	the Quotient 909,09 Pile
Pitte 9 ig 000,75%	numer as before finite, two figures must be always cut
Ditto 9 in	off to the right, when dividing by 12
Answer, Ba zar Weight 909.090	
Or Baser maunds	Weight multiply by 1303 and and a
7th. The suppose 1969 Barer Manuels were	required to be reduced to Pariner Manuals for
1600 Bozar Maubile X 1328 -1 320006	
Opposite 1 14	Gives 110000, cut off the two right hand figures the answer is 1100 Pactory Maunds, a
Ditto 3 to 9 600250,000	before.
Ditto 2 is 0001s.666	7.77
Answer, Factory Mauada 1190	,

6th, To reduce Bazar Mannas into Ton	s, multiply by 44 and collect from the Table. reduced to Tons, &c.
Thus, supplies the parky manage were to be	reagree to 100s, etc.
1008 × 41 = 41,000	Or thus by the Pen, 44000 divided by 12, gives
******	2066,666 cut off the two right hand figures
Opposite 4 is 00033,333	and you get 36,666, or 36 Tons 13 cwt. 3
Ditto 4 is 0003,322	lb. the answer as before.
Answer Tass	
Or 36 tons 13 cwt	
7th. To reduce true to Basse Mannds,	maltiply by 30000, 311 and collect from the
Table Suppose 100 lans.	
100 × 30000, 311-3272727,27, &c.	
	- Or without the Table, to save the addition.
Opposite 3 Is 0n02500,00	0 Divide 34727.272 by 12.
Ditto 2 18 03#106.66	6 gives 2727, 72, or 2727 Bazer Maunds 10 sr.
Ditto 7 18 00058,31	
Ditto 2 15 0001.66	
1)tto 7 is 000.6%	3
Date 2 18 00 01	
Dilto 7 is 0.90	
	<u> </u>
Answer, Basa Maunis 2747.27	- I
Or 2727 In seet 15 chattacks	- I
	s, multiply by 40 and collect from the Table.
Thus, suppose some Pactory Manual.	s, manipiy by an apa consect from the rage.
3eby × 40= 120000	
2800 X 40% 150000	
O	2 1 On 1944 - 100 - Do 1 10 41 In 100 tons
Toppostes & territorios con a	Or divide 1200,00 by 12, the answer is 100 tons
Ditto 2 is 00010.66	6 as before,
	•
Answer Tous 100	
offi. To reside this into Factory Mauni	is, &c. multiply by 36000 and collect from the
Table Thus, suppose 100 Tons	
100 🗙 36000 — 3600000	Or without the TableDivide by 12 and
	you have
Opposite 3 is	36-100,00
Ditto 6 is 000500	= 3000 Factory Maunds.
	12
Answer, Factory Maunds. 20000	The Answer as before.
It may be berved, that, in most instan-	ers, the operation by the Pen will be found much
about all a few arms a defficient about a second	

orter than by any set of Tables whatever. But the object of Cables is not altogother the saving of time; they are intended rather as Checks on calculations by the Pen, into which errors mad animetimes creep. One Table only has been used here for all the above different operations, is order to save the trouble of references to different Tables, which would take up more time, any the Tables more space. This has been effected by means of easy multipliers adopted for each subject. The Cyphers on the left hand of the ficures in the Table are merely intended an guides to preserve at all times, the due number of places of figures to be taken out, which must be always equal, faciliding the Cyphers, to the number of places in the given product, with three places more to the right, to answer for fractional parts, which is fully explained by the examples.

COMPARATIVE TABLE FOR THE VALUATION OF INDIGO.

If Exchange per one Steen Rupes be	10 Rupres per one Factory Maund equals Nest per 1 lh.	
20 <i>d</i> ,	3,13 d,	88.4 Sa. Ha.
21	3,25	86.67
23	3,14	34.91
23	2,59	33.39
24	8,75	32.
25	2,99	20.72
26	4,06	29.52

That is, defincting more than 11 per cent, from the Pactory mand, to meet all charges and contingencies. The Factory manual, 74 lbs. 82-100 is thus taken at 6.1 lbs.

The ness of this Table is obvious. If Indigo sells in Calcutta at 200 Rs. per maund, and Hills on London at 2s. per 1 R,—what price must be expected in London to render the purchase of Indigo or bills indifferent? by column 2d—Rs.

Rs.

D.

Rs.

8 d.

10 :: 3.75 : 200 : 6 3 the answer.

10 : 375 : 204 : 6 3 the answer.

The third culcum will give the same result,
If the landow price of Indigo to nasured as Tabillings per ib, and bills on London sell
kere at 2s. 3d.—how much can a buyer give for a maund of Indigo without fear of loss t
from column 3d.—
Sh. Re. Sh. Re.

1 : 33 30 : 7 2331 Annu.
The same result is obtainable from solumn 2d. Answer.

ANOTHER METROD POR VALUATION.

To find the price nor the in Loudon, at which in ligo might in he sold to gired an equivalent garbance, after the Proight, Insurance, and overy charge, both in Calcula and Landon, flore been deducted,

241

Divide the cost price per Partors Wanni by 39 and he quotient will be the amount, per ib, in shiftings and parts of a skilling at the Exchange of 2c, 1d per Rupe.

Evamula

Indigo conting Rs. 200 per Pactors. Natura divided by 38 will give us, not us the price per lb at which it ought to be sold to yield the above exchange of its Ld. per Rupes.

To find the equivalent adia price at any other rate of Exchange; add or deduct I per cont, for every farthing above up below 2s 1st.

SHORT METHOD TO FIND THE SIMPLE INTEREST OF ANY SUM,

FOR ANY NUMBER OF BATE, AT ANY SATE TER DEST PER ANNON.

Formula.

a Let p denote the principal.

d the number of days,

r the rate per cent,

and 4 the interest

Assumed 135,036 (2 p d r X \$2 p d r X \$62 p d r X 355 2 p d r) am n . Their a - vond and very nearly.

Rule

Multiply the principal by the number of data, and that product by double the rare per Cent. Then divide the smouth by 3, 34, and 300 : a d these quodests to it, and, subtracting the 10,000th part of the sum, the resonance divided by 100,000 will be the integer required.

Example.

Required the Interest of Rs. 140,000 for 145 days at 9 per Cent par assess Assect
Rs. 6,450.
Principal 180,000 X 156 days.

Product 30284000 X 12 (double the rate per cent.

210240000 210240000

Amount 4730 soloo Add 1 3ml part 1576 soloo 1 30th do 1576 soloo 1 300th do 1576 solo

Sum 648"61800

Deduct 1 19,000th part 64500 (rejecting fractions).

Remainder... 6140,00000 divisied by 160 000, by inserting the decima point before the 60th figure to the right hand) skews that the interest is its, \$\(\nu_1 \text{is}\)

Time Table.

If it be Lesp Year, add Answer, 312

No. 2 -Shows the decimal parts for each and all the days in the twelfth part of a year, consisting of 3654 days

No. 1. Number of Days from one Month to another.

Bolween	Janary	February	March	April	May	Juse	Ę	August	September	October	November December
Sanuary .	365	,134	366	278	245	214	1×4	153	122	19	61 31
Cabenary .	3	505	37	316	276	245	213	171	154	123	92 65
Maich	59	25	365	3 14	30-1	273	243	212	141	151	120 : 76
April	99	59	31	465	335	304	274	243	212	173	151 121
May	130	N9	61	30	265	u	304	273	212	212	181 14
Juan	151	120	92	61	70)	365	335	344	273	213	212 34
July	151	150	172	4)	61	30	365	134	303	273	242 21
August	212	181	153	173	92	61	31	365	314	301	273 24
Beutomber	243	213	181	153	1:3	92	62	31	365	135	301 27
October	273	313	316	183	163	132	92	61		365	.131 30
November.	304	273	245	214	184	163	.123	92	6-1	31	365 23
December.	334	303	275	314	214	183	153	122	191	61	30 36

No. 2. Decimal Parts for Days in the Twelfth Part of a Year.

Days	D, P.	Days.	D. P.	Days.	D, P.	Days	ъ. Р ,
1 4 5 6 7	031 -966 998 -13s 164 197 23 -263	9 10 11 13 14 15 16	.996 328 361 .891 .427 .46 .493 .625	17 18 17 20 21 22 23	.556 591 624 .657 .69 .723 .656 .788	2b 26 27 28 29 30	.821 .854 .867 .99 .953 .966

NUMBER OF DAYS FROM IN JANUARY TO THE END OF THE YEAR.

-									z	-		
Dest	Jacobsty	F-tenary	(A) (B	irrii	Nay .	June	1 4	Angeni	re; temper	October	Nave Blet	December
- 1	, ,	32	1,0	71	121	1142	- 1+2	1 414	284	27 1	-15	37.5
2		· ;		42		17.3	1 1=1	1 - 14	717	2.3	306	336
3	٠,	. 1	12		171	1.1	ist	41	2411	2.6	.#7	347
- 1	1 ;			**	124	1.3	150	\$ 1.	247	277	384	226
4	- 5	:: ::	CI	fi ,	125	1.46	3 *- 49	į į"	15	200	31.0	249
b		67	4.)	. 4	128	1	1 1.7	٠,,	111	174	.10	340
7	1 7 .	14	Фb	'47	11.7	1.54	1.		' , '	This	37.2	861
٧.	, ж	,470	**7	114		11.4	141.	,	; .	541	158 .	848
9	1 4	10	Fa	44	121	100	1 1			23	113	841
10	10 3	- 11	1 4	100	7 41	21.3	1 1	2.1	;		111	544
11	11 -		70	1-15	1.1	10.2	1 4		9 4	~ 1		-17
12	12	12	71	11.2	1.7	1.	1 '1	186			n,	% 16.
3.5	14	10	7.1	9.1	144	101	14.			2.10	1117	847
of t	1 11	13	š	1.4	131	16.		٠,	1	24.7	1	-44
- 15		11.0	- 1	16.5	1 10	160	14,			, 4 4	14	714
14	16	47	21	100	1 0	a 11.7	,	774	3 + 1	144	180	340
.7	1. 17 1	39	70	1.2	137	7 104	134	3.9	21.1	5.pn	421	451
15	14	40	77	108	114	11.12	101	2 120	20.1	2"1	273	872
1.1	19	1	74	-14-1	1 7/0	173	200			444	123	3.3
2.	1.4	51 .	74	114	140	1.14	16;		24 7	13	153	371
<i>;</i> ;	71		240	111	141	172	- 11 -	,	11.4	234	137	3,22
	14		- MI	113	112	173	243	1 1			1.4	376
	1.22	54 -	4.2	113	145	17.1	2:4	133	111	3 ¹¹ 0	327	337
	21	44	A.3	1.1	1:1	. 423	206	10	.67	127	784	3'4
	1 33	4.6	+1	1.	14.	176	580	2.47	36.5	7 64	1,44	879
: ···	26	17	-	211	116	1 177	207	23	20,1	9749	310	160
	1 2	154	7010	147	1 17	174	504	1-9	770	YP4	121.	21.1
5.4 5.4		19	+7	j H	. 1 15	177	200	240	274	101	148	ling.
			Porti	1,3	117	1-0	210	341	277	3114	243	30 6
.,4	1 11 1		14.0	1 140		; ini	211	242	273	34 3	144	36.8
21	. 1		4413		1 -1		212	2 3 2	1	201	١	365

In Coap 3, arx one day most by adopt after the 18th of February THE USE OF THE COEGOING FARLE

I from the templer of days from December the year to any day in any mouth of this can 62 age. Rate. Opens to the reven day in the margin look moter, the given month, and a continue to the arrangement. These from glat December the 18th August in wing me 23th days with to gith the tree 393. (2)

11. To good the number of days from one particular day, to the error of the year sampless 27th July from 3th the days in a year, for the number suspectual 2-2 27th July xix its

Remainder 157 days required.

185. It is a the process of each times my day on our month to any tax in mind or numbber sumbles suppose from the species to News more addition. I also the sufference between the sumbles assume that is a consequent to the sufference of the sumbles of the sufference of the sumbles of the

28th Nitember 215 6th April . 59 Auster . . . 257

1V. It find the number of disp between any day in one vest to any day in the year following —Suppose from 21st August 1422, to 27th May, 1821 - See Rules 1 and 2.)

From 765 Days in a Year, Take the number of Stat August 242

232 days in 1822 Add the number of 27th May 147

Total 279 days jequmed.

TABLE OF COMPOUND INTEREST.

A TABLE

Showing the increase of Compound Interest, at several rates per cent.

• • •				•	A	Pr.W.H	ECO	MES		•	-	
			-		, 4	• - ,						
Rates per sent	Tante muci abi	h in	876.12	ner as ich in ' hont	## F	nes as uh in bunt	AL!	mer as nhin out	20.0	mes as e h rn bout	a) t	intra es u h m lunt
	1 cars	Days .	V are	1 0	- Canal	Ä	1 cars	ŝ	Years	· hay	Vears	Days
', 6 7	14	71 121년 27년	24 24	11.	12 35 36	252 250 2613	96 17 10	296 2114 3184	71 59 31	17.4	85 71 61	79 1145 1174
*	• 9 H	131	18 16	3",	27 21	1 1	13	604	i 45 , 10 e	111	in	1 193
10	6.6	2.50 2.50		1192 '	21 14	3211	26 21	19 '193 '194 . • .	: 76 : 83 : 10	1145 574 219	30 8b	211 244 210

Recomples. What will I Rujee amount to, put out to to poined Interest for 220 years at 7 per Cent per Action (

Anguer. To about 5,23,288 Bances, out at Compound Interest for 5 years, 153 days---

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF HIGH WATER

AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES.

Days of the Moon	Calc	utin	31 v		 Full	talı. į			Cul	. .	M Pos	ud nt	Koli	n m	Sa a	evr.	Sa Pos	ugor ni
	H	M	H	1/	"	3/	"	v	11	10	77	v	"	.w	16	1/	n	v
1		45	1 1	14	1	43		14	13	1.	. 2	٠,	111	13	111	.1.3	10	13
2	; 4	.io	3	. 1	2	21	3	*1	. 1	:0: !	12	51	112	ŀ	11	21	11	1
3	! 5	71	ו ו	5.	3	r)		24	2	21	- 1	14	12	54	12	9	12	19
	6	12		44	.5	37	, ,	12	. 3	12	2	27	1 1	12	12	47	12	17
8	. 7	pn		3.1	1	17		1.0		p	3	15	1 2	tu '	1	11	· i	23
6	1 7	44	6	1 N	1	33		14		45		٠.	1 4	14		-33	- :	
7		36	1 7	`ii		21	,	6		41,	·	41	1 7	6	•		3	• • •
á	1 8	- 77	1 4	54	7	7	: "	, ,	!	21			1:	- "·	3	21	- 3	_ (
	1 .		! :	33	<u> </u>	57	7	12			•		1 :	11		. 2	.5	1,
. 7	į la	12					, -			12	ń	?	1 '	12	ı	.7	ı	.37
10	111	0.0	į "	.:0	8	4	. ×	Sil	×	(-0	7	15	1 14	14 '	- 4	45	5	. 5
п	j 11	18	10	*	4	4.3	; 1	٠,		15		3	1 '7	18	G	73 '	6	1.5
13	1 1	10	1 11	49	10	21	1.,	6	9	Air	×	- 1	1 ×		7	21	7	
1.3	1 1	24		12	11	9	10	5.1	: լո	21	9	(1)	l a	54 :	٠		-	10
14	, ,	12	. 12	43	- 1	1/7	111	11		1	10	27	! %	42		57		37
13	1 1	110		- 1	12	15	12	35	1 12	90	- 11	15	1	30	9		- 3	
		*****	•	-		• •		.,,,	٠	100	• • •		1 10	30	У	15.	9	1.

TIME OF TRAVELLING BY DAWK.

From Calcutta to Loodiana during the try Season

	•	W 1	ħ.	m .
From "sleuits to Bancoorsh	24		22	٠,
Bancoorah ta Ruggomunthione,	10	Att Puttigher to Supering	11	411
Ruggeopratheore to high,	ŧ0	6 Support to Mars, unge,	5	15
Chase to Her my bangh,	10	O Khasaganar to Attachur.	10	1.1
Hetarybuse h to Kutrumsundy,	4	P Allyghut to B mlundship,	9	1
Kurum-sends to bergotte	11	0 Bentundsha to Berutt	1.0	15
Shergoris t the South River,	11	0 Merrutt to Sirdanuab	4	
From the Soone to Bena et	12	U Strangali to knifnut	16	30
Braares to Sydabed Bungalow,	Ì١	30 Kurnaul to Ambela,		4.5
Sydabod to Arababad,	- 4	d Ambala to Submd.	×	-
Allahatad to Fattspore	21	6 Sirhand to Loudintin,	12	15
Putty pore to Cawapure,	Ĭ1	30		

TABLE OF EXCHANGE.

COMPANY CONVERTED INTO SICCA RUPEES.

трану	Sirea	Сомрану	Sicca &	Compally	Nicea
Pics.	Aunas.t P D	Rupce	Rances, A 12	Rupres.	
1	0 094	25	23 7 0	79	Rupees, 1 P
2	0 157	76	· 21 6 0 3	69	73 15' 0
3	6 2,81	27	23' 3, 0 26 4' 0 27 3 0 22 2, 0	81	75 14 0
1	0 375	24	26 4 0	h2	76 13 0
5	1 10 10:1	20	27 3 0 5	5.3	7711 0
6	0.562	30	2 2 0	n 3	7811 0
7 H	0.656	31	29 1 0	5.	79:10 0
9	0 7 10	42 ;	30 0 0	Mi	: 10 11 0
10		33	3015 0 5	67	. 81 P 0
ii	0 0 32	31 35		Ab.	82 7 0
• • •		36	32 13, g 4 33 12, 0 \$	90 90	5,3 6 0
inas.	a. 1	37	3111 0 5	91 🖷	81 % O.
1	01125	3.	7	92	a
샆	1 (0.50)	39	36 9 0	93	Ball 3 A
3		. 10	37. 8. 0 2	91	R ()
1	3 9, 0		35 7, 0 1	95	
ā				***	444. 0 48
6	5 7 50	43	39 6 0 2 10 6 0 2 41 4 0 2	97	unto a
7	6 673	43 44 1)		94	91 11 0
•			42 3, 0 }	99	92 13 0
9	9 150	16	13 2 0 3	100	93 12 0
10 / I	1		45 0 0 6	200	187 5 0
12	10 375	14		300	5H1 41 0
13	10 22	49 50	45 15: 0 2 40 11: 0 2	100	37 1 0 0
11	13 150	• 51	47 13 0	500	41364
- 15	11 075	62	1812 0	60 <i>0</i> 700	1 11/1A
		4.4	4911 03	500	1 000
14 414.	RS A P	51	SU IN U	900	7.59 0 0 5 (3) 12) 0
1	0 15 0 3	40	51 9, 0 2	1000	937 5 0
2	1110	./0	62 N 0 1	2000	1875 0 0
3	213 0		93 7, 0 <u>;</u>	3000	2612 H 0
4.	3 12 0		51 6 0 3	4000	3750 0 0
ą.	111 0		55 5 0 t 56 1 0 t	5000	41.67 h U
6				0000	5625, 0, 0
î	7 5 0	61 62		7000	6502 5 0
9	7 0	6.3		500g	7500 0, 0
to !	٠ •		50 f 0	9000	9375 9 0
11	19 5 0	fin .	501., 0	20,000	9375 9 0 18,750 9 0
12	11 10	tati ;	61 11, 0 }	30,000	2-125 0 0
13	1230	147	6213 0	10,000	37,396 0 0
1.1	13 2, 0 3		63 12 0 3	50,000	46, 7, 0 0
1.5	11 1; 0		91 11; 0 3	60,040	● 56,250 0 0
16	1500	70 į	65 10 0 }	70,000	6 625 0 0
17	15 0 0 15 15 0 16 14 0	71	66 9 0	90,980	75,000 0 0
18	1614 0	72	67 × 0 ; 68 7*0 ; 69 6 0 ;	91,00	81,375 0 0
19	111.3 0	10	68 770 1	100,000	93,750 0 0
20 21	1412 0	71	6y 6 U :	200,000	1×7,500 0 0
22		75 76		300,000	241.250 0 0
			72 3 0 2	100,000	375,000 0 0
21	: 21 9 0 g			000 000	
		• •			977,300k O O

SICCA CONVERTED INTO, COMPANY RUPEES.

Sicca	Company	Sicen	Company	Sicea	Company
Pirs.	Annas, P.D	Rupces.	Rupecs. A P	Rupres	Rupees, A P
1	0 1 7	• • •	26 10 8		84, 1, 3
2	0.213	461	27 11 9	80	85, 5 (
3	0, 3'20	6 00	28, 12 10	81	86 6 5
4	0.426	5	29 13 10	62	87 7 6
5	0 531	28	30 14 11	83	88 B 6
6	0 6 10	30	32 0 0	81	89 9 7
7		31	33 1, 1 5	95	90 10 8
8	j 0'8'52	32	31 2 2	56	9111 9
9	0 961	33	35 3, 2 2	h7	92 12 10
10	0 10 66	31	36 4 3 3 37 5 4 3	58	• 93 1.1 10
31	0 1171	•35		89	911111
		36	38 6 6 8	90	96 0, 0
Aunas.		37	39 7 6	91	97 1 9
1		34	10 5 6 11, 9 7 42 10 8 43 11 9	92	95 2 2
2	. 4 197 ,	3.)	11, 9 7	93	99 3 2
3			42'10 N	• 91	100 1 3
4	4 '3 20	11 12		95	10 5 4
5	5 4 0	12	41 12/10	96	102 6 5
6	6 170	4.5	46 13 10 š	97	10 7 6
7	7 5 60	41	46/1111 ?	93	101, 6, 6
8 ;	5 6 10	45	18, 0 0 \$	99	105 9 7
9	9 7 20 3	16	49 1 1 2	100	106 (0. 8
10	10 8, 0		50 2 2 3	200	213 0 1
11	11 5 50	48	51 3 2 3	300	320 0 0
12	12 9 60	19	52 1 3	100	126 10 8
14	13 10 10 5	60	51 3 2 52 1 3 53 , 1 51 (5	500	. 333 5 1
15	16 0 0	51 52	51 (15 % 55 7 6 \$	600	610 0 0
	Ra. A. P. 1.1.1.2.2.2.2.2.2.3.3.2.2.4.4.3.5.5.4.5.6.6.5.7.7.6.8.8.6.0.9.7.16.19.8	53	58 7 6 3 56 8 6 3 57 9 7 3	700	7 fo 10 s
Rupces.	Ra. A. P	51	57 9 7	5. c	* 253 5 1 9 a e a
1 !	1 1 1	55	58 10 8	15.00	10. D s
2 !	2 2 2	56	69 11 9	2.00	213 5 1
3	3 3 2	57	60 12 10 2	3000	3200 0 0
4	4 4 3 3	58		40'00	1210 4
5	5 5 4 3	59	62 11 11 3	500 0	5333 5 1
6	6 6 5	60	61 0 0	4.00. 1	6100 n 0
7	7 7 6	61	65 1 1 2	7040	7466 10 8
8	8 8 6	62	66 2 2 }	\$11(01)	8534 . 1
9 !	9 9 7 \$	63 '	61 13 10 3 62 14 14 61 0 0 65 1 1 66 2 2 67 3 2	9.44.	2600 0 0
10	1649 8	04 !	410 1 9 5	10 0 11	10.656 (9) 8
11	11111 3 5	6.5	69, 6-1	20,000	24,333 5 4
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TABLE No. 1.

Expense, Income, or Wages, from 1 to 16 Company Rupees per Month for a Month of 30 Days, showing the Amount per Day.

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TABLE No. 11.

Express. Income, or Wages, from 1 to 16 Company Rupers der Month for a Month of 31 Days, showing the Amount per Day.

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compare for relative value of Exchanges between London and Calculfa, computed according to two modes in use. In Calculfa, var, that of assigning a given quantity of Sterling Bours to the same Rupes, and that of adding a given rate of Premium to the naise in them. Rupes of Facilità Meter, cultulated at the Fx, bages of Fx, 64

The Following Table consists of Factors, which, when multiplied by Rupees and fractional parts of a Rupee, will give the value in Sterling money, expressed decimally, at the different rates of Exchange noted in the margin, per Cwt, or the English at so many Rupees or parts of a Rupee per Maund or Se.r.

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Required the value per lb. of Indign at Co. Rs. 200 per Factory Maund, Exchange at 2s, per Co. Rupee?

In the Table in a line with 2τ , and under purificially, for Rs, per Factory Maundisthe Number .001349 which when multiplied by Co. Rs. 200 will give .2578 decimals of a £ Stg. or 5s 44d.

Bequired the value per Cwt, of Sogar at Sa. Rs. 7, 8 per Bazar Maun I Ex. ch age at 2s. Ld per Co. Rupte?

Opposite to 2s. 1.7, and under per Cwt. at Co. Rs. per Bazar Manad is the Number .142 which when multiplied by Co. Rs. 7½ with give the value in Stg-expressed decimally 1.665 or £ 1. 1s. 34d.

Required the value per lb. of Quicksilver at Current Rs. 4 per Factors Seer Exchange at 2s, per Co. Rupee.

In a line with 2s, and under per lb. at Ct. Ra, per Factory Seer is the Number, .04926 which when multiplied by Current Rupees 4 will give .19704 decimals of a £ Stg. or 3s. 114d.

THE BENGAL ALMANAC Part IV.

LIST OF

. Sovereigns of Europe,

GOVERNORS GENERAL, COMMANDERS IN CHIEF, JUDGES, SHERIUTS, AND THEIR DEPUTIES, TABLES OF PRECEDENCE,

&c. &c. &c.

Lobereigns of Europe.

King loma, fre.	To whom subject	When bern	Higher to reign.
Great Britain and	Victoria I .	May 24, 181:	June 21, 1837
Prance	Lan . Philippe	Oct. 6, 1773	lug. 8, 1830
Spain,	Isabella II	Oct. 14, 1781	Mar. 19, 1808
Portugal	Mana de Gloria.	April 14, 1819	May 2, 1826
Russia & Poland	Nicholas	July 6, 1796	,
Austria	Ferdin und 1	April 19, 1793	Mar. 2, 1835
Prusua	Frederic Wm.111	Aug. 3, 1771	Nov. 16, 17:17
Prussia Sweden and Norway.	Charles XIV	Jan. 26, 176	giab. 5, 1818
Denmark	Worderick VI	Pan. 28, 1768	146 [3, 1808]
Netherlands	William	Mag. 21, 675	May 15 1815
BelgiumTurkey	Leopold L	Dec. 16, 179	July 20, 1831
Turkey	Mainwoud II	July 20, 1783	July 28, 1808
Greece	Otho	June 1, 181!	Oct. 5, 1832
Ionian Islands	Antonio Comute	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1801
ITALY.		1	
Lombardy sund Venice	Emport Austria		}
Sardmia	Charles Amadeu	J West 6, 176	! Mar. 13, 1821
Naples and Sicily	Ferdinand II.	J Vprel 19, 1777	Feb. 4, 1825
Naples and Sicily	Gregory XVI	Sept. 18, 1769	j] -,
Tuscany Parma Modena	Lampold II	Oct. 3, 1797	
Parma	Maria Louisa.	Dec. 12, 1791	1
Modena	Francis IV	Oct. 6, 177!	1
Lugea	Charles Louis	Dec. 23, 1799	,
GERWANY.	!	1	1
Bohemia Brandenburgh	"Emp. of Austria.	i.	•
Bramb nhurgh	King of Prusua	.}	
Saxony	iFred. Augustus	May 18, 1797	'i
Bavaria	Hamis Charles	1 Jug. 25, 1986	
Hanover Wirtemburgh	Ernest Augustus	June 5, 1771	June 21, 1837
Wirtemburgh	:William	S pt. 27, 1781	
Baden	Libraries Leopold	' Yog, 19, 1790	Mar. 30, 1830
Hesse Cassel	William H	Huly 23, 1777	
Hesse Darmstadt	·Louis II	Dec 26, 1477	`
Holstein	Amg of Denrak,	•	l .
Luxembergh	(King of Nethall.	1	1
Brunswick	Wu iam	April 25, 1800	1
Macklenbergh	George V	Aug. 12, 1779	4
Nassau	.William George	June 14, 1799	o <u>i</u>
Saxe Weimar	Charles Frederick	Web. 2, 1783	4

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KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND,

Names.					•			FRO	M T	11 6	CON	QUEST.			
William JI 1057 1087, Sept. 99 12 11 1109, Minchester 1108 1109, Ang. 235 4 Dec. 1, 1133 Reading Oct. 25, 1154 Eversham		Names	.						ig "			Reig	11 07	ded	Buried at
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Sovereians of Europe.

GREAT-BRITAIN

VICTORIA, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great B item and Ireland, been May 14. late Succeeded ber uncle William IV, June 20, 1 Iroclaimed Jane 21, 1917.

UNCLUSAND AUNTS OF THE KING.

1. Augusta Sophia, Nov. 8, 1769.
2. Et gabeth, May 22, 1779, marrel April 7, 1848, to Predictal Joseph Legis, Undergrave of Henry Hourist, born Jaix 30, 1707, unarted April 2, 1822.
3. Engest Augusta, Konz on Hamber, born Jone 8, 1773, unarted 9 or 29, 1845. Predectar

Soften Carrier, and of the Date of Arcale Bodge treats, and whose of Fra. Williams, a Prince of Soften Carrier, and whose of Fra. Williams, a Prince of Soften Carrier, but the Williams, a Carrier of Soften Carrier, but the Soften Carrier, but the Soften Carrier, and

A Adoptine Control of the on Controls, Leb. 71 1771, Figures, Nav. 7, 1818. In Adoptine Wilhelman Louise integer to the landgrave of Hosse, hum dup 15, 1777, Issue George William, March 26, 109 and Adoptine to the Landgrave of Hosse, hum dup 25, 1777, Issue George William, March 26, 109 and Adoptine to the Landgrave of Hosse, hum dup 25, 1777, Issue George William March 27, 1770 matter 1 Lag 25, 18 0, to her county Whitam Fielderick Dake of

Glun, enter, who do d Novem to 21, 2814. 7 Sur hia, Nov. 3, 1777

PERDINAND 1. Emperor of Au tres, Linz of Hungars, Böhemia, Lumbieds, and Venice and Premient of the Herman Louis enton the April 19, 1794 secreted to the theoret. Black 2 1841, married Ph 27 1849 Marra Anno Coronte. Assignment of Vactor Language, late King of Sardina, both September W. Ist.s.

Austria.

Brothers and Sesteen of the Lapring.

Marin Louist, Grand Duchass of Prima In n Dec. 12, 179;
 Marin Corollon (Primers of Salerno) born Marc 2173;
 Corouna Ferduction, burn A or 8, 1891; in tirsed Oct 7, 1819 to Leadernes, Primer

Regent of Section 4. From a Charles Joseph, been Dec 7, 1802, married November 4, 174, Princes & option, distalted of Vasimilian life King of Results

5. Mury Ann l'cances, born Ju. e n. Int 1

Matter to law of the Emperer

CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA, dangiter of Maximilian, late & mg of Breaten

ARCHDERIS, ... PRINCES OF THE BLOOD.

Charles, born Sept. 5, 1271. Palating and Victory of Believina Joseph, born Murch 9, 1776. Palatine and Lieux of Hongary. John born January. J., 1784. Viceroy of Lombardy and Venice. Penns, born Sept. 20, 1788. Viceroy of Lombardy and Venice. Lows, but u December 13, 1741

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Cicrniany.

(Confederated Independent Sietes)

BOHEMIA, 4".

FERDINAND 1. King of Biliamia, Emperor of Austria,

The number denotes the toles each State has in the Best

BRANDENBURGH, 4,

FREDERICK WILLIAM HI. Margrave of Brandenburgh (King of Prossic.)

SAXONY, 4.

PREDERICK AUGUSTES, Kinf of Saxony, born May 18, 1792/married to the Archduchess Caroline of Austria, who died 15th May 1832.

BAVARJA, 4.

LOUIS CHARLES, King of Baveria, born August 25, 1786, Mairied October 12, 1819, Theresa, daughter of Frederick Duke of Jaxe Allenburg Issue -

- 2 Matrida, August 30, 1913
- 3 Otho, June 1, 1415, King of Greece.
- 4 Leopoid, March 11, 1-21, 5 Adeline, March 19, 1-24
- 6 Hildegnide, June 10, 1525.
- 7. Alexandrina, August 26, 1:26.
- 8. Albert, July 19, 1428.

"HANOVER. 4. "

ERNEST At GUSTUS, King of Hanover, horn June 5, 1771. Succeeded his Brether WW liam IV 20th June, 1837, married May 29, 1815, predering Sophia Carolina, ester of the Duke of Mecklenburgh Streitz, and widow of Feed. William, Prince of Solius Brauntels, born March 2, 1778 Issue George Brederick, May 27, 1819.

WIRTEMBERG, 4.

WILLIAM, King of Wirtemberg, Duke of Susher and Teck, horn Sept. 27, 178; mar ried I. January 24, 1-10, Cathorine, sister of the Emperor of Russia, and widow of the Duke of Oldenhoung , both May 21, 174s; died Lamary 9, 1819 , Issue -

- 1 Storia Charlotte, October 30, 1810.
 2, Suphia, June 17, 1814.
 11. April 15, 1840, Paulina daughter of his nucle, born September 11, 1800, Laure.
- 3. Catherine, August 24, 1824. 4. Chagles, Prince Royal, March 6, 1823.
 - D. Asigusta, October 14, 1826.

BADEN, 3.

CHARLES LEOPOLD, Grand Duke of Baden, born August 29, 1790. Succeeded his birother, Lams William, March 50, 1830, married July 25, 181), to Sophia, daughter of Gus-Invus IV, ex king of Sweden, June .1. Alexandrino, born Dec 6, 1820.

- 8. Leons, August 15, 1824. 8. Frederick, Sept 9, 1826. 4. William, ter. 18, 1829. 5. Charles, Murch 9, 1822.

- Charles, March 9, 1432.
 Maria, November 20, 1831.

HESSE CASSEL, 3.

WILLIAM H Grand Dake of Hesse, born July 23,1777, married Feb. 13, 1797, Accounts, daughter of William II King of Prussu; Issue :-

- 1. Caroline, have July 20, 1799.
 2. 'Frederick, August 20, 1482.
 8. Marsa, (Duchesses Saze Melningen) September 6, 1804.

HESSE DARMSTADT, 3.

LOUIS II, Grand Duke of Hewe Darmstadt, hou Dec. 26, 1777, succeeded his father Louis X. Apul, hist, married June 19, 1804. Withdrawish Louisa, shier the Grand Duke 1. 1. nis, bord June 19, 1800; fustre -- 1. 1. nis, bord June 19, 1800; married Dec. 26, 1833, Mainda, daughter of Louis Char.

- - 2. Charles, April 23, 1809
 - 3. Alexander, July 15, 1823.
 - 4. Main, August 8, 1814.

HOLSTEIN, 3.

PREDERICK VI. Orrad Dake of Holstein, (King of Denmark)

LUXEMBERG, 3.

WILLIAM FREDERICE, Grand Duke of Luxemberg, (King of the Netherlands.)

BRUNSWICK, 3.

WILLIAM, Dake of Brunswick, and Lanenburgh, boin April 25, 1806. Appointed on the expulsion of his brother Duke Charles, September, 1830.

MECKLENEUROH, 3.

OROHOR V. Poke of Mecklesherh Streifer, burn August in, 1779, americal August 11, 1817, Mary Willelmann, mines of the Elector of Hence causet. Journe, 1 Louise. May 21, 14182.

3. George, October 17, 1889.

3. Caronne : harlotte

4. Ernest, Ado phas, James 11, 1821

NASSAU, 2.

WILLIAM GEORGE Buke of Nazam born line 14, 1792 married Jone 24, 1932 Cuantura Lauran Sugfilor of the Buke of Saxe Hillsberghences, (une dud Morch, 1829)

1 Teress, August 17, 3al5.

2. Adolph v. Hereddary Prince, July 26, 1817, 3. Mayrice November 21, 1820.

4. Mary January 29, 1025

14. Mary January 29, 1025

15. April 22, 1029, Paucine, niecz of the King of Wiciomberg, horn 28th Pabrancy 1224. Joune .

5 Henr effe, August, 13, 1831

6 Nicholas, September 29, 1422.

SAXE WEIMAR, 2.

CHARLES FRIDERICK, Grand Duke of baxa Weimer, and Hond of the House of Bane, born Febr 2, 1743, married Sugnat 3, 1905, to Maria, states of the Emporer of Russia. Issue., 1. Maria, February 3 1864

2. Augusta, Replembre 80, 1811. 3. Charles June 24, 181= 0

"." There are 10 other cantier independent principalities, which including the 4 free towns and their territories amount in all to 30 mates, of which the confideration councie.

Russia.

NICHOLAS, For provided the Russias, and King of Poland, horn July 8, 1796, married 3uly 13, 1417 Maria ... (properly Uncalours, daughter of the King of Pruisia, born July 13, 1794 , feater :--- 1 Alexander April 29, 1418.

2 Mary, tagast n. 1219. 2, Olga Septembe, 11, 1222.

5 finetautur feptember 21, 1627 6 finetautur feptember 21, 1627 6, december, Sarvet 8, 1833,

7. Mu haet, Ortober 25, 1832

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD.

Maria Princess of Saxe Weimer, February 16, 1786.

Ann, Pringest of Grange, January 18, 1795

Windows, Petrouve v. 1793, married February 20, 1-26, Pauli aloca of the King of Wirtembrie, torn Junuary 9, 1807.

Drussia.

PREDERICK WILLIAW III. Eigs of Pressis, Magnave of Brandenburgh, and Severalge Duke of Storals, K. G. born August 3, 1770, married Bacomber 14, 1772, Launa August 2, 1770, married Bacomber 14, 1772, Launa August 2, 1770, married Baromber 18, 1823, Louise, aster of the Kandul Havaria, Chicago, aster of the Kandul Havaria, more and March 17, 1870, married Baromber 28, 1823, Louise, aster of the Kandul Havaria, more and diagnostic and the March 18, 1870, married Baromber 28, 1823, Louise, March 18, 1870, March 18, 1870, married Baromber 18, 1870, Augusta, second diagnostic and the March 1870, married Baromber 18, 1870, Augusta, second diagnostic and the March 1870, married Baromber 1870, Augusta, second diagnostic and the March 1870, married Baromber 1870, Augusta, second diagnostic and the March 1870, married Baromber 1870, Augusta, second diagnostic and the March 1870, married Baromber 1870, Augusta, second diagnostic and the March 1870, married Baromber 1870, Augusta, second diagnostic and the March 1870, married Baromber 1870, Augusta, second diagnostic and the March 1870, married Baromber 1870, Augusta, second diagnostic and the March 1870, married Baromber 1870, Augusta, second diagnostic and the March 1870, married Baromber 1870, Augusta, second diagnostic and the March 1870, married Baromber 1870, Augusta, second diagnostic and the March 1870, and the March 1

Charles Frederic grand suite at 6a5a Wenner.

3. Charleste [Kaupesa of Russus], July 11 1799,

4. Cancles, Jame 29, 1981; married 24ay 26, 1427, daughter of Charlie Frederic, grand duke

of Sass Weimer.

5 Alexandrian, Pffirmary 23, 1943, married Soptember 26, 1989, to Prince Products of Machicalural Schwertz 24, 1905, married Soptember 20, 1905
Machicalural Schwertz 5, 1900, wife of Prince Prederick of Orango.
V. Atbert, Egzober 4, 1909, married Sept. 14, 1939.
3. Marianas.

LOUIS PHILLIPPE, King of the Fronch. hora Orleaber 6, 1772, closed King on the sition of Charles N. August 7, 1829, coarried Nurember 25, 1869, MIRLs Annial Sister Lie Perdinand Due of Orleans, depienment 2, 1886, 2, Louises, Queen of the Bolgham, April 8, 1885, 3, 1887, April 18, 1812, 4, Louis Charles, October 25, 1814, 4, 5, Clementina, June 3, 1817, 6 Prantic America, 2018 3, 1817, 6

b, Clementuse, June 3, 1617. 6 Francis, August 14, 1618. 7. Henry, June 16, 1822. 8. Authonio, July 81, 1624.

The re King, Charles X. was born Delnhard, 1208. married November 6, 1773, Mania Travega, suder to the Sing of parkinle, who also in Orpta, in Itanyary, Jame 2. 1805. Issue : Louis Anti inc. Thur d'Angoulème, born August 6, 1775, married June 10, 1779, to Maria Teresa, daughter of Louis X1 L born December 19, 1778.

Spain.

IRABELLA II. Queen of Spain and the India, horn October 18, 1936. Succeeded to the Shrone, so the death of her father Ferdinand VII, asplember 39, 1843

Regent; Christian, the Queen's mother, safer of the Aung of Shuly.

1. Maria Lemina, the Queen's sister, born January 39, 1632.

PRINCE OF THE BLOOD.

Don Charles Isider, Istant of Spain, born warch 29, 1789, Starried September 29, 1816, to Maria Frances, Infanta of Portugal, who sited word 4 1834 — Issue:—Charles Louis, January 21, 1818, John Charles, Stay 15, 1822; Ferdinand, October 13, 1834

Don Francia de Paula, Lefout, born March 10, 1792, married June 12, 1819, Louisa Char-lotte, elécu slater of the King of Naples France Lanbella, May 18, 1821, Francis, May 12, 1672; Hotry, April 17, 1823, Louisa, June 12, 1824, Josephine, Say 25, 1827; Ferdusand, April 11, 1882; Christiana June 9, 1833, Amelia, Oct. 12, 1844.

Portugal.

MARIA DE GLORIA, Queen of the United Kingdom of Portugal and Algarte, born April 18, 1849. Attained the throne by the abilication of his fatter, Poten Parama, (Ex. Emperer of Breek), see of the late King, Hay 2, 1826; married Nov 1834, Augustus Charles Engene Repotent, Duke of Leathenburg, horn Dr. 2, 1810, died March 29, 1885, married I in Jen. 1826, Prince Fardinand of Saxe Cobourg, hurn (bet 29, 1816, neyhow of the Euchess of Kent.

Sweden ..

CHARLES XIV. (formerly Marshal Bernadute.) King of Sweden and Vorway, born Janu-231 ANJAKS ALV. (Permerty marsinal iscuments), king of sweeten and vorwey, over January 26, 1761, elected Crown Prince of Sweeten, August 21, 1810, a stepeded to the throne on the death of Charles XIII. February 5, 1616, married August 16, 1798, Etornic Brukkuddunk DR Clary, born November 8, 1781; Atase.

Joseph Francis Clarat, Crown Prince, born July 8, 1799, married Juno 3, 1823, to Princes Josephine of Leuchtenberg, horn March 14, 1807. Inser.—Charles Duke of Stroms, May 3, 1826, Chistowes, Duke of Upland, June 18, 1877. Oscar, Duke of Ostrophica, January 21, 1829. Charlesto, April 24, 1830. Augustus, Duke of Dalecarin, August 24, 1831.

Denmark.

PREDERICK VI. King of Denmark. Duke of Pennergala, K. O. horn January 24, 1764, married July 31, 1790, gapula Françaina, nicco of the Elector of Hease Cassel, born Orlober 38, 1787, January 17, 1808.

1 Caroline, October 22, 1793.

2 Wilhelminn, January 17, 1808.

Crama Franc, Prince Culvitian Frederick, his consin. born September 18, 1746, married 1, Pelvasty 14, 1806, Charlotte Frederick, Princess of Markhard born (fane --Frederick, October 6, 1898, 11, May 22, 1815, Caroline Amelia, daughter of the Duke of Holstein Augustrabure hose Jones 3, 1766. tenburg, born June 38, 1796.

Netherlands.

WILLIAM, King of the Netberlands, Prints of Orange-Nassau and Grand Duke of Luxemburg, K. G. born August 24, 1772, married, October 1, 1791, Wilmarman, bister of the King of Prassin, born November 18, 1174, Isane.

b Wilham, Frong Royal 'a Gen. in the British service,) December 6, 1793, married February 13, 1816. Ann. siefter of the Rupe. of Russis. Issue:—William, February 19, 1817; Alexander, August 2, 1814. Frederick, June 13, 1826, and Rophie. April a, 1824.

2 Frederick, February 23, 1797, married May 21, 1825, Louise, third daughter of the King

of Pruma.

a, Mariause, May 19, 1809.

Belgium.

LEOPOLD I. King of the Belgians, non of Francis, late Duke of Saxa-Cohurg-Sagifeld, Elected in 1831. Inaugureicd, July 20, 1831, born Dromber 16, 1700, married I May 7, I-16, to the Princess Charlotte of Wales, only whild of George 19, of Great Billary, who died without 1930, November 5, 1817, I. August 9, 1832, Louis, chiest daughter of Louis Painppe, 2 Ring of the French, born April 8, 1812, Laure, n som born April 10, 1839.

. & Witzerland.

(Confediration of twentypiese Independent Cantons.) Landsman M. MELCHIOR HIRZEL, Burrowaster of Zarich,

Atalian States. LOMBARDY AND VENICE.

FERDINAND I King of Lombardy and Venice. (Emperor of Austria.)

SARDINIA.

CHARLES ALBERT, Eing of Sardinds, Duke of Saudi, Produces, she Council Date of Saudi, Produces, she Council Date of Saudines, Charles Petit. May, East, married appleader 36, 1817, TREERS, ander of the Grand Duke of Tuncany: face.

1. Victor Emmanuel, Elitch 14, 1529.

2. Ferdmand, November 15, 1872

NAPLES AND SICILY.

PERDINAND II. Edited Naples and the Skilles, bern Jaquary 12, 1816. Succeeded his father Provide. Narembert, 1830. started New 21, 1825, Christiana, daugher of Victor Russ, must, late king of herblins, who thed January 1836; Muse, a see horn, January 1840.

ROME.

OREGORY XVI. (Maurice Cappelluri) Reserviga Pontiff, born September 18, 1763, elected Cardinal March 15, 1875, elected l'ope l'ebruar; 2, 1851.

TUSCANY.

LROPOLD II, Grand Dake of Tescapy (causis of the Emperor of Austria), town their her 3, 1797, unresed I. November 18, 1817 Mulla Anne, merc of the Line of passon), bose Navember 13, 1799, ded 22d March, 1632 Physics Caroline, Navember 19, 1822, August, Agril 1, 1872, and March January 9, 1827, —11, June 7, 1822, Aufthette, sitter of the Ling of Naphy, born December 19, 1814, Issue, Ferdinand, horn June 19, 1835.

PARMA.

WARLA LOU'EA, Orned Dochess of Parms, Processes and Constella, Science of the Emporer of Austria, Born December 12, 1721, univered April 2, 1818, in Nario Enc. Box 19227, s. 1. Francis Jon. Charles Noveless, tuke of Ren Instell, born March 29, 1814. Itied July unlust.

MODENA.

FRANCIS IV, Duke of Modeun. Massa, Regio, and Mirandulo, (cousin of the Property of Austroi, them October 6, 1779, married June 20, 1812, Makia Bratuce, daughter of Victor Emanut, Lite King of Sardinin Isane .-

1. Theresa, July 14, 1317.

2. Francis, June 1, 1819.

3 Feedin and, July 21, 1421. 4. Marm Bentrice, February 13, 1821

LUCCA.

CHARLES LOUIS Oute of Loren, born December 22, 1799, matried June 16, 2000, mail 1. Perducued, James; 14, 1973 -

HARLING II Grand Signior and Sulings of the Ottoman Empire, born July 28, 1785, called to the theme du the democtan of his nucle, School 111, July 20, 1400, Jame 1. 1, 4 bdul Medschol, April 24, 1523

2. Abdul Aziz, Irbruary b, INJU, and several daughters.

Orrece.

tillito, Second Son of the Kong of Bayaria, been June 1, 1315, elected King by the Prosincial Covergment of the Greenin biston, October 8, 1983, agrended the throne, Jupiner 1994.

Konian ksies.

PRINCE ANTONIO CONETO, President of the Ionian Regulate, succeeded in 1982, on the death of Prince Taillelo. 1

Lord Commissioner, Major General Sir Howard Douglas, Br.

America.

UNITED STAIKS PRESIDENT, MARTIN VAN BUREN, M.

Vice Frendest, Michel M. Johnston. Secretary of State, John Paraph Secretary of the Treasury Levi Woodh

Maine, Rubt P Dunlep. New Mampakies, William Badger. Musicahasetts, John Davis. Rhods Island, John B. Francis. Connecticut, Samuel A. Paul. . Fremust, William A Palmer. New York, Acre Jerrey, Peter D. Vrusse Principle ania, Jasoph Rither, Delaware, Culch B. Bennet. Marylan-i, Inmes flowes. Virginia, Little W. Taisball.

rated March 4, 1937. neurs, en: Triera manea e, teeff. Wee, Lanin Com. Accretiery of the Anny, Making Dicketson. Attorney General, Best, F. Ruiley.

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Native Bast Endian Governments.

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This Prince was born of the same mother as the fate & no on Wednesday the first Septem has 17-d, and he is increased now ind January 15-d in section it years in one. By his principal Queen he has a grown on son and daughter the foreign signed. Taking dweng every committee the and the latter said to be highly shilled in Astrology By tufertor Queeus be has nomerrous other clabiren, the principal of whom wee, T but teng gain, now Prince of Prome and U. castent of the Liveston, and Thatteene but now Prince of Philosogram of a General. The Unite Prince of Makkara, has also been placed in the I recovering to United its State, but he is too time to interfere much. They arm of the principles of the tent in the Interfere in the tent in the Interfere in the tent in the Interference in the Interference in the I

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The Histories Wabara w Bister Strong Regula Kaba The son of Kingola Regulas and of Mana Bao Outo pinou

RASAH OF INDOOR.

His Highness, knaheesis Hunky than Helling the invests and indenters of Mortana Ras the third the adopted sea and resistance of Assemble Raw fielder, the heather of Case Rase, the about of the four some of Taxabina Helling, a chief who was elected to the Covernment of the

elisest of the four some of Turalum Heiker, a chief who was elected to the Covernment of the Months state by Attalia Sal, on the Senth of her som Mallin Ruw.

The Hoiker family ate of the Minorgan or shepherd trine. The derivation of the messe Hoiker, or, more properly, Heiker, is from Heil a village, and Ker, an inhebitant. Morrana Ras. I was the first prime of the Hoiker family; and the time when a he chickared my local metherity was in 1720; the district of Indices was nasigned to him in 1720. He had only use sen, Kunté How, who dued in 1754, many years prevous to highlighter's death and left one many now Mallon Row. He size also died after a reagn of time months infor the death of Months Row. Theorytimal family being time extinct. Amilly a Hal elected Tokara Houran to the principality. He had four some, Cast How and Months Row by his wife, and Jessent Row and Middle by his milettees.

RASAR OF JOYNAGAR OR JYEPOOR.

and Eliges by His mistress.

Rajah OF JOYNAGAR OR STEPOOR.

His Hisbass, the infast one of Makareja Sawat Since, Rajah of Joynagar, or Jyepoor, who is the sen of Jauar Since, the son of Patar Since, the son of Ram. Bines, the son of Seval Jyains, who lived in the time of Menaged Seas. The young prince is about three years of ago and MAWOL BAIR! SAUL is the regent during his minority appointed by the Meyich government.

RAJAH OF JOUDHPOOR OR WARWAR.

His Highwas, Maharaja Maun Steam, Rajah of Joudhpoor or Marwar is a distant relation

of Man Sames.

The earliest Rajak of this country on record was Maharaja Jeswont Singh, who having died
The earliest Rajak of this country on record was Maharaja Jeswont Singh, who having died
The earliest Rajak of this country on record was Maharaja Jeswont Singh, who having died near Cabal, m. 134, Avanuages by one of whom heat generals the Valuaria, we want of the first subject to convert his clusters. The family were discountered to take refuge in the distance woods, and on the death of Aurungaese, required the former pagession, Airt Sand, the granders of Jesmont Singh, having reboiled. The Rush of Joudhpoor is of the tribe of Rhottore Rajpoots.

RAJAH OF BOUHELKUND.

His Higherse Maharsia Binwanaru Singe, Raush of Bogheskund. The principality of Beghellond is perhaps the most ancient flinds dynam, now existing in India,

HAJAH OF BHOONDER.

His Highest Rao Rajah fam Stron, Rajah of Bhoonder. The Bhoonder Rajah is of the Bost tribe, "During the retreat of Colord Monson, in 1804, the Bhoonder Rajah greatly asset thin in his distress; and his conduct has been uniformly friendly to the English; yet, at the prace of 1806, he was abandoned by the Covernment to the vengeance of the Mahrattas." Hamilton, page 173,

RAJAH OF OUDEYPORE.

Min Highmenn, flaj Rana Jawan Singu, the 20th of Runa Burn Bran, Rojoh of Ondeypore. will Dispuse an annual state which the sound in the series of the or Reputers which is considered the most mobile of all the Rejuout tribes. The family is also reported highly by the Rubenestane, in consequence of a familion, that be in disconding in the female like, from the selectated Nousbirvan, who was King of Persia at the birth of 'tiohamed, and thus to larve its that line a common origin with the descendents of Hossein, the son of All.

RAJAH OF BIKANERE.

His Highness, Maharaj Rattry Sinani, Rajab of Hisarre, the son of Scear Sinon.
The country of Bilances is governed by the Ristitoro Rajpoets, but the cultivators are medity Janus.

•	GOVERNORS	GENERAL	OF	INDIA.	•	
Alexander Dawso	a				la Jale	1249
William Pytche		*********** *****	•••		6 Inte	1752
Borer Drake.		****************	• • • • • •	• •••••	In And	1702
Colonel Robert C	lsve	*******			ST Lean	1758
J B. Holnell	* !	*************	• • • • •		an Jan	1764
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John Swencer.	***************			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	· Cons	1764
Lord Clave		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	••••		2 Man	1765
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JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

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Sir Christopper Puller, Knight.		124
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Mr Heda .	**************************************	177 Q
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Mir William Dunkin, Ameld.		791
Mir James Watson, Krusht		191
bir flenry ituspell, Wnight		796
Mir William Berrengha, Bart.		354
Mer John Burche Knieht.		
Sir F. Macnighten, Knight,		1015
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TABLE OF PRECEDENCE IN INDIA,

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terorge the III by the Grace of Gill) of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, thefunder of the Path, itc. to all to whom these processis shall come greeting :—
Whether it hash been pyprecapted unto us, that doubte here arises with regard to the Runk and Practicates amounts. Persons helding applicationals in the East hadres.—In against to at the annes, and prevent all disputes, we do hereby declars, and it is our will did pleasure that the following rules be observed with respect to the Hank and green decrease of persons hereafter managed vin :—
The theremore Tenant

ed i via The Overnor Conoral. The Vice-President, or Governor General for the time being. De Overnoer of theires. The Governor of theires of Waler's Island.

The Chief Justices of Bougal, Madres und Bombey.

The Bishop of Colcutta.

The Members of the Council, securding to their situations in the Council of the respective President res

The Paisne Judges of the Sugreme & earts of Judicature.

The Recorder of Prince of Water's Island

The Commander in Crieful H M a Sand Forces, and the Commander in Chief of the arms at the several Presidences, according to relative ganh in their respective services in this y and have futures above the Runk of Vajor General

All other Persons to take place according to what shall appear to have been the general usage of the several Presidencies.

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Given at our court at Carlton House, the thirty first day of May, 1814, in the 18te fourth

year of our tes; u,

By Command of His Royal Highmen the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of He Majesty. SID WOUTE. (bigmed)

IORDER OF PREMIDENCE ACCORDING TO THE PRECEDING WARRANT,

The Caternor General of India.

The Vice President or Deputy Goternor.

The Coursum of Madras

The Givernor of Hombay.

The G ve not of Ages

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TABLE OF PRECEDENCE OF LADIES IN INDIA.

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LXXIV TABLE OF PRECEDENCE OF LADIES IN INDIA .

Daughters of Peers and Ladies of Peer's Sons, down to the Ladies of the eldest hour of Barons, meluares.

Ledges of Pursne Judges of Bengal, Madras and Bombay,

Lady of Recorder of Prince of Water's Islands.

Lades of Viscount's younger bons, I role s of Boron's younger Sons.

Ladies of Baronets.

Lady a of Laights of the Bath.

Ladges of the cliest Sons of the younger hous of Peers

Ladie of the eldest Sous of Baronets.

Daughters of Baronets'

All other Ludies according to the general usage

. For relative rait of the Daughters of Farls, and the Ladies of the elder and younger Sons of Early, Viscounts, and Barons, vide Peerage,

.___ RELATIVE RANK.

- G. O. C. C. Fart William, 8/A. Oct. 1840 The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Extract, (Paragraphs 2 and 3) from a Letter (No. 9) of 15-0 , from the Monorable the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, under date the 9th June, he published in General Orders -
- * Para 2. We very within the accorded to the proposition which you have made to us, it behalf of our Military very auth, and we accordingly direct, that Lieutenant Colone's shall rank with Senior Merchants, Majors with Junor Merchants, Captains with Factors, and Siliente-us with Writers, according to the dates of their respective Appointments and Commissions,
- * Parn 3 Bicoci Commissions will be valid on tixing the comparative rank of Military with Civil hervants "

CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVANTS.

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Capt one of 3 years' post	
Other Post Captains	
Commanders	.nels
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MEDICAL AND MILITARY OFFICERS

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inverintending Surgeon	 . M yors.
Assurant Surgeons	 Captains
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THE BENGAL ALMANAC

Part V.

TABLE OF

Coins, Weights, Measures, &c.

Coins, Weights, Measures, Exchange, &c.

CALCUTTA IN BENGAL

COINS.—Accounts are kentshere in Sicca Rupees, with their subdivisions, Annas and Pie; 12 Pie make I Anna; 16 Annas I Rupee and 16 Rupees I Gold Mohur. To this currency must #1 these specie be converted, before any sum can be regularly entered into merchant's books. The Company keep their accounts in Sicca Rupees which bear a Batta of 16 per Cent, against the Current.

The Come current are Gold Mohurs, with their subdivisional halves and quarters; Sicca Ropees, halves and quarters; Annas, Pice,

(equal to 3 pie) and halt Pice. The two last are of copper.

In 1766 the Bengal Gold Mohur weighed 179.68 grains, was of the fineness of 29 Carats, and passed for 14 Silver Rupees. The gold was here overvalued, for it passed in proportion to silver, as 169-45 to 1. In 1769 it was ordered that the Bengal Gold Mohur should weigh 190,773 grains, aud in this comage gold was valued to silver nearly as 14 S to 1; and, by Regulation 33, Anno 1793, it was directed that the nineteen Sun Gold Mohur should weigh 190,894 grains, and contain 2 of a grain in 100 of alloy, and that it should pass for 16 nineteen Sun Sicca Rupees, liere gold is valued in proportion to silver as 14.55 to 1.

The standard of the Bengal money has ever been silver. Gold is occasionally coined, but the great bulk of the currency is silver. The most common silver coin is the Rupee of 1 Sicca, or 10 Massa.

weight

These Rupees were formerly called Sicea Rupees only during the year after their comage, when the batta they hore on Current Rupees was 16 per cent.; the second this was reduced to 13, and the thrid and following years the batta was 11 per cent.; they were then called Somant or Sunat Rupees. But with a view to abolish this distinction, all the Rupees coined of late years by the East India Compans, have been dated the nineteenth Sun, that is the 19th year of the Mogul's reign; and by Regulation xxxv. Anno 1793, it was ordered that the nineteen Sun Sicea Rupees, should be received as the legal come of

Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa.

There are various other kinds of Rupees to be met with in Beagal, whose fineness and weight are different, though their denominations are the same. From this, and from the natives frequently punching holes in the Rupees, and filting up the vacancy with have metal, and their wilfully diminishing the weight of the chin after coming from the mint, the currencies of Rupees from the different values. This defect has introduced a custom of employing shrofts or money-changers, whose business is to set a value upon these different currencies, according to every creumstance, either is, their favour, or their prejudice. When a sum of Rupees is brought to one of these shrofts, he examines them piece by piece, and arranges them according to their fueness; then by their weight; he

^{*} This modified by the Proclamation dated 2d September 1835.—
vide page LXXIX.

then allows for the different legal battas upon Siccas and Sonaots; and this done, the values in gross by the Rupees current what the whole are worth; so that the Rupee current is the only thing fixed, by which coin is valued.

A Lac of Rupees is 1,00,000; and a Crore, 100 Lacs or 1,00,00,000 Rupees; and in accounts, sums are distinguished intu Crores, Lacs, and single Rupees, by marks or divisions, as in the aforegoing examples.

Cowries, small, white, glossy shells, are made use of for small dayments in the Bazar, and are generally thus reckoned.

But they rise and fall according to the demand there is for them and the quantity in the market.

MEASURES.

CLOTH MEASURE.

3 angullas make	1 angulla 1 gheriab 1 haut or cubit—18,inches 1 guz—1 yard
-----------------	---

LAND MEASURE.

Land is measured by the haut, or cubit; 5 cubits long and 4. broad is 1 chittack, equal to 45 square feet.

16	chittacks)	(1	cottah .
20	cottalis (make I	biggah
34	biggahs		Englih acre
40	biggahs	(1	Mad. cawney.

LIQUID MEASURE.

5	sicca weight	`	(1	chittack
	shittacks	ı	, 1	pouah, or pice
4	pouabs		make	seer .
	seers	7	maxe	magnd -
5	scers	١	1	pussaree, or measure
8	measures)	<u>Cı</u>	bazar maund

GRAIN MEASURY.

5 chittacks		1 kaonkag
4 koonkees		1 raik
4 raiks	muke	1 pally 9-1 12 lbs. avoir.
20 pallies		1 soullee
16 soalices		I khahoon—40 maunds.

LONG MEASURE.

3 grains		- 1 finger 1 hand
4 fineers) \	1 hand
5 hand♥		l aman
2 - p.ans	make	Larm or cubit - 8 inches
• 4 arms		1 fathom
1000 fathom	, (1 coss or mile, which is one Eng.
lish mile, I furloug.	, 3 poles, an	d 3 ! yards.

I OR GOODS RECKONED BY TALE.

5 particulars	make	§ 1	gunda
4 gandas, or 20 particulars J	11144 €	9 1	koorjee, or I cerge

FORT WILLIAM.

FINANCIAL IMPARTMENT, run 20 Sept. 1835 PROCEAMATION.

The Honorable the Governor General in Council has resolved, that the Device of the New Ruper, Double Russer, Hai Ruper, and Quarter Ruper, to be issued from the Muds of India, from and after the Lit'S of imber, 1835, in conform y with Act XVII, of the same year, shall be as follows:

On the Obverse, the Head of His Majorty William the Fourth, with he words,

- WILLIAM BH, KING,

On the Reverse, the denomination of the Com, in English and Persian in the centre, encircued by a faurel wreath; and around the margin the words,

EAST INDIA COMPANY, 1835.

The new Com shall be unlied on the edge, with a seriated or upright unling.

For the information of the public, an engrit on of the device adopted for the Rupee, is hereunto meseved.

The Rever shall measure in dismeter one inch and two te tos of an inch, or one-tealth of a foot. The diameter of the Donale Rupee shall be one meh and a hait; mad of the Han Russe, or Eight Anna piece, shall be mittely-five hundredths of an meh, and that of he Quar-

ter Ruper, or Four Anna piece shall be three quarters of an inch. These measures being severally the relative proportions to the Rupee provided in the Act aforesaid.

The Weight, Standard fineness and value of the New (or Company's) Rupee as defined in the Act, are here repeated for general

information.

Weight, 180 grains Troy, or one tola.

Standard quality, eleven-twel the Silver, one-twelfth Alloy.

Value, equal to the Madras, Bombay, Forukhabad, and Sonat Rupee: and to fifteen sixteenths of the Calcutta Sieca Rupee.

The weights of the other Silver Coins, viz. the Double, Half, and

Quarter Rupees to bear a due proportion thereto.

The Governor General of India in Council hereby directs all Magistra'es. Collectors, and other public Officers, to promulgate this Proclamation throughout their respective Districts, and particularly to notify to all Money Changers. Shroffs, Podars, and others, the provision in the atoresaid Act XVII., 1835, against cupping, tiling, punching or other wise detacing the New Coin; as all Rupees, Double, Half, or Quarter Ropees, so de a ed or injured, will be receivable only as bullion: whereas by the Act aforesaid, if neither cut, choped, marked, nor otherwise wil ally impaired, they will be subject to no batta whatever, and will be receivable as a legal tender for their full value until they may, ey gradual wear and circulation, have lost two per cent, of their original weight.

Published by Order of the Governor General of India in Council,

G. A. BUSHBY, Secy. to Govt. of India.

TABLE of the Intrinsic or Essay Produce of Silver Bullion in Furruckabud and Calcutta Rupers, to be used at the Mints of Calculta and Sangor, from the 1st of May, 1833.

		·		
Weight of Pullion in Tules or New Sicca Weight	Assay Report.	Tach, or Fine Siver in 100 parts.	Produce in Fur- rackabad or Sonac Rupees.	Produce in Calcutta or Sica Rupees.
100	20 Dwts. Br.	100.000	109.091	102.273
	. 1 . 1	99.793	108.861	102.060
	110			
39	19 , Br.	99.583	108.636	101.846
2>	181 . Br.	99 375	108.409	101.633
31	18 , Br.;	99.167	108.182	101-421
), ·	171 . Br.	98.958	107.955	101.121
,,	17 ,, Br.	98.750	107.727	100.994
•	164 Br.	98 542	107.500	100.781
,,	16 ., Br.	98,333	107.273	100.568

Weight of Bullion in Tolus or New	Assay Report.	Touch, or Fine Silver in 100 parts.	Produce in Fur- ruckabad or Sonat Rupees.	Produce in Calculta or Sicra Rupees.
100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	15½ Dwts. In 15	r. 98.125 r. 97.917 r 97.708 r 97.50-0 r. 97.292 dr. 96.875 dr. 96.667 dr. 96.408 dr. 96.408 dr. 96.408 dr. 96.408 dr. 95.208 dr. 95.208 dr. 95.208 dr. 95.208 dr. 95.208 dr. 95.208 dr. 95.208 dr. 95.208 dr. 95.208 dr. 95.208 dr. 95.208 dr. 95.208 dr. 95.208 dr. 95.208 dr. 95.208 dr. 93.750	107.045 106.818 106.591 106.366 165.969 165.682 105.455 105.277 165.000 104.773 104.515 104.515 104.515 104.515 104.515 104.515 104.515 104.515 104.515 103.864 103.469 103.182 102.955 102.727 1.02.500 10 / 273 10 / 0 / 0 / 0 / 0 / 0 / 0 / 0 / 0 / 0 /	100.356 100.142 99.929 99.716 99.502 99.502 99.977 98.864 98.697 98.437 98.225 98.011 97.798 97.585
,,	1 " "	Vo. 91.250	99.545	93.323
,,		o. 91.042	99.318	93.111
,,	10 11	Vo. 99.833	99.091	92,898
		Vo. 90.625	98.864	92.685
"	1 9 7 81	Vo. 90.417	98.636	92.471
••	1 Ja 4	Vo. 90.208	98.409	92.258
,,	13½ ", V	Vo. 90.208	• 90,400	34.200

CHONTA, MRASURES, EXCHANGE, &CC. LXXXII Produce in Calcutts Wight of Belien 37. Fine 5 Preduce in Fut-Sonat Rupers. or Sicca Rupers. m loles or Assay Report We kirbad Miles in Touch, or 11 x 15% Wol 90 000 98.18292.046 4 Dwts. 100 91,833 89 792 97,955 N o 41 ٠, ****\'. 89 583 97.727 91.619 ō ٠, ٠. 89,375 97,500 91.4065, ,, 89 167 97.273-91 19. 6 W o. ٠, 96 980 Wa. 88 958 97.645 64 ٠, 7 Wo. 88 750 96818 90 7 7 ٠. ٠, 90 554 73 W v. 88.542 96.591٠, 96 36 1 90.341 Wa 88 333 8 •• 0.11 88 125 96 136 90 127 84 ٠, W₁₁ 87 917 95,909 89 915 9 ٠, .. 11 87,708 95 681 89,702 91 11 0 89 189 10 87 500 95, 155 Ic4 M o. 87.292 95 227 89,275 ٠, •• 11 Wol 87 c81 95 0 10 59 062 ٠, ٠, Wo 91774 111 86.875 88 850 22 W o 13 86,667 91515 88 636,, ٠,

86.159

86,250

86013

85 834

85.625

85.417

85.208

85,000

81.792

84.583

84.375

×-1.167

83,958

83.750

83 542

83.333

91.318

91091

93.861

93636

93.409

93.182

92.955

92,727

92.500

92,273

92 0 15

91.818

91591

91.364

91.136

90.909

88, 123

88 210

87.998

87.751

87.571

. 87.358

87.1 5

86 932

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86.292

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₹5.867

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85 227

and so on for Bullion of inferior quality?

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All Bullion or Foreign Coin brought to the Mint for Coinage subject to a Seignorage of Two per Cent; but upon the Recomage of Rupees struck at any of the Honorable Company's Mints, a duty of One per Cent. only is laried.

Upon all Bullion of a quality interior to Standard, (unless the same be required at the Mint tor the purposes of alligation,) a charge is made for the expense of relining the said Bullion up to the quality of the Rupce, at the rate of UI per Cent. per dwt. of worseness in the Assay Report. Thus, upon Bullion reported 12½ dwts, worse, the charge for refinage will be

124 multiplied by 0.01 ± 0.50 or One-half per Cent. 'Upon 20 Wo, it will be $20 \times .04 \pm 0.80$ per Cent, and so for Silver of other qualities, as in the following Table:

Table of Refining Charge on Silver Bullion.

Assay.	Refining Charge per Cent	Assay.	Refining Charge per Cent	Assay.	Hefining Charge perGent
03 Wo.	0.02	64 Wo.	0.26	123 Wo	0.50
• • • • •	0.01	7 Wo.	0.28	13 Wo.	0.52
14 W o.	0.06	74 Wo.	0.30	131 Wo.	0.54
2 Wo.	0.08	8 Wo.	0.32	- 14 - Wo.	0.56
24 Wo.	010	. 81 Wo.	0.34	141 Wo	0.58
3 Wo.	0.12	9 Vy o.	0.36	- 15 Wo.	0.60
34 Wa	0.14	. 91 Wo.	0.38	154 Wo.	0 62
d Was	0.16	10 Wo.	0.40	16 W o	0.64
44 Wa.	81.0	101 Wo.	0.12	16, Wo.	0.66
5 Wo.	0.20	11 Wo	0.44	17 Wo.	0.68
54 Wo.	0.22	114 Wu.	0.46	171 Wo.	070
ti Wo.*	• 0.24	12 Wo.	0.48	18 \Vo	0.72

G. A. BUSHBY, Offg. Secy. to Goot.

FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The system of weights established by Reg. VII. 1833, is founded on the same unit as the rupes of the equalized monatary system of British India, it having been found that the weight of the Madras, Bombay, and Furnkhabad rupes, already very generally used throughout upper and western India, as the foundation of the seer and maund, could be substituted for the sices weight of

^{*} By the practice of the Calcutta Mint, the charge for refinage is unually se mitted up to 6. For, at the Sugar Mint, it is levied up all denominations of Bullion juferior to Standard.

Bengal by a very slight modification of the latter, which would be hardly perceptible in commercial dealings. Other palpable advantages at the lateoduction of the new weight were pointed out*, of which it is only necessary here to allude to the three following:

1. That the maund formed from the modified weight would

be precisely equal to 100 English troy pounds; and

2. That thirty-five seers would also be precisely equal to seventy-two pounds avoirdupors:—thus establishing a simple connection, rold of fractions, between the two English metrical scales and that of India.

3. The weight of the new unit nearly accorded with the average weight of many of the native tolas sent home for examination at the London mine by order of the Honorable Court of Directors; as well as with that of Akben, deduced from the weight of many coins of that emperor.

We shall begin the present division of our subject, by setting forth in the first instance the present legal system, and afterwards providing a brief descriptive catalogue of the many other weights prevailing thoughout the Company's provinces, with comparative

tables for the conversion of one denomination into the other.

The UNIT of the British Indian ponderary system is called the TOLA. It weights 180 grains English troy weight. From it upwards are derived the heavy weights, viz: Chitak, seer, and Mon (o Maund);—and by its subdivision the small or jeweller's weights, called mashus, rutters, and dhans.

The following scheme comprehends both of these in one series:

DRAN.	RUTIER	VIABILA	Tota.	CHITAK	SEER	PUSSERE	Mun
1228800	307200	,38400	3200	640	40	8	1
153600	38400	4800	400	80	5	J	
30720	7680	960	80	16	1		•
1920	480	60	5	1			
384	96	12	1		• '		
39	8	1					
4	1	7			•		

The Mun (or that weight to which it closely accords in value, and to which it is legally equivalent in the new scale) has been his

Vide a paper on the unifect in the Journal of the As. Sec. for October 1832, vol i page 445.

therto better known among Europeans by the name of Razar Manuel, but upon its general adoption, under Regulation VII. 1833, for all transactions of the British Government, it should be denominated the British Mauno, in Hinder, tragiczec Mim) to distinguish it at once from all other weights in use throughout the country.

The Proserve is, as its name denotes, a five-seer weight, and therefore should not form an integrant point of the scale; but as its use is very general, it has been introduced for the convenience.

The Serr being the commonest weight in use in the retail business of the Bazars in India, and being liable, according to the permittous system hitherto prevalent, to vary in weight for every specific sold as well as for every market, is generally reterred to the common unit in native increantile dealings, as, "the seer of so-many toles," (or siccas, bare s, takus, &c.) The standard or bazar seer being always 80 toles.

The Chitak is the lowest denomination of the gross weights, and is commonly divided into halves and quarters. (called in Bengalee, kachet;) thus marking the fine between the two series, which, are otherwise comes ted by the relation of the seer, &c. to the tola.

The Tola is clairly used in the weighing of the precious metals and coia; all bulhon at the mints is received in this denomination, and the tables of bullion produce are calculated per 100 tolas. It is also usuat at the mants to make the subdivisions of the tola into annas (sixteenths) and pie, in lice of mashas and ruttees.

Mashas, rutters, and dhons, are used chiefly by native goldsmiths and jewellers. They are also employed in the native evaluation by assay of the precious metals; thus 10 mashas fine, signifies 10-12ths pure, and corresponds to "10 oz. touch" of the English assay report or silver. There is a closer accordance with the English gold assay scale, inasmuch as the 96 rutters in a tola exactly represent the 96 carat grains in the gold assay pound, and the dhon, the quarter grain. As it is sometimes necessary to convert the assay report from one denomination into the otherly, the following comparative table is here inserted.

In the same way the Alacrase Burn'av, and Kerukhabad, rupes (when the areas rup a te shelished, and an Euglish device adopted, f way be called " she Barrish Repray" and in the rative languages Repps Ongréses.

[†] Expenielly in the translation of Regulations concerning the Mints, the
English expressions being maintelligible without explanation.

LETAVI COINA, WAIGHTS, SEASURES, EXCHANGE, &C.

TABLE XIV Correspondence of English and Indain
Assay Weights.

Lug ish An An	ili û Armat artari	E 151.6		-	Hine û	,		Asses.	Hindu Assiy.
Sar Gud		1 1101	- -	 		-	 	ļ -	km.
12 0 24 0 11 171 23 3 11 15 23 2 11 15 23 1 11 10 23 0 11 71 22 3 11 71 22 1 11 24 22 1	12 0 11 7 11 6 11 5 11 4 11 3 11 2	11 0 10 17: 10 15: 10 12: 10 10: 10 5: 10 5:	21 21 21 21 21 20 20	0321032	11 0 10 7 10 6 10 5 10 4 10 3 10 2	999999	0 17½ 15 12½ 10 7½	20 0 19° 3 19 2 19 1 19 0 18 3 18 2 18 1	10 7 6 5 4 9 3 9 2 9 1

To find the corresponding decimal assay, see the tables in page 8.9. The English assay report is gene rally "so much wors, or better" than standard, but the touch is easily known therefrom the standard being 11 oz. for silver and 22 carats for gold; or 11 mashas Hindú reckoning.

The corresondence of the Indian system of weights with the troy weights of England, and with the systems me tricale of France may be best shown by a table. The coinc idence with the forme is perfect:—in the latter the masker—nearly accords with the gramme, and the seer with the kilogramme.

Bry sh Indian	Engla	To	ov W.	ignia.	Pench Weights		
Winghts.	los.	υZ,	4374.	grs.		grammes,	
Due MAINO	100	()	0	0		27320.182	
Dae Syku	. 1 2	ö	0	0		933,005	
One Churks,	.1	1	17	12		58 310	
Jun Tota,			7	- 15	~ :	11 662	
D. MASHA				15		0 972	
Om Rurrik,	J.			1,875	.2	0.122	

For the conversion of English troy weights into those of India, the tollowing scale will suffice, since the simplicity of their relation renders a more detailed table unnecessary.

Lh. Itoy			-	. Poliss and Decimes
1	12	230	.7760)	32 000
	1	20	480	1 - 2600 80
1		ī	~ 21	- 0 1333 & .
				- 0 C955 & ·

The accordance of the ming weight with the 100 fbs. troy of England, affords are dy mans of ascertaining its relative value in the Standards of other countries consoled in we gloing the present and talessame tables of the effect are generally expressed in fbs. troy. The billowing are a few of these contains for the principal weights of Europe, &c. extracted from Leely's Combist, page 222. The weights in troy grams have been converted into tolar by dividing them by 185.

TABLE XV. Compare a of the T beaut More with the gold and silver, or Terminal parts at other constraint.

many production of the last two lookings. I have a second of the second stage of	uma. A. Marietatai	Na orden a second
Place and Demountal in.	are the mar A.	Nember equal
a that do a second because the	Ne. in to as	
and the second of the second o		
Aprec 1 W 600,	0.405	7590 110
BUSSORAH, Mesest,	0 150	8000 P00
Catno, S Rotten,	36 565	89 564
CALICET, Mise of,	6 383	8347.N.6
CHINA Tare,	3 221	993 446
Constantinorth, Ch quer,	27 538	116 (99
Damagers, Ooner,	2.600	11,52,173
DESMARKS Vark	20 183	158 546
Exclash, Pound,	37000	100 000
FRANCE, K negramme,	85745	37 320
GREMANY, Cologue mark,		159 645
Holland,Mark,		151 658
ITALY, Plorence & Leghorn on	29 111	109 923
Mcciia, Vakia,	2 655	1205 020
Prac, Pical,		2427 307
PERSIA D them,	0.839	3812 297
PORTIGAL Mark,	.] 19 675	162 642
PRUSSIA,, Mark,		159 600
ROME, C Is buck,		110 049
Russia,		91 161
SPAIN, Mark,		162 230
Venice, Mek,		156 157
VIENNA, Mark,		132 933

The principal dealings in Bullion being with England, where it is weighed by the pound troy, while in India it is received by

LXXXVIII COINS, WEIGHTS, MEASURES, EXCHANGE. &C.

the tola, a simple table for the mutual conversion of these two weights (without regard to enaunds and seers) may be useful: it needs no explanation.

TABLE XVI. - For the mutual conversion of Tolas and Pounds Troy.

Tolas	mto Pot	NDa T	bun ron	Tron	Pounds	into Toi	LAS.
	Decim	AIA.	1				
Tolus	Pounds.	Totas	Pounds .	Points	Tolas	Pounds;	
1000	31.2500	550	77 IND 1	100	3200	55	1760
990	30 9075	510	10 8750	99	3.68	51	17:8
980	30 6250	530	1650.5	98	3136	53 52	1656
. 970	30.3125	5:0 [6 250 : [97	3104	52	664
960	30 000	āl0 j	45 9375 4	96	3072	51	1632
950	29 6875	M-0	45 6250 [95	3040	50	1600
940	29 3750	490	15 31:5	91	3008	49	1:68
930	29 0635	480	15.0 00	93	2976	-18	1536
920	28 7500	470	146875	92	2911	47	1504
910	24 (375	460	14 37 50	91	2912	46	1472
900	28 1250	450	1106:5	90	2880	45	1410
86(1	27 8125	140	13 7500	89	2414	4.1	1.408
880	27 5000	430	13 4375	88	2816	43	1376
870	27 1875	420	13 1250	87	2781	42	1311
860	26 8750	410	12,8125	1-6	2752	41	1312
Hiji	16 5625	400	154000	85	2720	40	1280
840	56 5200	390	12 1875	84	: 689	39	1548
830	25 9375	380	d 8750	83	2656	38	1216
820	25 6250	370	11 5625	82	2624	37	1184
810	25 3125	360	11 5200	- 81	2592	. 36	1152
8 10	25,0000	350	10 9375	80	2560	35	1120
7(11)	24 6875	3.10	10 6250	79	2528	3.1	1088
780	24 3750	330	10.3125	78	24:6	.3	1056
770	24 0625	320	10 0000	17	2464	32	1024
760	23,7500	310	9.6875	76	2432	31.	992
750	23.4375	300	9 3750	75	2400	- 30	960
740	23 1250	290	9 0625	74	2368	29 ·	928
730	22 8125	280	87500	73	2336	28	
720	22 5000	270	8 4375	72	2301	27	861 832
710	22,1875	260	8.1250	71	2272	26	800
700	21 8750	250 240	7.8125	69	2240 2208	25 24	768
690	21 5625		7,5000	68	2:76	23	736
680 670	21 4500		6 8750	67	2144	23	704
6 6 0	20,9375 20,6250		6.5625	66	2112	21	672
650			6 2500	1 65	2080	20	610
640			5.9375	64	20 48	19	608
630			5.6250	63	2016		576
620				62	1984	17	511
610	19 0625				1952	1 16	512
60U					1920	1 15	481
590					1888		448
564							4.6
#	17812						384
56							352

COINS, WEIGHTS, MEASURES, EXCHANGE, &C. LXXXIX TABLE XVII.—For converting New Befor Munis (or Maundo seers and chitaks, into Avoirdupois Founds, and decimals,

Muns.	Lbs. av.	Vun.	l.bs. av.	Seers.	Lbs . av.	and :	e of oz. Iran in als of lb.
	****		1010.000		24.400	3 .	dro,
67	5513 143	22	1810 286	1 %	14 400	13	.0508
titi	5430857	21	1728 0 :0	1 6	12.343	12	.0469
65	5349 571	20	1645715	5	10.286	11	.0430
64	5266 286	19	1563 430	4	8 229	10	.0391
63	5181 000	18	1481.144	3	6 171	9	.0351
-62	5101701	17	1398 858	1 2	4114	Ř	0312
61	5019 42)	1 16	1316 573	l i	2 057	7	.0274
(ji)	1937 143	15	12 4 287	Chit.	1 028	6	.0234
59	1851857	111	1152 000	4	0514	5	0194
58	1772 572	1 13	1067 715	3	0.386	4	0:56
57	469.) 286	12	987 430	2	0 257	3	.0117
56	4608 000	l ii l	905 141	ì	0.129	2	.0078

[The last column serves for the conversion of the decimals of a lb, avoir into onnees and drams. It will be found useful also with Tables avoir, and xix.]

Table XVIII. - For the conversion of Muns or Manuals into Tons,
- Hundredweights, and Pounds.

Muns.	Tons.	cwis.	lis.	Muns.	Tons.	сw	ls. ibe.
100000	3673		43 00	100	3	13	52 67
TIMMH)	367	9	105 10	90	33222	6	1372
9000	3.30	12	27.39	80	2	18	85 86
8000	293	17	61.68	70	2	11	48 00
7000	257	~2	95 97	60	2	4	9.14
60H)	220	8	18 26	50	1	16	82 29
5000 i	183	13	52 55	40	1	9	43 43
4000	146	18	86 84	30		2	4 57
3000	110	4	9 13	20	0	14	7771
2000	73	9	43 42	10 9 8 7	0	7	38 85
1000	36	14	77.71	9 1	0	6	68 57
900	33	ì	26 13	8	0	5	98 28
800	29	7	84 56	7 1	8	5	16 00
700	25	14	31.99	6.	O	4	42 11
600	2-2	0.	91.42	5	Q	3	75 42
500	18	.7	38 85	1 4 1	ŭ	2	105 14
400 [14	13	98,28	5 4 3 2	0	3	21.65
300	· 11	0	45 71	3	0	. 1	62 67
200	7	6	106,14	1 1	0	0	93.26

TABLE XIX. For converting Avoirdupois weights into British Indian weights.

Таня.	Muns of Bazar Man	Ciris.	Muns or Bazar Maunds.	Lbs.	Muns or Bazar Maunds.
100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 4 3	2722 10 2450 1 2177 32 1905 23 1633 14 1361 5 1088 36 816 27 544 18 272 9 245 0 217 31 190 22 163 13 136 4 108 35 81 26 54 17	clut. 19 18 18 17 6 16 15 14 13 12 2 11 10 9 8 7 7 8 1 10 11 1 3 11 1 1 3 11 1 1 3 11 1 1 1	10 ns. sr. chit. 25 34 78 24 20 04 23 5 98 21 31 2 20 16 107 19 2 34 17 27 128 16 13 54 14 38 141 13 24 73 12 10 08 10 35 9 9 24 17 6 32 38 5 17 12 4 3 58 2 28 144 14 77	100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	mus. sr. chit. 1 8 93 1 3 124 0 38 144 0 29 24 0 24 44 0 19 7 0 19 7 0 14 94 0 9 114 0 4 134 0 4 6 0 3 144 0 2 7 0 1 154 0 0 154 0 0 7 7

The British Indian system of weights having been ordered by Reg. VII. 1833, to supersede the bazar weights previously used, (of which the unit was the old Moorshedabad rupee weight of 179,666 troy grains, called the sieca weight,) in all Government transactions, a corresponding adjustment was made of all the weights in uso at the several Government offices of the metropolis—the custom-house, the mint, the treasury, the bank, and the police; and sets of standard seer and tola weights of brass were ordered to be prepared at the mint for distribution to all the collector's offices of the Bengal presidency.

The regulation in question expressly avoided enforcing the change by any penal enactment, trusting that the sense of public convenience would quickly ensure its substitution for the irregular system now prevalent; and directing only that the verification and adjustment of all weights at the Calcutta and Sagur assay offices, should be made for the future in accordance with the new scale.

In the ordinary dealings of commerce, the difference between the bazar weights and the new weights is not recognizable: indeed the errors of single large weights is generally found to exceed the amount of medification now introduced: no inconvenience therefore remains from the still general use of the old basar weights,

XCI

Coins, Weights, Meabures, Exchange, &c.

To convert the decimals of a D. into ouncerfand duts; and vice versa 12 1 000 20 dwt # = 0.083 9 dwt. = 0 037 6 oz. = 0 500) il .916 7 029 Б -116 18 .075 10 .833 4 333 5 .(120 16 .0669 3 250 3 .012 .750 14 8:0. R 2 OOR 66G .166 051 .583 .004.083!10

I ounce troy - 2667 tolas, or 2 tolas 8 mashas.

74 data . : I tola ; and I dwt. == 0.133 tola.

The same degree of correspondence cannot be expected between the Indian weights and the assirdupois system of England; but, as the latter are employed in all the transactions of commerce, excepting those of builton and some other trifling articles, it becomes necessary to give tables for their conversion at greater length. In these, as on former occasions, the system of expressing tractions in necessals has been preferred, from the very great facility it affords in taking out the equivalents of quantities to which the tables do not extend. Decimal numeration is not well understood in the present day to require explanation, but one example may be advantageousby given as applying to all the tables hereafter constructed on the same principle:

Required the equivalent of 57353 mms 35 seers 6 chitaks, in avoid upois pounds.

Taking the numbers opposite to 57, 35, and 30 respectively, and removing the decimal point,—in the first, three places to the right hand;—in the second, one place to the right;—and in the third, one place to the left, we have

57000 mass = 4690286. 350 = 38800. 3 = 246.857 37 seers = 76 114 6 chit. = .771

lbs. 4719409.742=12 ounces nearly.

Since 35 seers are exactly equal to 72 posseds avoirdupois, the following simple and accurate rules for their mutual conversion will be found equally convenient with the table.

Rule 1. To convert Indian weight into avolrdapois weight.

1. Multiply the weight in seers by 72, and divide by 35 : the result will be the weight in this, av.

2. (1r, multiply she weight in mons by 36, and civide by 49; the result will be the weight in cwt. av.

RULE 11 .- To convert avoir dupois weight into Indian weight.

1. Multiply the weight in the. av. by 36, and divide by 73: the result will be the weight in seers.

COINS, WRIGHTS, MEASURES, EXCHANGE, &C. XCII

2. Or, multiply the weight in cwts. by 49, and divide by 36: the result will be the weight in muns, or maunds.*

One ton=27,222 muns, or 27½ mun nearly.

One mun=822 lbs. avoir, exactly.

Table XVII .- For converting New Bazar Muns (or Maunds) seers and chitaks, into Avoirdupois Pounds, and decimals.

Muns.	Lbs. av.	Mun.	Lbs. av.	Seers.	Lbs. av	and d	of oz. ran in alsot lb.
						17.	dec.
100	8228 571	55	4525 714	seer 40	82.286	10	
99	8146 285	54	4113 429	39	80 228	151	.9687
98	8064.000	53	4361 143	38	78 17 I	15	.9375
97	7981714	52	4:78 857	37	76 114	144	.9063
96	7899.428	51	4196 572	36	74057	14	.8750
95	7817 142	50	4114.286	35		134	.8438
94	7734857	49	4052 000	34		113	8125
93	7652 571	48	3919715	33	67 886	123	.7813
92	7570 285	47	3867 429	32	65.829	12	.7500
91	748 0 00	46	3785 143	31	63771	114	.7188
90	7405714	45	3702.857	30	61714	111	.6875
89	7323 428	44	3620 572	29	59 657	104	.6563
88	7241 1 13	43	3538 286	28	57 600	110	.6250
87	7158 857	42	3 156 000	27		94	.5938
86	7076 571	41	33737.5	26	53 486	19	.5625
85	6994 285	40	3291 429	25	51 429	81	.5.313
84	6912.000	39	3209 143	24	49 371	8	.5000
83	6829 714	38	3126.858	23	47 314	74	4688
82	67 17 428	37	.3011.572	22	45.257	7	.4 .75
81	6665.143	36	2962 286	21	43 200	61	4063
80	6582 857	35	2880 000	20	41 113	6 .	.370
79	6500 571	34	27977.5	19	39 086	1 53	.3438
78	61 8.286	33	2715 429	1 18	37 (129	5	.5125
77	6336 000	32	2633 143	17	34971	18	.2813
76	6253.714	31	2550 858	16	32914	4	2500
75	6171.428	30	2468 572	15	30 857	31	.2188
74	6089.143	29	2086 286] -] - [28.800	3	.1875
73	6066 857	28	2304 000	13		21	1. 63
72	5924 571°	27	2221715	12	21 686	2	.1250
71	5842.286	26	2139 429	11		14	09.4
70	6760,000	25	2057 143	10		li	062
69	5677.714	24	1971858	9		ib drs.	= 0586
68	5595.429	23	1892 572	1 8		114	(5.7

For facility of recollection this rule may be expressed in arithmetical

Of hundred weights should you incline A sum in Indian wans to fix; First multiply by forty-nine, And then divide by thirty-nin.

COINS, WEIGHTS, MEASURES, EXCHANGE, &c. XCIII

while the principal European mercantile establishments of the town as well as all the native bullion merchants, have already had their weights adjusted to the new system.

Where it may be required, however, to know the precise difference between the old and new system, recourse may be had to the following table. The new man will be son to be one chitak and a quarter, nearly, heavier than the old bozor mound: which would induce an increase in the price of articles to in triling extent of one fifth per cent, or three annas in a bundred impress.

Table XX, For the mutual conversion of Tolas and old Suca.

Weight of Bengal.

Old Sieca Weight into Tolas.			To	las into Sic	ca We	ebt,	
Old Sieca Weight.	Folia.	Old Streat	Tta	•	U raca Hagi	1:11	Old Sirin
7200 1600 1500 1400	3194 060 1 97,030 1497 216 1397 40	7:00	798 517 698 70 598 896 499 07 2	3200 (600 1500 140)	3205 94 160 2,97 7 502 78! 14 2 6 3	800 700 600 500	-01 187 701 301 101 115 500 929
1300 1250 1100 100 0 900	1297 587 1197 772 1097 958 1998 141 898 329	300 200 100	•399 .57 299.413 199.6.8 99.8.1 6.062	13 i0 12 i0 10 in 900	302 115 1202 220 1302 044 300 (859 90 673	4 10 300 200 100 500 h	000 74 4 0 0 557 200 37 10 0 85 0 084

This table will answer equally well for the concersion of old Bazar manuals or seeks, into new mans and seeks, the ratio heating the same, namely, as 180: 179 666.

Factory Weights.

There is another species of weight employed in some branches of the commerce of Clientia which it will be necessary to expel before uniformity can be established. This is the system of factory weights originally used by "the English factory at Bingal," and now generally retained in the consecutial transactions of the Government, although long since superseded in their customs and receive business by the bazar weigh s.

It would appear to have been adopted in 1787 to save calculation in the home rematances of produce, three factoy manual being classes exactly equal to two hundred weight avoidapois.

A moment's inspection of the Calcutta price-current will be aufficient to prove the great inconvenience which the retention of the two-fold system must cause. Some articles are quoted at

xciv coins, weights, measures, exchange, &cc.

" seca rupres per lazer maund," other at " sicca rupees per factory maund," and others again at " current rupees per factory, manual," the current rupee being an imaginary money, of which 116 are assumed equal to 100 siccs!

To increase the p-rpl-xity, the same article is often estimated in a diffir nt scale as it comes from different places; thus, Radnagore and Bauleah silk are sold per bazar seer: while Kasimbazar and Conatea silk, per factory seer. Tin, iron, verdigris, Japan and English copper per sicea rimers and factory manual?—seel, zinc, lead, mercury, and South American copper, per current supers and factory manual?—Gum Benjamin is sold by factory, all other gums by bazar weight:—stick lac by the former, but shell ha and lac dye by the latter!

Many more examples might be furnished of similar inconsistency. Saltpetre, indigo, silk, the produce of the Straits, and metals are the principal articles sold by the factory maund; while grain, sugar, cotton, most articles of food, and all of retail bazar consumption, are sold by the bazar weight.

The old bazar maind was defined to be ten per cent, beavier than the factory maind, therefore the latter will be equal to 74 lb. 10 oz. 10 666 dr. avoirdupors; the seer to 1 lb. 33 oz. 13,866 dr. and the chita; to 1 oz. 13,366 dr.

From the sample relation of the factory to the bazar weight, there can be no difficulty whatever in substituting the latter in its place, in the valuation of such articles of commerce as are still estimated by the former:—nothing more being necessary than to add ten per cent, to the prices, torner by quoted per factory mained. Thus; indigo sold at 100 or 200 rupies per factory mained, will now be 110 or 220 rupies per mum, and so of other goods. As such goods are invariably weighed at the custom house on the new system, and the duty or drawback catculated accordingly, it is only a source of perplexity to buy and sell by the obsolete weight; and to retain two species of weights in a ware-house, must obviously open the door to continual mistakes, if not occasionally even to trandulent interchange.

Table XXIe gives the conversion of factory weights into new mens accurately, but in ordinary practice the following simple rule will suffice.

- I. Deduct one eleventh from the weight in factory maunds, seers, or chitaks the result will be the weight in British Indian (or bazar) muns, seers, and chitaks.
- H. Add ten per cent. to the price per factory maund, &cthe result will be the price per British Indian (or bazar) muns. &cThe reverse table has not been calculated, because, it is to be
 hoped, it will never be required.

TABLE XXI. For the conversion of Benga Factory weights into

Factory weights.	Acus mun.	Factory weights.	New man.
10000	9074-800	maunds. 5	4 537
TONO [907 440	4	3 630
100	90711	3	2722
90	×1 669	-2 1	185
. 80 🖛	72 595	1 1	0.907
70	63 520	secra. 20	0.453
60	51 146	10 1	0 227
50	45 372	5	0 113
40	36 297	4 (0 691
30	27 223	3	0.064
20	18.149	1 2 1	0.045
, io	9 07 1) i l	0 0723
9	8 167	Chitaka, 8	0.011
8	7 259	1 4	0.005
7	6 352	1 2	0.003
6	5 4 14	1 7 1	0.001

[To reduce the decimals into seers and hundredthy notingly by 4 and move the decimal point one place to the right, to convert the hundredthy into chitaks multiply by 16 and divide by 100.]

Current rupee prices.

By a fortunate chance we are able to meet the apparently perplexing practice of estimating the values of some articles in "current rupegs per factory weight." with a very simple method of expressing their equivalents according to the new system, so as to obviate any supposed difficulty in cradicating long established habits: for 100 current rupees being equal to $^{10}p_{10}^{mod}$ or 86 207 sicca rupees, and one factory mound being equal to .90744 mun, as above stated; the ratio of the two modes of valuation will be as 100 to 86.207 \pm 90744, or 95 exactly. Hence may be deduced the following simple rules.

- 1. Deduct five per cent, from the price or value quoted in current rupees per factory weight, and the result will be its equivalent in sicca rupees per bazar, (or new.) weight.
- II. Add one and a third per cent, to the piec or value quote ed in current rupes per factory neight, and the result will be its equivalent in Furukhabad Madras or Bombay supees per bazar (or new) weight.

The following table is constructed on this principle, and is applicable to muns, seers, and chitaks, as the case may be.

XCVI COINS, WEIGHTS, MEASURES, EXCHANGE, &C.

TABLE XXII .-- for the conversion of values quoted in current rapers per factory wound, seer, or chitaks into their equivariants injuice or Furukhabad rapecs per new standard (or bazar) weights

Current ru-	Suca ruper.	Fd. M. B			Decemals of Fd
pres per Factory	per new	Rn. 2.0	nus per Factory md	per new	M.B rs. pernew
mil Br.	ասո, Է շ.	11611, 14 1 11	seer, Br.	mun, Se.	mun, seer, Brc.
		,		,	
1.000	950	1013.333	15	0 891	• 0.950
100	95.	(01.333)	11	.831	.886
90	85.5	91 200	13	.772	823
80	76	81 056	12	71250	.760
70	66.5	70 933	ii	.653	.696
60	57	60 800	ió	594	6.33
50	47.5	50 616	19	.534	570
	38	40.533	8	175	
40			2		506
30	285	30 100	7	.416	413
20	19	20 266	6	.35.6	.380
10	95	10 (33	5	.297	.316
5	4 75	5.066	4	2.75	253
. 3	2.85	3 0 10	3	.178	.190
ÿ	190	2 026	ž	.119	.126
1		1013	1 7	059	
	0.95	1 11/13		בטט	.063

The only other denomination used extensively at the presidency is the salt maund, which is 21 per cent, heavier then the barar maund, having 82 tolas to the seer. It is much to be regretted that this a suit weight should not only have been retained, but that after the promugation of the new regulation, the Government outered a completely new and expensive series of brass we glits to be made up for the Salt Board, at considerable cost, on the old system! It would of course have been just as simple to order the weighness of salt to be made with the new mun, and 21 per cent, surplus to be levied on the gross amount to cover wastage); the weights would then have been convertible to general use, whereas now they are confined to one specific purpose.

THE

COMPANION TO THE ALMANAC.

The Companion to the Almanac.

I -- THE CALENDAR, AND ITS SUCCESSIVE REFORMS.

The distribute of time, such as they are presented in the Calendar, are composed of days, werks more the and yours. The modes of retirniting towns drive he have been become one at the note that appropriate and one or a set a greater of any there no dearned e most even old.

life riginer I read tring the freme ; the amount Jean and which sufferedmir egel tent properly of the Perment and in the distinction the day at a continue land of the even of and to proper it the personal meet is to detend a the day at a vertexpellent of the section fixed for fixed to integrate a constant parameters and in section and a group of a nette offerment of This eter a sold a group of a nette offerment a, we note. The Russa Carlong characteristic group and to a tertest of the constant and the section and to a constructed amongst uncolored in more of our reports observances such as the error of St. John, and Christian cree.

factor directions compared at lines of an authority soft bette title same bour of the firth water is lift for my day is not a repend from the name in and day, which be not all bone the research track of the sea to happened the succession. This most of recking ag the try of his translated Name of American relation occurs a leader to the taken occupy comments of the manufacture of the control of the con Industry to Allere house often actual flow in Jerman, M. fin ten mortality creal cone. the period, and it must be not even a first to be a set of the hours are considered to the forms of the period of There is a supplying the advantage and the same and a resident of the first butter of and passed in outen engite represents as to be in the "Hattab note" at the autimore

meaning to the collection of a first the winter matter.

Let high himself in many or the large me accordation the banker and they partly adopted these for good form the accession as I note as I not quete. The fact wing this mount or gin of the ringer of respect to the people of a " step in a transfer much against the act of the pink great area amount of this may also have to atomic following the transfer to the state of descure. Title thing Link of their process wherein press press to entreevely except his out of the 14 special days, in the superproduction of the work to their world produce sep-from a add present over the first how of the thord it. Wars were the fire home of the fourth A Vision of the first four of the fifth day. Juster over the first Year of the aight day, and Vision over the first four of the seventh day. Hence, the names of the days yet need in a partie t property one incongligat Europe. The propent Linguage names are derived from the Phon -

· Lillia.	English.	Suron.
thee Aft cent	Pulurday	Auteone a day.
Dies Sul s	> tan-lay	Suga day.
Dies Loner	Maudar	Mean's day,
Dies butter @	Tue sday	True a day
fice Meri urit	Widgeslay	We mirn a day,
Dien Juria	Thursday	Thur u day .
Dies beneres	Protes	Free n a day

Tim, Woden, Ther, and Frica were derives of the Param Sanctie. Those was the yed of themer, as well as the content force and Frica was a codificat the right of Signification of force and the standard that moves, in a great decree, he has remainful of the

Sugne base ent nearge of to un te time distant n with the sums of engine of the anne by an generate of of dar at the advances and or as after a torreson, or that no red of ery thirt year. The fewe and ber haven no februment this after me the time Meierden imig. I some not use of he a wee good here a cutto as and though, the die he had the A who have and its days, the me the settle At 1 . San in we to give read by the end introduct the neigh who are agreement to the experience of the experience of the experience of the each the figure and the each the figure experience of the e the number with m. The service of the construction, about preference to twice of a point with research to the related a proposer of the year. A consideration extracts a prefer led, galaxies or superstation and the Cartesian and shift.

that prevents a the retard to the commencem at of the tran. The et as detect the bearinging the succeed sear to the menth of Navan, the Atornians in the month of June the Macedoniana the 24th September "the Christians of Egypt and Editopin on the 20th or 24th of August, and Personn not Americans on the 11th of August. The Jewish crist year begins on the first day he month Treet, which year, corresponds with our 9th of September, the Mebentedam's bagins

on the first of the month Moharem, which year, corresponds with our little of July. Nearly all the nations of the Christian would now, commerce the year on the int of January; but an recently so 1733, even in England, the year do not be july and you raily commerce thinke with of March. In Storiand, at that period, the gran bagan in the first of January. The difference council great greateral inco venimers, and Jaluary and February, and part of March, nametimes been two dates, as we often find in oil recentle as 1711 a. This practice often leads to disconsion end minimum. takes, for instance, we popularly say, " The Resolution of 16-8" that great event happening in Pehruary of the year bias, according to the then made of computation but if the year acre held summary or my year may, accreaing to it etten mode of computation; but it in year acte he in the beyon next upon now, on the lat of Juniary, it would be "the Revolution of 16 9; In the additionable given in the Bytish Albagone, the elevation of style, mode in 1772, have not been followed, an any correction of data model have embar used the reader in historical, and largephical refreques a

The year, properly so calcul, is the solar year in the period of tigre in which the sun passes through the twelve sizes of the Zoine. The period comprises 200 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes, 51 seconds, 6 decimals, and is celled the astronomical year.

The Catemian is a table of the days of ter year, arranced to maint the distribution of time, and to linkests remarkable days contested in the camon or business. Hevery nation had selected the anne division of their sud-sun-firm calendar had been greened throughout confined semprove an anne univarious of time, such a distorm colorator had been groperal throughous clothers believe, history would present much four-child histories and contradictions. The progress of adronous and according to the progress of the second distormination, and thus, whilst some nations have been real-child to get their calendar every possible advantage of a scientific reastraction, the projections of others have remitted they unwriting to depart from their according distormination and entranced to tract, very briefly, the changes of the calendar, ordinarily called, the changes of fig. The dismans called the first days of each month, Calenda, from a wired which signified called became the Projection and those days of the calendar, to the contradiction of the calendar from the Projection and those of the

ealled; becan a the Pouliffs, on those days, called the people tegether, in apprior them of the

d to of festival in that mouth Hence we derive the name of CALENDAR

The Horen Calcular, which has, in great per the mains of calcular to the state of t (afterwards to d Augustin) September, October, November, December, Wor, Mains, Quintius, and tletober, contained 11 days, and cash of the six other maints in days; he that the ten months comprised 904 days. The year of thomsion was, therefore, of 50 data, " less direction than the lunner year, and o 61 days less than the using year; and dis communication of control off one correspond with any five decome. Nines Princelling control of a sender, by other grown members, Januarius, and Februarius, which he picture defer Mars. Julius Covar, being degroup to render the extender at H more correct, consulted the estimanners of ha time, who desirons to rends the extender at II more correct, consulted the sationomers of his time, who have the solid year or and days, of hours, comprising, in they thought, the period from one weight equinous to another. The six hours were set and e, and, at the end of four years, teem as a day, the featest year was made to consist of 355 days. The day thus added, who is bed interesting, and was added to the month of February, by spoth my the with of the time of the consistency and was added to the month of February, by spoth my the with of the time of the consistency of the time of time time of the time of time of the time of time of the time of time of the time of time of time of the time of time of time of the time of ti Julius Creur, there was a difference between the apparent year and the real year, of eleven minutes. This discence at the time of they are XIII, had amounted in ten entire than, the versal equipms fulling on the 11th, instead of the 21st of March, it which permit if it correctly at the time of the Control of Siec, in the very 25. To distinct his mirror in the Control is an interest and it is a state of the 15th Chindre should be counted assert of the 1st the future? and to prevent the recurrence of tale error, it is in fact her determined, the other year beginning a centure, should not be hissextife, with the eye plicat of the her ming of each fourth with with the Thus, 1740 and 1860 have not been hissextife, are will 9 to be no; but the year 2000 will be blasextile. In this manner, three days are retreached in four hundred versa, because the upon of the eleven minutes makes three days in about that period. The year of the cale, day is this made, as meativ as pleable, to correspond with the tree polar year; and future crime of the mobiley are availed.

The adoption of this change, which is a siled the Gregorian, or New Style a be Julian being salled the Utd vivie,) was for some time resisted by states But under the nutberley of the Sea survey now you was a proposed the create the resident by states and under the statement of the create of the order to E gland one established by an tet of Parlament passed in 1742. It was then emerted, that the year when decommence on the 1 to January, instead of warm 75th, and that in the year 1752, the days should be numbered as sund and bepressed of a 3, when the day following should be account of the 14th epicoust; on they is days. The Caregrium principle of dropning one day in every hundredth year, except the fourth mondereth. was also enacted. The alteration was, for a long time apposed by the prejudices of initiation and even now, with some persons, the Old style is no periods in altered to, that contains man even more, were name personal, the title type is no pertition that numberal to the large manufacture of the periodice, the bill festivate are mentioned in the 18-lead thereone. The Russian olds retain the Old Type their recolule as income meteors in the large manufacture of the periodic that contains the contain with other nations, which, we trust, that the gr. ming methogues of the propie and exeminate

thering the period in which Primer was a Republic the addressions introduced as entire shings in the calcular, which was no existence make then twelve evers, and a my extent to be noticed, us all the public or softhe Forgels nation were deted according to the other stead of a The National Convenient, by a dearer of the 5th Octob r, 1719, established a new Re , which was called, in the place of the Christian arm, the erm of the French. The commencement of each year, or the first "Vendeniarre," was fixed at the including memoring the day, on which the assument of row (rd, as determined at the observators of gots. This era commenced on the 22nd feptember, 1791, being the epoch of the foundation of the Republic, but its establishment was not decreased till the 4th "Framis" of the year II [14th has above, 1792). Two days afterwards the public acts were thus daired. This calculate existed till the 1th "Exposition". ye or XIV. the 8-st Becember, 1800.; when the Gregorian mode of computation was restared.

CORRESPONDENCE OF ANCIENT ERAS WITH THE VULUAR REAL

- Control of the cont	
The year of the Julian period.	65 42
From the first Olympiad,	1600
From the foundation of Home, according to Varre	2341
From the epoch of Vabounser	2579
From the Chejelian era,	10.0
The 55%-th year of the Je we began on the 2-th of September,	levi
The think year of the Turks begins on the 3d of July	Inch
and the state of t	-41-

II.—BXPLANATORY NOTES FOR THE YEAR.

 Doublead, Laviera — The seven days, of the week, erchoned or beginning on the let diamonay, in decembed by the first seven betters to the alphabet. A. B. C. D. B. F. O.; and the spin of they, which benefit variety, in the diamonated, better. They, of the year begins on Sunday, A in the domains il letter, if it beg u on Monday, that letter is the five design at Monday, A in the domains il letter, if it beg u on Monday, that letter is the if on Buscalay, it be P, and as on generally. To find the domains a letter, and the Year of Day & the next day B, and so untill you come to the first Suplay, and the friter that sunners to it, in the domained letter. If these monday B, the domains a letter is the second of the letter that sunners to it, in the domained letter. and us on the end council to my speak, and the private an annex even in a new domination better. If there were left days, or exactly if weaks in the sear the data into the models he always the name; but the year contains 803 days, an excess of \$\frac{1}{2}\] day next the \$\frac{1}{2}\] weeks. The day is taken total the account every year, and the conflowed makes a day in every four year, as that the dumin extentor, follow hacks it does not refer for week of the tire years, as gener, as that the during oil order, folia backs, of over indee for more selles live grows, which the during another of the space of our be durinds, include to ensuance, he and how letters every forth year when the director he are directed as in the year 1982, it is distinible by 4, and therefore, believely a sell quarter 19 days. They per here is the internal forward forward forward forms of Sanday, inclusive, so on deap, and the six historian A inclusive is for the formal to the order of the order order order order order or order or order or order order or order or order order or order ord been , and, therefore, the sunday better for V or h and all the removement months will be S. The years who here the 29 feats in F. brierry, and the two desclosed extrems, are called bisanseles,

where which have the 20 days in Problems, and the tend collined within an excited bisantation, for the remonsthate the street of range parts of hypothese the day of the menth, after Robingus, large over edge, it the neck. In law, the 24th out 12th of Problems in a continued one day is fall for the Neuman State and of every planeau years, the new and full means happen stars nearly the some times of the year. The minimal discovered that, and retained the nection performed the continued of the some times of the sound in a state of a latteristic the parts from the threat one on. The space was marked in the stream has been first. Therefore to flight the given in minimal continued and the parts before the stream of the threath of the stream of the parts of the parts of the parts of the stream of

there continued the golden manches of grains that expendential the damping throughout the year he pen on the same days of the month. If there are the open the year, it all mould happen every year, if .65, it would happen every service bear, but he made the mouth a spirit with 3 years in a constraint of a day too fourth user, the cycle made a term of a day in a constraint of a day too fourth user, the cycle made a term of a garage N on terms of the cycle had edge of the fourth of the other than a day the excite of the aun, add 9 to the date divide by 2, the quotient in the number of cycle almost the rather or the surface rather than the men by at the qualitate to the fundament of a stable short fifth the fit of the first such the remainder rather explicately men, as for the year 122, and 4, in 122, the sky the quadrant in \$5 or less, and the consender in 2, the sky the date man, . The Real to the mental wase for the first date of less than 12, in the expectation between the her glummar of the solute and the tunes year. The tune from one me in my in which it is about 12%.

days. This there age, in a time twolce ery ifg time of the mogen, mut it days ever, three fines, days. This price are, in a cine investigation and the supplies the could be served and the supplies the could be could be supplied to the cine with the place to day a cutting of price the cine of th for the add mout a and arrowing, the age of the moon, on the telef dancers, could always be for the near many pasts of the profession of the first library library in the present of a mould be the egal to proceed the many the standard will appear to be near of the many age on the standard will appear to be not a special to be not a speci the stay of his more size on the tot of January, the two lifety persons determine. If he keeps the given much experience guest in both a fit, death by the the remainder into two contents of the more experience more experience as so, on the lifety by the experience of the contents of the energy, cause a granularly by the experience of the space of the experience of the e

whom he carnestly invoked to gid his arms. The pext year, the Order of the Garler was catablished, dedicated to St. Georga; and the Saint himself has, from that period, been considered as

protector of England

25 St Mark the Brangelist .- On this day the reformed Church holds a festival in commemoration of the benefits the Christian religion has received from the exertions of this Evangelist.

MAY.

1 St. Philip and St. James, Aposiles .- The Church, on this day, commemorates the sufferings of at Philip; and also of St. James the Less, the first Bishop of Jerusalem.

4. Ascension On a por Holy Thursday, is the day on which the Church celebrates the Ascension of our Saviour, the fortieth day after his resurrection from the dead.

14. Whitsunday - On this day is celebrated the descent of the Holy Chost upon the Aposiles, in the visible appearance of fiery cloven tongues, and in those suraculous powers, which were then conterred upon them Whitsuntide is seven weeks after Kenter.

16. Rogation Sunday.—Rogation Sunday received and retains its title from the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday immediately following it, which are called Rogation Days, derived from the Latin Rogare, to beseech. The earliest Christians appropriated extraordinary prayers and supplications for those three days; as a preparation for the devotat observance of our Saviour's Ascension, on the day next succeeding to them, denominated Holy Thursday, or Ascension Day. The whole week, in which these days happen, is styled Rigation-Week, and in some parts it is still known by the other names of Crop-Week, Grass Week, and Gang-or Procession Week. The perambulations of parishes are made in this week.

21. Trinity Sunday, -Trinity Sunday is a festival observed by the Latin and Protestant Churches on the Sunday next following Pentecost, or Whitsuntide, of which, originally, it was

merely an Octave.

JUNE.

24. St. Juhn the Baptist .- The reformed Church holds a festival on this day, in commemoration of the " Nativity of at, John the Baptist."

St. Peter the Apostle,-The Feast of St. Peter was instituted in the year 813, perhaps to celebrate the martyrdom of the Apostle, who suffered at Rome about 64.

JULY.

3 Dog-days hegin -The Canicular, or Dog days, commence on the 3rd of July, and end on the 11th of August. Common opinion has been accustomed to regard the rising and setting on the 11st or August. Common opinion has been accustomed to regard the rising and setting with the San, or Sirius, or the Dog star, as the cause of excessive heat, and consequent calamities, instead of viewing it as the sign when such effects might be expected. Of this notion, Dr. Hutton says, "the star not only varies in its rising, in every one year as the latitude varies; but is always later and later every year, in all latitudes; so that in time the star may, by the same rule, come to be charged with bringing frost and snow?

25. St. Janes.—This Apostle is called James the Great, to distinguish him from the

other Apostle, who is called the Less.

AUGUST.

- 1. Lammas Day —Lammas is one of the four Cross Quarter-days of the year, as they are most denominated. Whitsustide was formerly the first of these quarters, Lammas the second, Martinuss the next, and Caudemas the last; and such partitions of the year was once equally common with the present divisions of Lady-day, Mid summer, Michaelmas, gud Christmas. Some rents are yet payable at these ancient quarterly days in England, and they continue general in Scotland.
- 24. St. Bartholomew the Apostle .- The proper name of this Apostle was Nathaniel, by which, and not by that of Bartholomew, he is mentioned by St. John. The festival of St. Bartholomew was instituted A. D. 1130.

SEPTEMBER.

21. St. Matthew.—This Evangelist's festival is of great antiquity.
29. St. Michael.—This festival was, in the year 487, established in honour of Michael, the reputed Guardian of the Church, under the title of " st. Michael and All Angela."

OCTOBER.

18. St. Luke the Evangelist .- The festival held in commemoration of this Evangelist, was first instituted by the Christian Church in the year 1130.

28. Simon and St. Jude, Apostles.—The two Apostles, St. Simon and St. Jude, are jointly commemorated by the Church on this day, as appears to have been the usage from the year 1091, when their feast was first instituted.

NOVEMBER. .

All Saints.—All Saints, or All Hallows, in the Protestant Church, is a day of general commemoration of all those saints and martyrs, in honour of whom, individually, no particular day has been expressly assigned.

rate of premium, and that discretion will be regulated by the circumstances of each

particular case.
Persons assured with this society for the whole term of life, will be entitled to three-fourth of the profits, after they shall have made five complete annual payments; in every subsequent year a similar division will take place, the profits being estimated from the average of the five preceding years: thus one year's average profits will be annually divided. Separate tables, both military and civil, have been

adopted for the whole of the at reduced rates for such persons as may prefer a lower rate of premium to participation in the general profits.

Premiums are ordinarily payable half yearly, in advance; but policy, holders are at liberty to make arrangements with the society to pay their premiums in one amount, in annual or quarterly payments, or during a given number of years; viz. 5, 10, 15, or 20 annual payments. Many persons may wish to avail themselves of a present season of prosperity and adopt the latter course, and although their contributions will thus cease with the expiration of the term they may fix upon, their share of the profits will contine to be added to their policies annually during the remainder of life.

An assurer on a policy for whole life having paid premiums in India for a period of not less than five years, shall on returning to England, be entitled to continue his policy on the payment of the English rates of the society corresponding with

the age at which he originally assured.

An assurer on a whole-life-policy on which premiums have been paid in India for a period less than five years, shall be entitled on his return to England to continue the same at English rates in like manner on payment of the Indian rate of premium for one year after arrival in England.

In either case no reference will be had to the state of health of the party, but the

conditions of the assurance will be those of the home policies.

When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard an augmented premium will be charged proportioned to the increased risk, which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the society and the

assured, according to the circumstances of the case.

The parent institution being in London with a establishment in Calcutta for granting policies, premiums, as well as claims, are payable in either country at the entire option of the policy-holder. The establishment of sub-Agencies at Madras and Bombay, under the management of the Calcutta branch, affords smilar facilities to persons residing at either of the sister presidencies.

Where the application for assurance makes no mention of the date from which the assurance is desired to take effect, the policy will be issued on the date of the approval of the risk by the 'Directors; no assurance to be binding on the society

until the first premium shall have been actually paid to the agents.

Every proposal for assurance will be immediately attended to, and the assurance

completed generally within a few days after the application is made.

The accounts of this society, after being investigated by auditors, chosen as well by the assured as by the proprietors, will be laid before a general meeting to be convened for that purpose: in like manner the accounts of the parent society will be regularly transmitted to India for the same purpose,—the India branch enjoying reciprocal advantages with the parent society.

All policies becoming claims on the society will be discharged within 3 months after proof of the assurer's death has been furnished to the Directors, either in Lon-

don or Calcutta.

The Directors of the India branch of the society are empowered, after a lapse of any number of years, to treat for the purchase of policies, or to advance if required on any policy by way of loan two-thirds of its estimated value, and also to appropriate the profits at the option of the assured in the augmentation of the amount of policies in diminution of the annual premiums, or in permitting them to accumulate till all further payment of premiums becomes unnecessary.

All applications for assurance must be accompanied by a medical fee of 8 Re-The tables, blank forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect

assurances, may be had on application to the agents.

By order of the Directors.

BAGSHAW AND CO, Agents and Secretaries.

TABLE No. I, CIVIL SERVICE.

Annual Premiums required for the Assurance of 1000 Rs. for periods from One to Seven years, and for the Whole of Life, on the Lives of Persons in the H-C. Civil Service, and others not exposed to the hazards of Military and Martine Occupations, without participation in the Profits of the Society, or Reduction of premium on cluim to Europe.

fits of the		Reductio	n or premi		i to man		7 venis	
Age.	1 3 CHT.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	6 years	6 years.		whole life.
18	26	26	27	27	28	28	28	37
19	27	27	27	27	28	28	29	38
20	27	27	27	28	28	29	29	38
21	27	27	28	28	29	29	30	39
22	28	28	29	29	30	30	30	39
23	28	29	29	29	30	30	31	40
24	29	29	30	30	31	31	32	40
25	29	30	30	30	31	31	32	41
26	30	30	31	31	32	32	33	41
27	31	31	32	32	33	33	34	42
28	32	32	33	33	34	34	34	42
29	33	33	34	34	34	34	35	43
30	33	33	34	34	35	35	36	43
31	34	34	35	35	36	36	36	44
32	35	35	36	36	36	37	37	4.5
33	35	35	36	36	37	37	37	46
34	35	36	36	37	37	38	33	47
35	37	37	37	37	38	38	38	1 48-
36	37	37	37	38	38	39	39	49
37	38	38	38	38	39	39	39	50
38	38	38	39	39	39	39	39	51
39	38	39	39	39	40	40	40	52
40	39	39	40	40	40	40	41	53
41	39	39	40	40	41	41	42	54
42	39	40	40	41	42	42	43	56
43	41	41	42	42	43	4:3	41	57
44	42	42	43	43	43	44	45	58
45	42	43	43	44	44	46	47	59
46	43	43	44	4.1	45	46	48	60
47	44	44	45	46	47	48	49	62
48	45	45	46	47	48	49	50	63
49	46	47	48	48	49	50	52	65
50	47	48	49	50	50	51	53	67
51	49	49	50	51	52	53	55	68
52	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	71
53	52	53	54	55	55	57	58	73
54	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	76
55	55	56	56	58	59	59	60	78
56	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	80
• 57	57	59	60	61	62	63	65	83
58	59	60	62	63	64	65	67	86
59	61	62	63	65	67	69	70	89
60	63	64	65	67	70	72	74	93
61	65	66	68	70	73	76	79	97
62	68	69	71	74	77	82	87	102
63	72	74	76	79	82	88	95	106
· 64	77	79	82	85	88	96	104	112
65	83	86	90	93	96	104	113	118
66	90	94	98	101	103	113	123	125
67	98	102	107	110	113	122	133	132
68 6 9	107	112	116	119	121	131	142	140
69 70	116	121	126	129	131	142	152	149
-70	1 125	130	135	139	142	152	162	158

Premiums are received in half yearly payments for the convenience of the stured, but in case of lapse the full premium of the current year will be charged.

TABLE No. 2, MILITARY AND NAVAL.

Annual Premiums required for the Assurance of 1000 Ref. for periods from One to Sever Years, and for the Whole term of Life, on the Lives of Persons exposed to the hazards of Mill tary and Maritime occupations, without participation in the Profitsof the Society, or Reduction of Premium on return to Europe.

J. 2 10111	I WILL ON LEL	urn to Ear	ope.					
Age.	l year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	7 years.	whole life.
18	31	31	31	32	32	33	33	40
19	32	32	32	33	33	34	34	41
20	32	33	33	34	34	35	35	42
21	33	34	34	34	34	35	35	43
22	34	34	34	35	35	36	36	44
23	34	35	35	36	36	37	37	44
24	35	35	35	36	36	37	37	45
25	35	36	36	37	37	38	38	46
26 27	36	37	37	38	38	39	39	46
28	36	37	37 38	38	38	39	39	47
29	37 38	38	39	39	39 40	40 41	40	48
30	39	39 39	39	40 40	41	42	41 42	49 4 9
31	39	40	41	41	42	43	42	5 0
32	40	41	42	42	42	44	44	50 50
33	41	41	43	43	44	45	45	51
34	42	43	44	44	45	45	46	52
35	43	44	45	45	46	46	47	52
36	4.4	45	45	46	46	47	47	53
37	45	46	46	47	47	48	48	54
38	46	47	47	47	48	48	49	55
39	47	48	48	48	49	49	50	56
40	48	48	49	49	50	50	50	57
41	49	49	49	50	50	51	51	58
42	49	50	50	51	51	52	52	59
43	50	50	51	51	52	52	53	60
44	51	51 •	51	52	53	53	54	61
45	52	52	52	53	53	54	55	62
46	53	53	, 53	54	54	55	5 5	63
47	53	54	54	55	55	56	56	65
48	54	55	55	56	56	57	57	66
49	55	56	56 57	57	57	58	59	67
50 51	56	57	58	58	58 60	59 60	60 61	69
51 52	57 58	58	59	59	6I	62	62	71 73
53	60	59 60	61	60 61	62	63	64	75
54	61	61	62	63	64	64	65	77
55	62	63	63	64	65	66	66	80
56	63	64	65	66	66	67	68	82
57	65	66	66	67	68	69	70	85
58	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	88
59	67	68	69 71	71	72	74	75	91
60	69	70	71	73	75	77	79	95
61	71	72	73	75	78	81	84	099
62 63	74	75	76	79	82	86	91	103
63	77	79	81	84	86	93	99	108
64	82	85	87	90	92	100	108	113
65	88	91	94	97	· 100	108	117	120
66	95	99	102	105	107	317	127	126
67	102	107	111	113	115	126	136	133
68	111	115	120	122	124	135	145	141
69	120	124	129	131	134	I45	155	149
70	129	134	138	142	145	156	164	159
-W-100	→ 12	_		16 1		ta fan tha		

Premium are received in half yearly payments for the couvenience of t assured, but in case of lapse the full premium of the current year will be charged.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PERSONS DESIROUS OF EFFECTING AN ASSURANCE ON THEIR LIVES IN THE UNIVERSAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

- 1.—The person on whose life the assurance is to be effected must wait on his usual medical attendant with the accompanying letters, and transmit the same to the Directors of the seciety agreeably to the instructions given.
- 2.—In case of the absence of the usual medical attendant, and the certifying surgeon cannot of his own knowledge answer the queries put to him as to the general habits of the person applying for assurance, such other certificate or certificates may be furnished as may be presumed calculated to satisfy Directors.

3.—The report of the surgeon will be considered as strictly confidential. The official medical adviser of the society will alone be consulted when the advisableness

of any risk admits of doubt.

- 4.—An affidavit, of which the form is annexed, must be taken before a Magistrate, or, where there is no Magistrate, before the principl civil or military officeer of the station, or a solenn declaration according to the same form must be made before either of the Directors or the Agents of the Society in Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, as soon as possible after the party has appeared before the surgeon for examination.
- 5.—Applicants being conscious of any of the diseases enumerated in the declaration and affidavit, may note the same, that the Directors may consider whether an additional premium will cover the additional risk.
- 6.—Should the Directors agree to take a risk more or less objectionable, a rate of premium higher than ordinary will be stipulated for accordingly, to which the applicant may of course assent or not, as he may judge expedient. But whether a risk be altogether declined, or a rate of premium higher than the ordinary be proposed, the officers of the society are prohibited from offering any explanations on the subject.
- 7.—These instructions, with the declaration of the medical reporter, and the affidavit or declaration hereunto annexed, must, when duly attested, be forwarded along with the report, without any unnecessary delay, to the Directors of the society.

BAGSHAW AND CO, Agents and Secretaries.

N. B.—Persons residing in or near Calcutta are also required to appear before the medical officer of the society, Dr. Alexander Garden.

CONDITIONS.

- I.—The payment of premiums must be made within twenty-eight days after the day they shall bacome due, or the policy will be void: but, upon proof being given, to the satisfaction of the Managing Committee or Directors, that the party whose life has been assured continues in good health, the policy may be revived at any period within three months, on payment of a fine of one-half per cent. on the sum assured, or at any period within six months, on the payment of such fine as the Directors may think reasonable.
- 2. Assurances shall be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall without having obtained the previous written consent of the Managing Committee or Directors for the time being, go to any of the excepted places enumerated below, or enter noto, or engage, in any military, maritime or other hazardous service or employment whatever, other than their declared regular professional duties or services, but no additional premium will be demanded from any assurer proceeding on public duty in obedience to the orders of his superiors to any of the excepted places.
- 3. If the assured shall die by duelling, by their own hands, or by the hands of justice, this policy shall become void so far as respects such persons; but, in such cases, the Managing Committee or Directors are empowed to allow to the respiesentatives of the person so dying, any part of the sum assured as they shall think fit; the assurance, however, shall remain in force so far as any other person or

persons shall have acquired a bona-fide interest therein, by assignment, or by legal or equitable lien; the extent of such interest to be proved to the satisfaction of the Directors.

4.—Where the application for assurance makes no mention of the date from which the assurance is desired to take effect, the policy will be issued the date of approval of the risk by the Directors. No assurance to be binding on the society until and unless the first premium shall have been actually paid to the agents.

5.—In case of lapse of life within the first six months of any year of the time covered by the policy, the premium for the following six months if not already paid will be deducted from the sum assured, it being agreed that premium for the

whole of every year shall in all cases be paid.

6.—Claumants must make proof of the decease of the person on whose life the policy is effected, and give such other information respecting the same, (particularly as to the disease or other ccasion of death,) as the Directors may reasonably require.

7.—No receipts are to be taken for any premium of assurance or deposit, but such as are printed and issued from the office, and signed by the agents of the

society.
8.—The places excepted, and above referred to, are declared to be Arracan, the Soonderbuns of Bengal, Assam, and all places subject to periodical visitations of the plague. Upon the lives of persons insured, resorting to any of the above excepted places, additional premium will be demandable at the discretion of the Managing Committee or Directors.

MESSRS, BAGSHAW AND CO.

Agents Universal Life Assurance Society.

GENTLEMEN.

I beg you will lay before the Directors of the Universal Assurance Society the accompanying certificates and affidavit of health, with a request that they will grant a policy according to table No. on* life fort

for the sum of

Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

OPEN DECLARATION, TO BE SIGNED BY THE MEDICAL REPORTER.

I do hereby certify, that

has presented himself to me for medical examination; and that having minutely enquired accordingly into all matters especting his health, constitution, whether hereditary or otherwise, and his general habits, I have, in my report of this date. fully and faithfully stated the result thereof, and of my own knowledge and observation during an accquaintance of

Dated at

this

Surgeon.

183

insert whether for one, three, five, seven years, or whole of life.

t Insert for whose benefit.

The name to be inserted by the medical officer.

[.] Insert whether on own life or that of another.

Illere the Surgeon should insert his name and official designation,

DECLARATION, &c.

UNIVER	RSAL TIFE ASSURANCE SOCIEY.	×
Name and residence of party Insuring.		
Profession occupation of trade.		
Where born, date of birth and age, next birth-day.	1	
Sum to be assured.		
Medical seference to the par ty's ordinary medical at tendant.		*1 4
Further reference if required		
Sworn to, and signed at this ay of before me.	I do hereby make oath and solemnly declared ding to the best of my knowledge and belien good health, and have had the small pox, and have not laboured under insanit ture, gout, or disease of the lungs, or suffe organic disease or infirmity, whereby my has been seriously impaired, that my a exceed years or thereabouts in India have fully and faithfully answered all su as have been put to me by the above not many habits, constitution and general stawithout willful concealment or reservation and I hereby covenant and agree, that i averment be contained herein, or if any oparticulars set forth in the schedule he written be not truly stated, all monies have been paid upon account of the assura consequence hereof shall be forfeited, at ance itself be absolutely null and void.	of I am now pox, or cow y, fits, rup- red by other constitution go does no, have passed a, and that I ch questions med relative te of health of any kind f any untrue the facts or rein above which shall nce made it most possible to the facts of the facts or rein above.

LETTER TO BE ADDRESSED BY THE PERSON REQUIRING THE ASSURANCE TO HIS USUAL MEDICAL ATTENDANT.

SIR,

I request you will fill up the annexed medical reference from the Universal Assurance Society, according to the requisition contained therein, attesting it with your signature, and returning it to me scaled, to be forwarded to the society.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

day of 183

N. B.—The above letter must be addressed to the usual medical attendant of the person whose life is to be assured and signed by the applicant.

MEDICAL REFERENCE.

Universal Assurance Office, Calcutta.

Sin,

An assurance having been proposed to be effected with the Universal Life Assurance Society, on the life of and reference made to you, to ascertain the present and general state of health, and manner of living of the said party, we have to beg the favor of your answering the annexed questions, for the information of the Directors, which shall be considered strictly private and confidential.

Thaving inserted your answers to the several questions, we have further to request that you will offer any further observations you may consider necessary, and seal

and deliver the same to be forwarded to us.

We are, Sir, you most obedient servants,

BAGSAAW AND CO., Agents.

- 1. How long have you known?
- 2. Have you been in the habit of seeing him frequently?
- 3. Have you attended him in a medical capacity?
- 4. When did you see him last?
- 5. Is he of sedentary habits, or used to exercise?
- 6. Is he of sober and temperate habits?
- 7. Is he to your knowledge liable by hereditary disposition to any particular disease?
- 8. Ilas he to the best of your knowledge, information, or belief, at any time been afflicted with insanity, fits, rupture, gout, asthma, spitting of blood, habitual cough, scrofula or other disease of the lungs, dropsy, vertigo, palsy, or organic disease or infirmity, whereby his constitution has been seriously impaired?
 - 9. Have you minutely questioned him on all the points contained in the foregoing queries?
- 10. On the whole do you believe after a careful examination of him and his own solemn declaration made to you, that he now possesses an unimpaired and healthy constitution, and that his life is eligible for assurance?

Dated at this Surgeon.
day of 183.

INDIAN RATES OF THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

TABLE NO. 3, CIVIL SERVICE.

Annual Premiums required for the Assurance of 1000 Rs. for the whole of life, on the lives of persons in the H. C. Civil Service and others not exposed to the hazards of Military or Maritime occupations, which will entitle the assured or his assigns after five complete Annual payments shall have been made to a participation in three-fourths of the profits, and other advantages on return to Europe, as detailed in the prospectus of the society.

Age.	Premium.	Age.	Premium.	Age.	Premium.	Age.	Premium.	Age.	Premium.	Age.	Premium.	Age.	Premium.
18	41	26	46	34	52	42	62	50	74	58	96	66	139
19	42	27	46	35	53	43	63	51	76	59	99	67	147
20	42	28	47	36	54	44	65	52	79	60	103	68	156
21	43	29	48	37	55	45	66	53	81	61	108	69	165
22	43	30	48	38	56	46	67	54	84	62	113	70	170
23 24	44	31	49	39	58	47	69	55	87	63	118	1	1
	44	32	50	40	59	48	70	56	89	64	124	1	1
25	45	! 33	51	41	60	49	72	57	92	65	131	1	1

TABLE NO. 4, MILITARY AND NAVAL.

Annual premiums required for the Assurance of 1000 Rs- for the whole term of of hie, on the lives of persons exposed to the hazards of Military and Muritime occupations, which will entitle the Assured or his assigns after five complete Annuayments shall have been made to a participation in three-fourths of the profits, and other advantages on return to Europe, as detailed in the prospectus of the society.

Age.	Premium.	Age.	Premium.	Age.	Premium.	Age.	Premium.	Age.	Premium.	Age.	Premium.	Age.	Premium.
18	45	26	51	34	58	42	65	50	77	58	98	66	140
19	46	27	52	35	58	43	66	51	79	59	101	67	148
20	47	28	53	36	59	44	68	52	81	60	105	68	157
21	48	29	54	37	60	45	69	53	83	61	110	69	166
22	49	30	54	38	61	46	70	54	86	62	115	70	177
23	49	31	55	39	62	47	72	55	89	63	120	1	1
24	50	32	56	40	63	48	73	56	91	64	126	1	l
25	51	33	57	41	64	49	75	57	94	65	133	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Premiums are received in half yearly payments for the convenience of the assured, but in case of lapse the full of premium the current year will be charged.

ENGLII IS RATES OF THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Table shewing the Annual premium for assuring £100 for the whole of life.

Age.	Premium.	A ge.	Premium.	Age.	Premium.	Age.	Premium.	Age.
=	£ 5. 4.	- -	22 5. 4. a.	32	3 th	5		3
3;	1.5	13 !	CT 4	39	1	50 5	4 4 4 13 3 13	61 8
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23		<u>သ</u>	3	6	4	57		æ :
23	_	 ဗုဒ္ဓ	14	÷;	16	င္ယ		3
24	ţĐ	36	16	2	19	50	6 7 7	70
25	ငး	37	81	-				

This Table is inserted as a guide to persons assured in India, under Tables No. 3 & 4.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

The agents in submitting the annexed short sketch of the society with the revised rules and rates, and accompanying blank forms, invite the active co-operation of the Proprietors and Policy holders, in promoting to the utmost the business of the society, by extending a knowledge of its beneficial nature and its advantages, aiding as it will so materially the interests of all concerned.

For the convenience of parties who have no agents in Calcutta, Messrs. Bagshaw and Co. will be happy to undertake the whole of the details connected with an Assurance in this society, free of all charge, provided they are punctually kept in funds

to meet subscriptions and contingent expenses as they fall due.

Bengal Saving's Bank.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, THE 7TH OCT. 1833. The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, directs that the following rules of a Saving's Bank, established in Calcutta under the guarantee and responsibility of Government, be published for general informatian ;-

 The bank to be denominated "The Government Saving's Bank."
 All classes, British and Native, may invest their savings in the Government Saving's Bank.

3. The return of the exact, sum deposited, together with the interest due thereon at the undermentioned rate, is secured to the depositor under guarantee of the Su-

preme Government.

- 4. The general direction and control of the bank shall be vested in a Committeof Management, consisting of covenanted civil and military officers of the Governe ment, and other persons, to be nominated by the Governor General in Council. The committee shall meet at such stated periods as may be necessary for the due and efficient control of the proceedings of the bank.
- 5. The Government agents are charged with the immediate superintendence and execution of all details connected with the bank. They will also be ex-office members of the Committee of Management. The third Government agent will beex-officio Secretary to the bank.
- 6. A register of deposits will be kept, and generally such other accounts as may be determined on, and approved of, by the Managing Committee.

7. Any sum not less than one rupee will be received in deposit.

Whenever the sum deposited by any one individual shall amount to 50 J rupees, the same will be transferred from the bank and subscribed on account of the depositors to the four per cent. Government loan, until further notice, unless an intimation of its withdrawal, or the withdrawal of a portion of it be given by the depositor within one month after it has reached that amount.

9. Interest at 4 per cent. per an num will be allowed on deposits until further notice.

10. Interest will be calculated on a deposit from the first day of the month succeeding that, in which it shall be received; and up to the last day of the month proceeding that, in which it shall be withdrawn. No interest will be allowed for broken periods of a month, nor calculated on fractional parts of a rupee.

The Government reserves to itself the power of lowering or raising the rate of interest, such alteration not to effect deposits above 500 rupees previously invested in public securities, and due notice to be given in the Calcutta Gazette of the intersion of Government six months before the alteration shall take effect.

12. All deposits will be regularly entered in a book at the time they are made , and the depositor of the deposit made at the presidency, will be furnished with a small book having a duplicate of the entry. This book is to be brought to the bank whenever any Lum is deposited or withdrawn. The account thus kept will be closed on the 30th April of every year, and the balance of interest due at that period will be paid to the depositor, or carried to account, thence forward to accumulate at compound yearly interest, until it shall amount to 500 rupees, when

the same will be transferred from the accounts of the bank, and subscribed on account of the depositor to the Government 4 per cent, loan as per Rule 8, unless notice of withdrawal be given within one month as above, or unless the rate of in-

terest be altered as provided for in rule 11.

13. No person will be allowed to deposit money, in trust, for any other persor or persons; provided, however, that the rule shall not be construed to prohibit in dividuals resident out of Calcutta, who cannot attend personally, from making their deposits by any other responsible person; or parents from making deposits or behalf and on account of their children, or females, who according to the manner and customs of the country do not usually make their appearance in public, from making such deposits by the hands of other persons.

14. No sum deposited to be transferrable excepting on the personal application of the depositor, supported by written sanction. When peculiar circumstance render a deviation from this rule necessary, the case shall be submitted to the

Committee of Management for their sanction.

15. No person will be allowed to deposit any money without making known his or her name together with his or her profession, business, occupation, calling and residence. A duplicate of this description will be entered in each depositor book, to be produced whenever any sum is afterwards deposited or withdrawn.

16. Depositors will be at liberty at any time to withdraw any sums, or portion of sums deposited by them, receiving interest calculated up to the end of the mont

preceding that in which the withdrawal is made.

- 17. As a general rule, deposits, with the interest due thereon, will be re-paid the depositors personally in all practicable cases. In the case of individuals unable to attend in person, the Secretary will exercise his discretion in regard to re-payment of deposits to responsible persons duly authorized by such absences to receive the same.
- 18. Military officers and soldiers, European and Native, will be allowed to it vest their savings in the Government Saving's Bank, through the Pay-masters a corps or divisions, and Pay-masters are hereby authorized to receive subscription to the bank, or to deduct mouthly from their abstracts, such sums as the partic within their circle of payment may be desirous of depositing, not being less than on rupee, nor more than five hundred rupees.
- 19. The deposits referred to, in the preceding rule, are to be brought to the credit of subscribers on the last day of the mouth, in which the payment or deduction is made; and rules 16 and 17, respecting the withdrawal of deposits, be parties subscribing through Pay-masters, will be carried into effect under instruction which will be furnished to the Pay-masters by the Accountant to the Military Department.

20. In case of the death of the depositor, the sum at his credit will be paid to h or her Executor, or Assigns: or in case of no will, according to the law on th

head, or the regulations of the service, if the deceased be Military.

21. In case of any difference between the Secretary of the bank, and any depositor, it shall be referred for the decision of the Committee of Management.

22. A general statement of the funds of the bank shall be annually made or to the 30th April, after the 1st May. The same to be submitted for the informatic

of Government, and published in the Calcutta Gazette.

23. The bank to be open daily, Sundays and holidays excepted, and all be lance above five hundred rupees, to be paid over at the close of each day's preceding by the Secretary into the General Treasury, where an account with the bank will be opened and kept.

The following Gentlemen have been appointed a Committee of Management, Charles Morley, Esq.

J. A. Dorin, Esq.

Adjutant General of the Army.

Adjutant General of the Army.

Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces.

Senior Officers of the King's Troops in Fort William.
Town Major.
Theodore Dickens, Esq.
C. E. Trevelyan, Esq.
Captain Henderson.
Dwarkanauth Tagore.
Ausootosh Day.
Ranhamadub Banerjea.
Ram Countl Sein.
Russomoy Dutt.
Cassy Prosaud Ghose.
The Government Saving's Bank will commence business on the 1st proximo.
Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,
G. A. BUSHBY, Offg. Secy. to the Gost.

Rules of the Calcutta Public Library.

No. 12, Esplanada Row.

The property of the library is vested in trustees for the benefit the share-holders, and the following payments constitute persons, proprietors, and subscribers.

The payment of 300 Sa. Rs. in one payment or in three payments of 100 Rs. each, 100 being paid down, and the remaining 200 Rs. in two equal instalments as and 12 months, shall constitute parties proprietors of the library, and entitle there to all the privileges of the 1st class subscribers.

First class subscribers pay an entrance fee of 20 Rs. and a subscription of 6 Rs. for every month subsequent to the first, or 8 Co.'s Rs. a month without entrance.

Second class subscribers pay an entrance fee of 16 Rs. and a subscribtion of 4 Rs. for every month subsequent to the first, or 6 Co.'s Rs. a month without and trance.

Third class subscribers pay an entrance fee of 6 Rs. and a subscription of 2 Rs. for every mouth subsequent to the first.

Any subscriber is at liberty at any time to become a proprietor upon making up his contributions to the sum of 320 Sa. Rs. with interest at the rate of 5 per centiper annum, from the time of commencing his subscription.

· Subscriptions are collected in advance monthly.

Subscribers who choose to pay a year's subscription in advance, are allowed a deduction of 10 per cent. on such advance.

No subscriber failing for one month to pay his subscription is allowed to make use of the library, until he receives permission to do so from the curators.

Subscriptions are not received for broken parts of a month, and they are held to tun as from the 1st of the month in which they are enrolled.

Proprietors shall not have more than ten shares each.

All shares are transferable on payment by the purchaser of a fine of 100 Rs, per each share transferred, and this, whether he be already a proprietor or not.

Persons who have not paid up the full amount which entitles them to a share are not allowed to transfer such anticipated share.

Subscribers quitting Calcutts without communicating in writing to the curators their intention, are required to pay their subscriptions outfil such intention is so communicated by them; and, failing so to pay, shall cease to be subscribers, and shall not be re-admitted without special reference to the curators.

RULES OF THE CALCUITA PUBLIC LIBRARY. [APPENDIX.

The shares of proprietors who leave India or die, which are not claimed, and the elaiment's title thereto, duly recognised by the curators within five years from the time of such death or departure, shall, at the expiry of such five years, revert to the library.

In the event of any proprietor who has not claimed his share returning to India at any time after such the years, the curators shall have power to restore to him this afters.

et . . .

· Proprietors and substribers are convened annually for the examination of acceptable, and for general business.

Account are made up yearly, and are au outed and approved by the curators, and submitted to the yearly meeting of proprietors and subscribers.

Upon all pecuniary questions each share shall have one vote; on all other matters, such all such other matters, sach subscriber of the 1st class and of one year's standing, shall have a vote.

The curators have power to issue to poor students and others tickets of admission to the library, for such periods as may be thought advisable; such tickets not to be transferable.

The present rules of the institution can only be altered at the general annual settings, or at a special meeting called for that purpose by public adversement, in some one or more of the daily newspapers in Calcutta, with not less than seven days, notice, and in which is expressed the object of the proposed alteration.

It is open to the curators to call a special meeting at any time that they may think fit; giving such notice as provided in the last rule, and they are bound to open in the last rule, and they are bound to open in the last rule, and they are bound to open it is to be held within one mouth from the receipt of a requisition signed by high five proprietors, or any ten proprietors and subscribers of the last class of one year's standing, expressing the object for which the requisitionals desire with meeting, and if notice of such meeting is not given by the curators within one fortight of the receipt of such requisition, any three proprietors may call the same, giving not less than seven days' notice thereof.

Rules for the circulation of books among proprietors and subscribers.

Rule 1st.—None of the books belonging to Fort William College library, shall be allowed to circulate without special leave obtained from the curators.

Rule 2d.—The curators shall have power to withdraw from circulation, and also to prohibit without special leave abtained from them, the circulation of any book to their discretion.

Rais 3d.—All other books in the library shall be allowed to circulate among proprietors, and lat and 2d class subscribers.

Rule 4th.—No book shall be allowed to circulate until it shall have remained in the library one week from the date of receipt, except novels, tales and periodicals, intended for circulation. These may be put into circulation after two days from the date of receipt.

MINT SELL RULES OF THE CALLETTE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Rule 5th.—No person shall be childled to take any hooks but to the until he shall have discharged all claims, against him on bahall of the life.

Rule 6th.—The library shall be daily open (Sundays and the space, days immediately preceding the samual meeting of progressive said schools be a pear only excepted) from S a. m. till 6 v. m.

Rive 7th.—Any proprietor or 1st and 2d class subscribers that he can have delivered to him or to his written order books from the library if he proves the box or box for the secure conveyance of 'safe house.

Rula 8th.—No proprietors or lat class subscribers shall be entitled in orthoditorary at any one time more than two sets of works and one period that any 2d class subscriber more than one set of works and one period that appeal leave of the curators.

Reil 9th.—Any works comprised in one volume and in general light of the author or set of authors published together, shall be accounted a set of provided, that in voluminous works the curators shall have power in heart to limit the number of volumes which shall be taken out at any ope dos.

Rule 10th.—All works as received shall be entered in the library extracts the titles thereof shall be conspicuously notified in the public room.

Rule 11th — All new works shall also as received be entered in a bear to entitled a privilege-book, and such works shall be issuable to proppletive as subscribers who put their names under the respective entries according to the entitle in which they put down their respective names, provided, that proprieter is class subscribers who put down their names within a month of the dais of the sease of such new work shall be allowed to take out such new work shall be allowed to take out such new works their class subscriber. The 3d class subscribers are entitled to take out of the life in the subscribers are entitled to take out of the life.

Rule 12th.—The person next in succession for such new work who doesn't shiply for it one day after it has been returned to the library, shall be quasidered in Living lost his turn, and the first applicant on the list after him shall then be estimated that the first applicant on the list after him shall then be estimated that the first applicant on the list after him shall then be estimated.

Rady 13th.—Any person taking out books shall be entitled to keep the following periods inclusive of the day of delivery:

Periodicals,	Charterly,	2 days.
	Vol. Sel.	2 days.
New works	Vel. Sec.	1 week.

Any person that be entitled to hade either works for double the above that want one say after he has reserved houlds, on the part of the curators to red

rests (ally sales appellance or an baciling taking a with books without a notice to the librarius shall pay u han or lo topous so saich volcous so taken Rule 15th.—Any person not returning one book within the times limited by the library rules, shall pay a fine to be determined by the curators not exceeding one rupes per volume for each day of such undue detention.

Rule 10th.—Any book found in return to the library damaged, shall be with-drawn from circulation until examined by the curators, and the particular imperfection shall be notified in a conspicuous part of the book before it is re-issuable and the person in whose custody such book was when such damage occurred, shall be answerable to the curators for such some as they may determine to be necessary to repair the same.

Rule 17th... When any fine has been mentred by any person who has taken out books, notice thereof shall be given to him by the librarian, and if not paid, the fine shall be deducted from his deposit, and no books be issued to him until his deposit be completed.

Rule 18th. That the printed catalogues be sold to proprietors, subscribers, and others, at the price of one ruped per copy.

Rule 19th.—That the 'ld ciass subscribers are entitled to have out of the library sone set of old Looks, other than new publications or periodicals.

· Carators .- W. P. GRANT Esq., J. BELL E.Q., DR. JACKSON.

Tibrarians .-- W. H. Stacy Esq., Baboo Plantemand Mittha.

Bengal HURKARU Press

Terms of Subscription.

	-		
Names of Papers.	Month.	Quarter*	Year*
¶ BENGAL HURKARUR	s 8 0 0	20 0 0	64 0 0
+ INDIA GAZETTE AND CHRONICLE ,	, 400	10 0 0	32 0 0
# BENGALHERALD AND LITERARY GAZ. ,	, 200	500	16 0 0
	, 200	5 0 0	16 0 0
# BENGAL ARMY GENERAL ORDERS,	, 200	500	16 () 0

"If waid in advance.

- I Two editions are published daily—one marang, the other ecening.
- † A ter workly edition, published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening.
- 1 A Weekly Journal with which are maded the Literary Gazette and the Reformer.
- 5 Published every Saturday Marinug. # Issued as sheets are completed,
- 1. All Subscriptions are payable in advance.
- 2. No subscription is received for less than one month.
- 3. Innual Subscriptions commence on 1st January or any other date the Subscriber may desire. Quarterly and Monthly Subscriptions commence on the first day of the quarter or month.
- Subscribers who do not pay their Bills Yearly or Quarterly in advance, will be charged at the monthly rates.
- Bills are not (on discontinuation) made for broken periods of a month, as they are prepared, and the full amount is due, on the 1st day, in advance.
- Subscriptions are considered to be in force until countermanded, in writing; unless otherwise so specified in writing at the time of subscribing.
- 7. Every Subscriber who is two quarters in arrear, shall receive a formal notice, solicating payment, which if not attended to, before the expiration of the ensuing (or third) quarter, will be considered sufficient authority for the discontinuation of his Subscription.
- 4.* New spipers cannot, nadee any circumstances, be sent to the Mahasil or other distant stations, uspecially if it is necessary that they should be postore pand in Cale utta.) unless a year's or on other's subscription be remitted, on subscribing, or reference the given for quarterly or annual payment, in advance, including postage when payable in Calenta.
 - 67 The real of reduction this the Propositors have allowed on Annual and Quarterly subscriptions make them to accept that the amount may be tendered on we before the common man of each year or quarter (riz. 1st January, April, July, and October) as, on the first day of each mouth, recepts are made and at the mouthly rate against all Subscribers who have not paid yearly or quarterly in advance, and droads much inconvenience, and trapeatly instales to a allow from irreduction and after or cancel such recipies.
 - N. B. The more desire to subscribe annually or quarterly, does not entitle the subscriber to the reduced rates, to ensure which it is necessary that payment be actually made in advance.
 - ## Mofassi, Madras, Bombay and other Subscribers who may desire to receive their papers " postage poid" in quested to read the amount thereof, logely-postage annual or quarterly Subscriptions in advance; viz. Subscriptions is ubservation—Postage, on the Hindari, within 100 index, 10 is per quarter of 10x per year; on the Hindari, Bissain and the Bridge Herald and other weekly papers, one sixth of the same. Beyond 400 indies the postage in reases one annual per cover.

Total consolidated subscription and postage, if practically PAID in agreence.

For the duly *Heagat Harkara, 30 rs. per quarter or 100 rs. per year, to stations within 400 miles; to stations beyond that distance 35 rs. per quarter or 120 is, per year. For the *India Gazette.* (ter-weekly edition) 15 rs. per quarter or 50 rs. per year, to stations within 400 miles —to stations beyond that distance. Srs. per quarter or 60 rs. per year, and for the weekly *Bengal Heratd* and Literary Gazette* firs. per quarter or 22 rs. per year, to stations within 400 miles, to stations beyond that distance, per quarter 7 rs. 8 as., or per year 25 rs.

THE BENGAL HURKARU

WITH WHICH ARE INCORPORATED

THE INDIA GAZETTE AND BENGAL CHRONICLE,

A DAILY NEWSPAPER.

PRINTED ON AN IMPERIAL SHEET.

Published every Morning and Evening, Sundays Excepted.

The Bengal Hurkaru, the senior journal of India, was established, as a Weekly Newspaper, in January, 1795. It was originally printed on small folio sheets, and published every Tuesday morning, with supplements, as occasion required, during the week: subsequently, the day of its publication was changed to Saturday, and eventually it became a daily Paper.

The first number of the daily Hurkarn (being likewise the first DMLA Paper ever published in India) appeared on the 29th April, 1819, printed on a single-quarto sheet, which was then judged the atmost that could be got up daily at an Indian Press. Very soon, however, a second sheet was considered necessary and means were found to publish it; and on the 1st July, 1821, a third sheet was added, and the materiel upon which it was printed changed from Bengal medium to good Europe royal paper—the first ever used for an Indian Newspaper. Quarto, and even small folio, sheets, having, however, been found, by experience, unsuited to the purposes of a daily paper, on the 1st February, 1824, it was printed on a royal tolio sheet, and so continued until 1st January, 1831, when it assumed its present-imperial size.

The interests and resources of several Calcutta journals have, from time to time, merged in the Besche Hurkaru, and it received an important accessing on the 1st October, 1831, when the oldest Newspaper in India, with all its stock, having been sold by public auction, was united to the Hurkaru Press.

The Bengal Hurkaru is delivered free of expense, every morning, by the peons of the establishment, throughout Calcutta and its environs, including Russapugla, Garden Reach, Seebpore, Howrah, Salkea, Cossipore, Dum-Dum Barrackpore, Serampore, Chandernagore, Chinsarah, and Hoogly. A secong edition is despatched by Dawk every evening, bearing postage. Parties desiring to receive their papers "postage paid" are requested to remit the amount of postage, together with their subscriptions, annually or quarterly, in advance

The weight allowed for Newspapers is 34 sicca weight each cover, upon which postage is leveral at two rates—two annus to stations within 400 miles and three annas to stations exceeding that distance.

Subscription: per month Eight Repress or if paid in advance, pe quarter Twenty Rupees, or per year, Sixty-four Rupees.

Postage, (if required to be post paid) per quarter 10 rs. or per year 40 rs to stations within 400 miles—to stations beyond that distance, 15 rs. per quarte or 60 rs. per year.

Consolidated Subscription and Postage, if paid in advance—thirty rupees per marter or one hundred rupees per annum to stations within 400 miles: to stations beyond that distance thirty-five inpees per quarter or one hundred and twenty rupees per annum.

CALCULTA, OCTOBER 1, 1837.

SAMUEL SMITH & CO.

*** The Bengul Herkarn cannot, under any circumstances, be sent to art station (especially if it is necessary that it should be postage paid in Calcutta,) and a year's or quarter's subscription be remitted, or a reference be given for quarterly or annual payment, in advance, including postage, when payable in Calcutta.

THE INDIA GAZETTE

WHICH IS UNITED

The Bengal Chronicle

A Ter-Weekly Edition of the Bengal Hurkaru.

This paper is published three times a week (Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings) and consists of three closely printed demi sheets.

The India Gazette and Chronicles embraces all the Asiatic and as much of the European intelligence contained in the Hurkarn as its limits (confined by the Post Office Regulations to 3) sicca weight) will permit. Sometimes, when circumstances warrant a deviation from this rule, the number of sheets is increased, but as this occasions additional postage to Subscribers, it is not resorted to except on pressing occasions.

Terms of Subscription: Four Rupees per, month, or if paid in advance, Ten Rupees per quarter, or Thirty-two Rupees per year.

Postage, (if required to be post paid) per quarter 5 rs. or per year 20 rs. to stations within 400 miles—to stations beyond that distance, 8 rs. per quarter or 30 rs. per year.

Consolidated Subscription and Postage, if paid in advance—15 rs. per dearter or 50 rs. per annum to stations within 400 miles, and to stations beyond that distance 18 rs. per quarter or 60 rs. per annum.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 1, 1838.

SAMUEL SMITH & CO.

THE BENGAL HERALD.

A Weekly Miscellaneons Journal,

WITH WHICH ARE UNITED

THE LITERARY GAZETTE AND THE REFORMER,

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY MORNING.

The Civil Appointments; Military Orders; and Commercial Reports, are given in a separate sheet, which accompanies the *Herald*, without charge.

The Literary Gazette, forms a separate department, and is under the direction of a gentleman of distinguished literary talent, aided by several of the first Indian Literary Characters, who contribute regularly to its columns.

It is boped that the improved arrangement and appearance of the Bengal Herald, and Literary Gazette, will recommend it as an useful and comprehensive miscellany to those who take no other paper, and as a Sunday or Supplementary number, to those Subscribers to the Bengal Harkaru or other daily journal, who may desire such a publication.

The Bengal Herald is not, as is supposed by some, a reprint of the Hurkaru, from which paper it copies no more than other journals—but it includes all News of Saturday and all official notifications contained in Saturday night's Gazette which do not appear in any other morning journal until Monday.

Terms of Subscription: two rupees per month, or, if paid in advance, 5 rupees per quarter, or 16 rupees per year.

Postage if required to be paid on despatch, 1 r. 10 as, per quarter or 6 rs. 8 as, per year to stations within 400 miles—to stations beyond that distance 2 rs. 8 as, per quarter or 10 rs. per year.

Consolidated charge, including Subscription and Postage, if paid in advance, per quarter 6 rs. 8 as. per year 22 rs. to stations within 400 miles—to stations beyond that distance per quarter 7 rs. 8 as., per year 25 rs.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 1, 1838.

SAMUEL SMITH & CO.

THE BENGAL HURBARU COMMERCIAL PRICE CURRENT.

Published every Saturday Morning, on a sheet of Bank paper.

The Exports and Imports, heretofore published and charged for separately, are now embodied in the Price Current, and a monthly Abstract, and an Annual Summary is given in addition, for which no extra charge is made.

Terms of Subscription:—Two Rupees per month, or if paid in ad-q vance, 5 Rupees per quarter or 16 Rs. per year.

To Non-Subscribers the charge for a single copy is one Rupec, or if ordered on Friday, 6 Rs. per dozen.

To Subscribers, two copies for one rupee, or if ordered on Friday, 4 . S. per dozen.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

Printed on English toolscap, corresponding in form with the official sheets issued from the Adjutant General's Office, the folios of which are preserved in the margin of this edition.

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- 111 -THE BENGAL CIVIL LIST and its Disposition, Casualty List, Retirements, Last of Civil Servants out of Employ, &c.
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NOVEMBER XXX DAYS.

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Remarkable Days.

- 1 Thursday, .. Mutiny at Barrockpore, 1824. All Saints.
- 2 Friday, All Souls.
- 3 Saturday, .. Princess Sophia barn, 1777.
- 4 G. King William landed, 1688.
- 5 Monday, ... Gun Powder Plot.
- 6 Tuesday, ... Patna taken.
- 7 Wednesday ...
- 8 Thursday, ..
 - 9 Friday,
- 10 Saturday. .. Luther born, 1483.
- 11 G.
- 12 Monday
- 13 Tuesday, ... Battle of Deig. 1804.
- 14 Wednesday,, Leibnits died, 1716.
- 15 Thursday, .. Lacater born, 1741.
- 16 Friday, Gustavus Adolphus killed at Lutzen, 1632.
- 17 Saturday, ..
- 18 G.
- 19 Monday, ... Supreme Court, Sittings Commence.
- 20 Tuesday, ...
- 21 Wednesday, Lord Hawke's Victory, 1759.
- 22 Thursday
 - 23 Friday,
 - 24 Saturday, .. Laurence Sterne born, 1713.
- 25 G.
- 26 Monday, ... Great Storm in England, 1703. British take Nagpore.
- 27 Tuesday, ...
- 28 Wednesday, . Cardinab Wolsey died, 1530.
- '29 Thursday, .. Battle of Argaum, 1803.
- 30 Friday, St. Andrew.